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Friday, August 7, 1987
Shravana 16, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 51 to 60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, August 7, 1987/Sravana 16,
1909 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of three of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Lila Dhar Asthana, H. Ajmal Khan and Mathura Prasad Mishra.

Shri Lila Dhar Asthana was a member of the Second Lok Sabha during 1960-62 representing Unnao constituency of the Uttar Pradesh. He was also a member of Rajya Sabha during 1962-68. Earlier, he had been a member of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislative Assembly during 1947-57.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Asthana participated actively in the freedom struggle while he was a student and suffered long imprisonment. An advocate by profession, he was associated with several educational and social organisations. A dedicated social worker, he worked for rural development and for the spread of cooperative movement and education among the weaker sections of society.

Shri Asthana passed away at Unnao on 28 June, 1987, at the age of 85 years.

Shri H. Ajmal Khan was a member of the

Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Periyakulam constituency of the then State of Madras.

An advocate by profession, Shri Ajmal Khan served as member of the Madras State Bar Council for a number of years. Well known social worker, he worked for the uplift of weaker sections of the Society and for social harmony.

Shri Ajmal Khan passed away at Madras on 9 July, 1987, at the age of 62 years.

Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Begusarai constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he had been a member of the Provisional Parliament and First and Second Lok Sabha during 1950-52, 1952-57 and 1957-62 respectively.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Mishra participated actively in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment for a long period. A journalist by profession and a well known social worker, he evinced keen interest in the spread of education and Kisan Movement and served as Secretary of Bihar Pradesh Kisan Sabha during 1941-48.

Shri Mishra passed away at Pune on 17 July, 1987, at the age of 69 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

*The Members then stood in silence for a
short while.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**[English]****Illegal Stay of Pak Nationals**

*161. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals (as on 1.4.1987) who were on a visit to India but after expiry of their visa are untraceable;

(b) how many of them have been found involved in crimes;

(c) whether the existing legal provisions and other procedures have proved any deterrent to curb such illegal stay of foreigners; and

(d) if not, further steps contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

According to the figures furnished by the State Governments, 1766 Pak nationals were untraceable as on 1.4.1987. Information about the involvement of Pak nationals in crimes is not available. Elaborate procedure governing the entry into India, stay and exit from India in respect of Pakistani nationals has been prescribed. Pak nationals who come on valid travel documents, do sometimes overstay with or without the approval of the authorities. This is a continuing process. State Governments have standing instructions to deal with them in accordance with the provisions of Foreigners Act. Efforts have been intensified to detect untraceable Pak nationals.

DR. A.K. PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I don't agree with the figures given by the Hon'ble Home Minister. When I say "I don't agree", I have reasons to say so.

In my State of Gujarat, in one district Kutch-Bhuj, my workers had surveyed during the last Panchayat elections and Pakistani nationals' population was found increased from 60 per cent to 300 per cent, that is, they were all Pak nationals. Also, Sir, on 13th March, I had asked the same question in the House. Hon'ble Chidambaramji replied that Government is vigilant in expelling out the Pak nationals - those who have overstayed in India.

Sir, these people who overstay here, also indulge in anti-national activities, in smuggling, rioting, etc. Some people were found guilty and some cases have been recorded, even though I am replied that no information is available. In Gujarat (Walia district), one chairman of the tribals committee was killed by Pak nationals overstaying there. When such type of activities are going on and the Government is not serious about it, it is really very sad. What action are the Government going to take against those persons who are involved in anti-social activities and crimes?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have given figures based on information furnished to us by the State Government. I certainly see the point made by the hon. Member as to what is the dependability that we can put on these figures. Certainly, I cannot say that these figures are wholly dependable, but the procedure is so elaborate that if only the State Government strictly follow the procedure, we should be able to rely upon the figures furnished by them. These are the figures furnished by the State Governments and we share it with the hon. House, but I take the point that we should improve the vigilance machinery and certainly we will act upon that suggestion.

DR. A. K. PATEL: Is the Home Minister aware of the news that appeared in a newspaper that one person is Sarpanch both in Pakistan and India? If not, will he try to find out the facts and take action?

PROF: MADHU DANDAVATE: He is a symbol of Indo-Pak unity.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have not seen that particular news item, which the hon. Member is referring to. But I shall certainly look into it and see what the facts are.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the hon. Minister that in the book titled 'Myth and Reality' it has been written that spying activities are carried out in the border area of Kutch and the name of Shumar Votal has been mentioned in this connection. Later two Pakistani spies named Shumar Votal and Koka Koua were caught in Gandhi Gram. I want to know as to what punishment was awarded to both of them? I also want to inform you that the Pakistani spies are spreading riots in the border areas of Gujarat. Therefore, more B.S.F. should be stationed in these areas. Will the hon. Minister inform as to what action is being taken in this regard and what punishment has been awarded to these two spies?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry I do not have the answer to that specific case which the hon. Member is referring to, but I shall try to find out the answer and furnish it to here. I can, however, say that upto June 1987, 134 convictions were obtained in respect of Pakistan nationals for indulging in various crimes. If the case she is referring to is one among them, I will find out.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: It was reported in the press that in the Meerut communal riots, some Pakistani nationals actively participated. What is the information of the Government. Further, is the Government considering to review the elaborate procedure relating to entry and exit of the Pakistani nationals in India, because the existing procedure does not answer all the problems?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As far as the Meerut riots are concerned, the State Government did inform us that some Pakistani nationals who were over-staying their visas had been apprehended in and around Meerut. But that is a matter which is being enquired into by the Committee and if the Committee finds that they were responsible for anything, certainly we will take action.

As regards the elaborate procedure, this does not yield dependable information and results; we shall keep all the suggestions in mind and look into this.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to the best of my information, something of the order of 50,000 to 60,000 Pakistani nationals are granted visas by our mission in Pakistan to enter the country every month. Now, obviously some of them seek to over stay. If over stay is granted, notified in the gap of time, that obviously does not amount to illegal stay. But a few of them either say on or disappear in the country. I would like to confirm from the Hon. Minister whether this figure of 1,766, which he has given, represents the figure for one year or is it the cumulative figure because every year some number of people will come and some number of people will go? So, there will be a balance and that balance will accumulate over a period of time. I would like to know precisely, whether this figure refers to a specific year or it refers to the cumulative figure as on a given date, and if so the State-wise break-up?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I don't think it would be correct to say that 50,000 Pakistani nationals are granted visas every month by the High Commission. I think the number is too large, it is not correct.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: One year, the number of visas granted was nearly a million.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a minute, I am answering. Sir, since the visa is for a period of 3 months at any given time we think that there are in India about 40,000 to

50,000 people. Sir, that is the measure of the number of visas which are granted. The figure of 1766, if you kindly see the Statement, is the figure of the number of persons who came from Pakistan and who are untraceable, as on 1.4.87. Obviously, therefore, this is a cumulative figure.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: What about the State-wise break-up ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: State-wise I can give figures, but I would not attach too much dependability to these figures. I can show you later on.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: When the Pakistani national come here, some of them disappear. You cannot expect them to disappear in the air. There should be somebody to back them up. Is there any organisation, or association or gang working for them? Has the Government come across any association or gang which is helping these people, which is harbouring these people? If so, has any action been taken against them or not?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not aware of the situation where any organisation gives them succour and help. I think a lot of people, who come here, have family connections, families which were divided during partition and then there are relationships which have developed through marriage. I think they somehow find people to support them for a certain period of time, but I am not aware of any organisation which actively draws them here and support them.

Study on Sector-wise Targets of cloth Production.

*164. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:**
SHRI SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently constituted a Working Group to examine the sector-wise targets of cloth production in the

country during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, by when the Working Group will complete its study and send recommendations to Government; and

(c) to what extent the target of the cloth production in the country is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working Group has since submitted its report on revision of inter-sectoral targets of cloth production to be achieved by the terminal year (1989-90) of the Seventh Plan period.

(c) A total cloth production of 12777 million metres has been achieved during 1986-87 as against the Seventh Plan target of 14,500 million metres. From the present trend in production of cloth, it is expected that the overall target of 14,500 million metres will be achieved by the terminal year (1989-90) of the Seventh Plan period.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the New Textile Policy came into force one and a half year or two years back. We had expected that it would bring about a revolution. But almost the opposite has happened. The condition of the handloom industry is miserable. The people are very unhappy in this sector. They are not able to earn even their daily bread. Same is the position in regard to powerloom sector also. The state of affairs in the cotton mills is even worse. Has the hon. Minister noticed the effects of the textile policy? He has stated that according to the reports, the production will increase but I think that adequate protection has not been granted to the hand-loom sector. The state of the powerloom sector is also worse and it is going on

worsening day by day. The cotton mills are becoming sick. The new mills manufacturing polyester fibres have taken its full advantage and are minting money. I want to request the hon. Minister that the handloom and powerloom sectors should be protected. The deteriorating situation in the cotton mills is adversely affecting our economy. Export of fibres is also affecting the economy of the country. In view of the above, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps are taken by the Government to protect the handloom, powerloom and mill sectors?

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR): Sir, the statement of the hon. member is not true to facts. After the promulgation of the new Textile Policy in June 1985, the total cloth production has increased from 12.498 million metres to 12,777 million metres in the very first year of the operation of the Policy. The yarn production has also increased. The per capita availability of cloth has increased from 14.84 metres to 15.01 metres. The fundamental objective of the Textile Policy, viz. increase in the production of cloth and increase in the availability of cloth to the growing population, has been achieved. The Textile Policy also mentions that the cloth we produce should be distributed at reasonable prices. Sir, I am quoting the wholesale price index rise in two years (i) specific to cloth and (ii) specific to all other commodities. The wholesale price index which was 286.6 at the time of the announcement of the Policy for Textiles, stands now at 286.4 actually showing a marginal decrease. Therefore, the price of cloth has been stabilised. Whereas for all the other commodities, it has risen by 7 per cent, from 354.7 to 379.7.

After the announcement of the Policy, our performance on the export front in textiles, has been an outstanding success story. In the first year of the implementation of the Policy, the export of textiles has risen by 28 per cent.

Even though in the mill sector, employment has gone down by 50,000 due to closure of about 30 mills since the time of the announcement of the policy, the overall employment in the textiles sector as a whole has increased by 1.29 million or by 7.5 per cent. Therefore, based on the basic parameters or the major objectives of the policy, the Policy has been working successfully.

The hon. member has mentioned about the relative claims and counter-claims among the three different sectors of the textile economy. The objective of the Policy is harmonious growth of all the three sectors. We can only achieve a dynamic equilibrium. We do not want an equilibrium of stagnation. We have initiated a series of measures for protecting the handloom sector. The handloom production has gone up. Production in powerloom sectors has gone up by leaps and bounds, by 75 per cent in the last three years.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: What about unsold stocks?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Only in the mill sector, the production has shown a marginal decrease. This is not necessarily alarming because the Textile Policy allows terminally ill mills to close. That is part of the Policy. To help the labour, who are affected by such closures, we have instituted Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund.

As regards the cotton situation, the hon. members are aware about the shortfall in the cotton crop. There is a little shortage and we are contemplating import of viscose staple fibre to tide over the difficulty.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have referred to the miserable plight of thousand of workers in the handloom units, particularly in Nagpur. The New Textile Policy has been formulated. A large sum of money is spent on increasing the production of textiles and to modernise the looms but the situation is that subsidy is not granted to them and as a

result they are not able to manufacture more than 5 metres of cloth while they have the capacity to manufacture 10 metres. This is because yarn is not made available to them. Our societies have failed and their federations are suffering losses. Lakhs of workers have been rendered unemployed. What measures are being initiated for them? The hon. Minister has also been approached in this connection. Your deputation goes there but nothing happens. No subsidy is being given. On the one hand, funds are given for increasing the capacity of handlooms and for modernising them but on the other, no subsidy is granted in the case of yarn and we cannot produce more than 5 metres of cloth. This is the factual position which I wanted to bring to your notice. I have submitted memos several times in this regard but unfortunately you do not read them. The situation is critical. What action will you take in this connection? Are you aware of all these facts, and if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, as I said earlier, the total production as well as the employment in handlooms has marginally increased after the introduction of the policy. We have a host of schemes for increasing handloom production as well as for the welfare of the handloom workers. We have the Thrift Fund scheme. We spend annually about Rs. 100 crores on rebates. We have gone through a year of modernisation of the handlooms. We have also the *Bunkar Sewak* Scheme to improve the technical capability of the handloom workers. We have introduced reservation order for handlooms by which twentytwo items have been reserved by the mills.....

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: What about its implementation?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Implementation machinery is being progressively established. There are some competing demands between these segments of the economy. There are hundreds of representations received by us and we take prompt

action on all of them, on merits.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will kindly recollect when the New Textile Policy was announced, it was mentioned here that it was based on a Report of the Experts Committee, but it was strangely classified as secret. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this so-called Experts Committee Report which has been kept as super secret so far will at least be released now?

Secondly, we have been questioning the manner in which the figures of handloom industry have been calculated because the method and manner in which these figures have been worked out have been found to be faulty. They have been questioned by many experts. Will the Government look into this aspect, instead of misleading the House with faulty figures?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the Report of the Experts Committee is not secret. It is available on Government records.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We want to see for ourselves.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: There will not be any problem.

Secondly, there is a need for more sophistication in the estimation of the use of hank yarn -on the off-take of which the production of handlooms is calculated. On the one hand some hank yarn is used by the powerloom sector and on the other hand, certain types of yarn, including the sized beam yarn and all that are used now by the handloom sector also. There is a little cross flow of the different types of yarn between the two sectors. Sir, a Committee, headed by the Textiles Commissioner is looking into how the estimation of production of these two sectors, which is calculated on the basis of the off-take of different types of yarn can be made more scientific and sophisticated.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he has not given me the full reply.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the Sixth Plan period, 11 spinning mills were approved in the State of Maharashtra, but today these spinning mills are incomplete because there has been a stoppage of financial assistance from the IDBI and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. At the same time it has been reported, recently, that the Government of India on its own, without the recommendation of the Government of Maharashtra has approved and has given three spinning mills, which will be purely export oriented. May I know from the hon. Minister as to where these export-oriented mills will be situated in the State of Maharashtra? At the same time, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps Government of India will take to ensure early completion of eleven spinning mills in the State of Maharashtra which are incomplete today because of lack of funds.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The sanctioning of new capacity for spinning mills as well as enhancement of existing capacity is allowed in the New Textile Policy, subject to the locational guidelines and other restrictions of the Industrial Policy. This does not apply, of course, to purely export-oriented units.

I required notice to say exactly where these three export-oriented units are to be located.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: What about the eleven spinning mills?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister while replying to the first question had referred to the cloth and its price in the country. I think that a policy has a bearing on the man and not on the thing. Now that the textile policy has been formulated, it should be stated as to how much cloth will be manufactured and what will be its price? The cotton growers are discontented due to lower returns and the increasing use of artificial fibres. If the farmer stops growing

cotton what will he grow in its place?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: As the hon. Member is aware, we have had two bumper crops in the previous years. This cotton crop is short; and you would not disagree with me when I say that the price now obtained by the cotton farmers, especially this season, is quite good.

AN HON. MEMBER: No; this is not correct.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The Cotton Corporation of India implements price support operations in order to ensure that the cotton farmer gets a minimum price which is fixed year to year. In fact, the complaint of the industry is that the cotton prices are too high.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN PANWAR (Ujjain): The price of yarn has increased substantially and it is directly affecting handloom and powerloom production. The bundle of cotton yarn which was available till recently at Rs. 100 now costs Rs. 160. As a result the handloom and powerloom units are facing closure. What action are you going to take to control this price rise and to ensure proper employment for weavers of handloom and powerloom units?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: It is true that the price of yarn have increased in the last one year; but that increase is only about one-third of the increase in the price of cotton; and 50% of the price of yarn is the price of the cotton which goes into it. The price of cotton has increased by 52% in the last two years, whereas the price of yarn has increased only by 17%. Even though there is this increase, the hon. Member would recall the dip in the price of both the cotton as well as yarn after 1985. After that it dipped it as come up again. Now, the yarn prices and the cotton prices have just exceeded the price level which was existing in 1985, though it

would look like a big increase when compared to last year.

As regards the control over the price of yarn, you are aware that the handlooms have to operate through their apex cooperative societies. The National Handloom development Corporation has implemented a yarn guarantee scheme, though this is not being universally implemented in all the States of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit to the hon. Minister that he has been correct in saying that the price of cotton has increased enormously, but this increase has been affected after the cotton has already been sold to the middlemen. In this situation yarn is not available at the minimum price and its price has greatly increased in comparison to that of cotton. The hon. Minister has been requested several times to give sanction to the mills for generating new spinning capacities so that yarn can be available at cheap rates. Will the hon. Minister assure us that the textile mills in Rajasthan and other states which have applied for in this connection will get sanction so that yarn can be available at cheap rates?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The total spinning capacity in the organised mill sector which was targetted at 23 million spindles by the end of the 7th Plan has already been exceeded by 3 million, it stands now at 26 millions. Even though, by and large, the textile policy allows expansion of capacity of each unit to its optimum economical level. There is also a condition that it is circumscribed by the industrial policy guidelines. Therefore, we are granting new capacity for spinning only in category A districts which are no industry districts or category B districts where in any State category A districts are not there. We are not in favour of increasing the spinning capacity in an unbidited manner because that will make the

whole industry sick. The Industrial Development Bank, which is the main financing agency is refusing to finance any spinning capacity which is sanctioned in excess of the 7th Plan limit.

Measures to Enforce Export Obligations

*167. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI†:**
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of exporters who have so far defaulted to fulfil their export obligations;

(b) the action taken against such exporters;

(c) to what extent the action taken by Government has helped in reducing the default on the exporters' obligations;

(d) whether the existing legal provisions are adequate to ensure compliance of export obligations and if not, whether any amendments are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). 235 firms have been declared defaulters as in May, 1987 on account of failure to fulfil the export obligation within the prescribed time in respect of Advance licences issued in the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86. Declaration of a firm as defaulter disentitles the party from obtaining any type of licences or export assistance from the CCI&E Organisation.

(c) As a result of plugging of loopholes in the policy and providing adequate safeguards, there is a decline in the cases of default. To further streamline the action to be taken against defaulters detailed guidelines

have been issued by Public Notice No. 182/85-88 dated 1.6.1987 a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(d) Yes, Sir, Existing legal provisions are adequate to ensure compliance of export obligation in respect of advance licences.

SHRIS. M. GURADDI: In your statement you have said 235 firms have been declared defaulters. What action have you taken against them under the Import- Export Act of 1947? Have you issued orders thereunder for debarring them from further import facilities and imposing fiscal penalty and prosecution?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNISI: Out of 235 firms found defaulters, from 1.4.85 to 31.7.87 '47 firms have been debarred from Penalty provisions of Rs. 735 crores. We had referred in 1985 25 cases to CBI and in 1986 95 cases to CBI; and prosecution started in 60 cases in 1985 and 34 cases in 1986.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: There are wilful defaulters and genuine defaulters. Are you keeping the wilful defaulters at par with genuine defaulters?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNISI: I am thankful to the hon. member for raising this issue. We have classified two kinds of defaulters - bonafide defaulters and the wilful defaulters. For wilful defaulters, stringent action we are taking, apart from criminal prosecution - five times of their duty they are imposing as a penalty and debarring them from getting any other export licence.

Not only that. The most strong provision is if any of their directors are found in similar other companies we also attach that particular company not to get any export incentives or licences from the Ministry.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The Minister must be aware that about Rs. 3,000 crores worth of polyester filament yarn comes into the country through clandestine channels and a major part of this is being done through this

advance licensing procedure which his Ministry monitors — it supposed to monitor. Whatever is brought out, very small percentage of that is sent out by way of fulfilling the export obligations. What are the organisations which monitor these advance licences procedure export obligations and to what extent have they been able to see what is the quantum imported through this procedure and what has been the corresponding export.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNISI: I would like to inform the hon. Member that the monitoring policy is controlled by the Controller of Imports and Exports authority which is supervised by our Ministry.

Secondly, I would like to inform the hon. Member that if somebody already obtained an advance licence he does not need to bring anything in a clandestine manner because he has the licence. And if somebody brings anything in a clandestine manner it is not the duty of the import and export authority of the Ministry to detect. The Customs detect it as a case of smuggling happens in any part of the country.

In terms of the actual output and in put requirements, in this import licence before we grant it there are two provisions. In the regional level, the regional licensing committee they look after up to 25 lakhs cost limit and more than that we approve it at the central controlling authority level. While determining the actual requirements of the inputs required by the licences a committee comprising the DGTD itself helps the licensing committee. They determine and accordingly issue the licence in terms of the determination as to whether he performs the obligations or not.

I have already stated that there are two things. One is *bona fide* and another is wilful defaulter or violation of the obligation procedure. *Bona fide* is some instance of power shortage or if there is a war in some part of the world like the Middle East or some stifling hazards in marketing, for fulfilling the obligations without utilising the import quantum, that is *bona fide*. There we only simply

ask them to pay some duty in terms of the tax actually levied. But so far as wilful defaulters are concerned, I mean if they use it for domestic production or sell it otherwise or do some thing, I have already said that we take action. I have informed what action we take also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What about monitoring?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: I have already said that the Controller of Import and Export authority does it.

SHRI MADHAV REDDI: Several cases have come to the notice of the Government that the export obligations are fulfilled only in terms of value not in terms of quantity and then no action is being taken in such cases. May I know whether the Government is aware of this and whether any action is being taken?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: While the advance licence is given, it is not given merely on value. It depends on quantity also. And while we detect only defaulters, wilful and *bona fide* defaulters we do determine whether in terms of value they have defaulted, firstly. According to the merits of the case we decide the issue, not in general.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav. Absent.

Shri Somnath Rath.

Rally in Delhi

†

*169. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :**
SHRI MADAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rally was organised in Delhi on 30 June, 1987;

(b) whether some participants in the rally were reported to have indulged in anti-social acts; and

(c) if so, the number of such persons and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Lok Dal and the Bharatiya Janata Party had organised a rally on 30th June, 1987 at Boat Club, to celebrate their victory in the Haryana election. Elaborate police and traffic arrangements were made to maintain law and order at the venue, and also for diversion of traffic. Stray incidents of unruly behaviour on the part of the participants occurred at the time of dispersal. The complaints generally relate to non-payment for some of the eatables, water, beedis and cigarettes consumed. 3 cases have been registered in this connection.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The hon. Minister mentioned in his statement that there were elaborate Police arrangements and some of the participants in the rally became unruly. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many shops of these small shop owners and hawkers have been looted. What is the estimated cost of the loss and how many persons were arrested on the spot?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the unruly incidents took place after the rally while the persons participated in the rally were dispersing. The first call regarding an unruly incident came at about 11.30 hours on 30.6.1987. Several other calls came and police rushed to the scene where the incident was taking place. We have registered three cases against persons who were described in the FIRs as unknown persons. The cases are being investigated. I cannot give any accurate estimate of the number of shops which were looted or the number of persons involved. The cases are being investigated, but a large number of unruly incidents took place on that day.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, the hon. Minister replied that there were elaborate police arrangements. It is a pity that none have been arrested on the spot. Further, the hon. Minister replied that three cases have been registered. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the information in those three cases, and if any person was arrested in those cases. If arrested, whether they were released. If they were released, by whom and under what sections these cases have been registered?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, elaborate arrangements were made for the rally. One expects that the people who participate in the political rally will behave themselves when they disperse. But unfortunately, in this case, a large number of unruly incidents took place.

For the information of the hon. Member, this rally was organised by Lok Dal and Bharatiya Janata Party.

Three cases have registered. One was a case where rally participants entered into the residential houses in the area - Kalibari Marg and Udyan Marg. Some of them had not paid for the eatables, water, beedis, and cigarettes consumed. A case has been registered under Section 379 read with Clause 34 of the Indian Penal Code. Another complaint was from a Cyclist, who was carrying cigarette packets on his bicycle. Some people deprived him of some cigarette packets. A case has been registered under Section 379 read with clause 34 of the Indian Penal Code. The third complaint was by a fruitstall owner alleging that unidentified persons have taken fruits from his stall, but did not pay for the same. Another case has been registered under Section 379 read with Clause 34 of the Indian Penal Code. Nobody has been arrested because the complaints itself are against unidentified persons. We are investigating the case.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot ordinarily ignore the unruly incidents in the rallies. The political

parties have the right to organise rallies but it is also their duty to exercise control over the people who participate in the rallies so that such incidents can be avoided.

Several rallies have been organised in the past quite peacefully but the situation was different in the rally organised by the Lok Dal. Some of the participants indulged in unruly behaviour. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any such legal provisions are under his consideration by which the organisers of the rally should give an undertaking that such incidents will not take place in the rallies to be organised in the capital in future.

Secondly, whether there were any incidents of eve-teasing in this rally and whether some newsmen, who tried to intervene in the incidents, were physically assaulted? Will the hon. Minister kindly get these incidents investigated?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am not quite sure what value can be attached to an undertaking taken from the Organisers of the rally. I would only appeal that those who organise the rallies should be able to exercise control over the people who participate in the rallies. In the same month, there was another rally and that rally passed off peacefully.

This particular rally which took place on 30th June gave rise to large number of unruly incidents. I think the sentiments of the hon. member and the sentiments of the House will reach the ears of those who organised this rally.

As far as specific complaints are concerned, as I said, in cases where we have received specific complaints we have registered cases. But in some other cases, well, there was a call. The women involved were not willing to press the complaints because those were against unidentified persons. Possibly they did not want to press the charges. But wherever complaints were received, we have registered the cases.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the rally held on 30th June 1987, was organised by ** of Haryana. This rally was organised after the Lok Dal victory in the Haryana State Assembly elections. Wherever rallies have been held in Haryana, there have been incidents of loot and the leaders of the Lok Dal in this rally.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No allegations can be made.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is any allegation I will not allow that. He is saying about the rally and not making any allegation against any person. (Interruptions) Do not mention the name of the Chief Minister. You tell about the rally. That is enough. I will not allow any allegation. Allegations will not go on record. (Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: He is asking for information.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: During the Youth Congress rally shops were looted...

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: I want to say that in every Lok Dal rally whether organised inside the state or outside, there have been unruly incidents but such incidents of loot have occurred particularly in the rallies organised in Haryana before the Assembly election. Similarly, in the rally organised in Delhi after the victory of the Lok Dal in Haryana, the leaders raised slogans and instigated the unruly elements to indulge in loot and plunder in Delhi. It was due to their encouragement that shops were looted in Delhi. In this connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any investigation has been conducted into the incidents to identify the leaders who had

raised slogan to the effect that Haryana has been looted and now it is the turn of Delhi to be looted instigated the participants of the rally to indulge in loot in Delhi?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The rally on the 30th of June 1987 was organised by two parties, namely, the Lok Dal and the BJP. Unruly incidents took place while those who participated were dispersing. The inference is obvious. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How do you identify the persons? The places of incidents were far away. The Minister is contradicting his own reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me complete the answer. If any slogans have been raised as mentioned by the hon. Member and if it comes out in the course of the investigation in the three cases which have been registered, certainly we will take action.

Developments in Fiji

*173. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY†:
SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 14th May, 1987, in Fiji, which is a member of Commonwealth and has sizable population of Indian origin, a democratically elected Government was ousted as a result of a military coup;

(b) if so, the position of Government of India on this development;

(c) whether Government of India have received any request for help from the ousted Government; if so, the response of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government of India have taken or propose to take any diplomatic initiatives in consultation with the other

Commonwealth Countries for restoration of freedom and democracy in Fiji; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India has expressed its concern at the overthrow of the elected Government and the abrogation of the Constitution in Fiji. It has stated that measures towards national reconciliation and a return to democracy should fully take into account the need to consult all sections of the population so as to ensure that there is no discrimination against any ethnic group in Fiji's multi-racial society which has lived in harmony for decades.

(c) to (e). Representatives of the deposed Government in Fiji visited India in June '87 and sought India's support in mobilising world opinion against the events in Fiji. Even prior to the visit of these representatives, India had taken diplomatic initiatives involving important world leaders. Myself and my colleague Shri Eduardo Faleiro, visited UK, Australia and New Zealand to mobilize opinion against the Military coup. Prime Minister addressed messages to various world leaders, including the Secretary General of the Commonwealth, towards the same end. The Government is closely following the efforts currently under way in Fiji to resolve the constitutional crisis.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a duly constitutionally elected democratic government has been thrown out by a military coup on the mere ground that the Fijians of Indian origin are in a majority and have come into the ruling party. The Fijians of Indian origin are in majority. They are 3.4 lakhs. Whereas the Fijians are 3.3 lakhs only. But the coalition government of Dr. Bavadra, who himself is a Fijian, has been turned out because the Ratus the tribal chieftains want to perpetuate their feudal hold. Even now the Fijian constitution prohibits the Fijians of Indian origin from holding any land. They are also prohibited from entering the army. In spite of this, when the

coalition government was trying to run it smoothly, it has been overthrown by a military coup.

So far as the response of the Commonwealth Nations, except Australia and New Zealand, is concerned, there has been practically not much of a response against this atrocity perpetuated against a democratically elected government. The U.K. Government—the Thatcher Government—went to the extent of not even giving an interview to Dr. Bavadra with the Queen. What is the reaction of the Indian Government towards U.K. against this insult offered to a duly elected Prime Minister? Has this Government lodged a strong protest against the U.K. Government and has it been forcing the U.K. Government to rectify the matter. If not, then what is the purpose of our staying in the Commonwealth where even duly elected constitutional governments are overthrown? Have we lodged our strong protest against this with the U.K. Government? That is my first question.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, it is a serious matter and there should be a full discussion on this.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's question was as wide ranging as it was in precise, but I will try to put some intellectual discipline into this particular matter. The views of the Government of India have been made known. We have thoroughly condemned the events that took place on the fourteenth or May when the duly elected government of Dr. Bavadra was dislodged. As I said in my answer, I went to U.K. and my colleague Mr. Faleiro went to Australia and New Zealand. We have also been in touch with Dr. Bavadra. His representatives came here. He saw the Prime Minister and also met me. We also sent a representative to the meeting of the Pacific region held in Western Samoa, to put across our point of view on this particular matter. We have also been in touch with the Commonwealth Secretary General. He himself has condemned this.

With regard to the reception that Dr.

Bavadra received or did not receive in the United Kingdom, it is a matter on which the Government of India cannot possibly take any stand. When the representatives were here and when I met them in Bombay, I did mention to them that in my judgement it was unlikely that Dr. Bavadra or his colleagues would be received by the Queen. They were probably received by the Private Secretary to the Queen. This is what happened.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: We were happy when there was instantaneous action and when the hon. Minister and Shri Faleiro visited Australia and New Zealand. But thereafter your enthusiasm seems to have cooled down. Nothing concrete came out of your visit. What is the net result? Now the position is that Fijians of Indian origin are forced to leave the country. They are leaving. They are going to the surrounding countries. They are finding it unsafe to remain in Fiji and they are certainly not in a position to stay there. There is a large scale reported emigration. What is the net result of your action? Have you pursued the matter? Have you constituted any sub-Committee of the Commonwealth for the purpose of keeping this issue alive and for the purpose of finding a solution to this. Merely stating to have visited these places will not give any satisfaction. Are you trying to find any solution to this?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The question posed by the hon. Member is important. We have ourselves posed these questions. After all it is the duty of the Ministry of External Affairs to reflect on various scenarios as to what can be done in a situation of this kind which is unprecedented, which is very disagreeable, which militates against all the concepts of the Commonwealth. The sub-Committee that you suggested can be only constituted by the Commonwealth as a whole and the Heads of the Government of the Commonwealth are meeting in Vancouver in Canada in October. I am certain that this matter will be taken up there. What you say about the conditions in Fiji, the circumstances in which the coup took place and the repercussions on our people is a very serious matter. That is why we have taken

initiative that we did. At the same time we have to be very careful and not to give the impression that we are taking interest in the matter simply because it concerns people of the Indian origin. We are doing it on principle. Any way in the Commonwealth country where there is majority Government, and if that is illegally over-thrown, then something should be done about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Has Dr. Bavadra or any of the representative officially informed the government of India that they are satisfied with the present arrangements made there? Or otherwise are you satisfied with the arrangements made in Fiji temporarily?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Neither is Dr. Bavadra satisfied nor are we, nor is the majority in the Commonwealth.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What has happened in Fiji is not the coup to change the Government but it is an attempt to deny its majority its basic fundamental rights. I would like to know from the Government whether they have got in touch with the leaders of other Commonwealth countries. The hon. Minister mentioned just now that the meeting would be held in October. October is still a few months ahead. All I want to know is whether we have made any move to get in touch with the Commonwealth leaders to put forward the case of the Fiji people and what has been their reaction?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The hon. Member has been the Minister of External Affairs and knows how we function. When I was answering the question I had mentioned that the Prime Minister addressed messages to various world leaders including the Secretary-General of Commonwealth. I do not know whether he was in the House or not when I said this: Prime Minister has addressed messages. We have been in touch with the Commonwealth Secretary-General. As he knows a very ticklish stand has been taken in some countries that the people of Fiji are being out-numbered by the people

who have been migrated there. I do not want to go in details, the coup has racial overtones. This is what we have objected to.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Has the Prime Minister contacted the Prime Minister of U.K. on this issue?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Yes, he has.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Activities of Naga Insurgents

*162. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of para-military personnel killed by the Naga insurgents during the last three months;

(b) whether the activities of the insurgents have increased in the recent past; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Nine para-military personnel have been killed by the Naga insurgents during the last three months;

(b) The Naga insurgents have been active in Manipur and Nagaland during the current year also.

(c) The Government have taken steps to check the activities of Naga insurgents which include (i) utilisation of powers under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, (ii) gearing up the intelligence network, (iii) arrangements for better coordination between different agencies involved in the operations against the extremists, (iv) increase in the vigil on the border, and (v) strengthening of para-military forces suitably, where necessary.

Fall of Production in Organised Textiles Industry

*165. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted deterioration of production in the organised textile industry;

(b) if so, whether this is due to failure of modernisation of the industry to get finances from the Industrial Development Bank of India on favourable terms; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to check slow disbursement of money from out of the modernisation fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Sanctions under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme are satisfactory; however disbursements are comparatively slow. This is due to the fact that modernisation schemes envisage a time frame of 12-18 months and the disbursements are linked to raising of stipulated promoters' contribution, delivery schedule of machinery suppliers, compliance with pre-disbursement conditions of loans and obtaining sanction of adequate working capital.

Expansion of Woollen Industry

*166. **SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any policy initiative for the growth of woollen industry;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the existing restrictions have stood in the way of the expansion of Woollen Units; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following initiatives have been taken for the growth of woollen industry:-

- (i) Delicensing limits in respect of spinning capacity have been raised from 2,400 worsted and non-worsted spindles to 4,800 worsted spindles in areas other than backward areas, 5,600 worsted spindles for backward areas and 3,200 non-worsted spindles for backward areas. The only condition is that such facility will not be available for the units under MRTP/FERA and in a location where the population is more than five lakhs within a municipal limit of a city or more than ten lakhs within the standard urban limit of a city as per 1981 census.
- (ii) Woollen units have been allowed full fibre flexibility by endorsing the items manufactured at entry 23(1) and 23(5) of the first schedule of the IDR Act. In order to protect the Woollen industry, cotton and man-made textile units are not allowed to enter the woollen sector.
- (iii) Expansion in the weaving sector of the woollen textile industry has been allowed more liberally by removing the restriction of spinning units of a waiting period of two years for setting up powerlooms.
- (iv) Import duty on synthetic rags has been reduced from 80% to 20%.
- (v) Excise duty at the rate of Rs. 9.40 per kg. on wool tops has been removed altogether.
- (vi) Excise duty at the rate of Rs. 30/- per kg. on polyester wool blended yarn

has been reduced to Rs. 15/- per kg.

- (vii) Earlier complete exemption of excise duty was available in respect of shoddy woollen fabric of assessable value not exceeding Rs. 40/- per sq. mtr. This limit has been raised to Rs. 60/- per sq. mtr.
- (viii) Import duty on woollen machinery has been reduced from 101% to 85%.
- (ix) Government have recently constituted a Wool Development Board to facilitate the harmonious development of the Woollen Industry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Freedom Fighters Pensions to Participants of Arya Samaj Movement in Hyderabad

*168. **SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons who had applied for freedom fighters' pension along with necessary documents for participating in Arya Samaj movement in Hyderabad State have not been sanctioned freedom fighters' pension so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all such applications have been referred to Andhra Pradesh Government for verification; and

(d) if so, the number of such cases and when these are likely to be cleared for pension?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Participants in Arya Samaj Movement who have applied for pension with necessary documents are being sanctioned pension after verification of the documents by the appropriate authori-

ties of the State Governments concerned, if they are found to have undergone the prescribed period of suffering.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only the claim of suffering by the applicants are being verified through the concerned authorities of the three State Governments concerned as in the cases of other freedom fighters.

(d) Steps have been taken to expedite disposal of Arya Samaj Movement cases.

Fencing Along Indo-Bangia Border

*174. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved regarding the border fence plan to check infiltration from Bangladesh into Assam;

(b) whether any special steps are now being taken to stop infiltration in the difficult terrain and the 83 K.M. riverain stretch separating Assam from Bangladesh;

(c) whether the infiltration from Bangladesh has been affecting all the five bordering States of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram in varying degrees; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken recently to effectively check and prevent infiltration in 1200 K.M. stretch; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Survey work for erection of barbed wire fence has been taken up in Assam Meghalaya sectors of the Indo- Bangladesh border along with survey for construction of roads. The field survey has almost been completed in Assam sector and the same is in progress in Meghalaya sector. The work of erection of barbed wire fence will be taken up sector-wise after construction of roads.

Apart from taking up the project for construction of roads all along the border with Bangladesh and for erection of fence in sensitive sectors to check infiltration, a 5 year programme of expansion of BSF has already been sanctioned by the Govt. Under this programme as many as 29 Bns. of BSF will be raised starting from the year 1986-87 ending 1991 for strengthening Indo-Bangladesh border. Of these, 5 Bns. have already been deployed on Indo-Bangladesh border. Two of these additional Bns. have been deployed in West Bengal and one each in Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. In addition, more border outposts and observation towers have been sanctioned. Work is in progress to construct both the border outposts and observation towers.

In addition to above, BSF patrolling has been intensified, both on the land and riverine border with Bangladesh. To augment the existing river-police arrangement of the BSF, one water -craft was sanctioned by the Government in August, 1986.

In order to strengthen the PIF Scheme, as many as 1280 additional posts have been sanctioned for the State of Assam.

As a result of increased vigil on the Indo-Bangladesh border about 18,895 infiltrators were apprehended by the BSF during the first six months from January to June, 1987 on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Representation of States in MPEDA Delegations

*175. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a list has been submitted by MPEDA for trips to various countries;

(b) the reasons for ignoring the Maharashtra fishing industry in such matters; and

(c) whether any fresh guidelines are being issued to the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) to widen travel participation and export promotion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is no proposal pending with the Ministry for sponsoring any delegation to foreign countries.

(b) The question does not arise in view of (a).

(c) No, Sir.

Growth Rate In Exports

*176. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate in exports during 1986-87 in terms of dollar;

(b) whether any breakthrough has been achieved in the non-traditional sector; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the measures Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). According to the provisional data, India's exports measured in dollar terms as compared to provisional data for 1985-86 registered an increase of 15.3 per cent during 1986-87.

Exports of several non-traditional sectors show a significant increase during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86. Thus, Gems and Jewellery (+Rs. 561 crores), Leather and leather manufactures (+ Rs. 266 crores), Machinery, Transport equipment and metal manufactures (+ Rs. 209 crores), Chemicals and allied products (+ Rs. 189 crores), and readymade garments (+ Rs. 30 crores).

The growth in export earnings in these sectors may be viewed as in response to a series of policy measures the Government has taken in the past two years.

Revitalisation of Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards

*177. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any revitalisation of the Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the various steps taken in this regards, including the assistance to the States;

(c) the names of the States which do not have any Rajya Sainik Boards or Zila Sainik Boards in any of their districts with a sufficient population of ex-servicemen and serving military personnel;

(d) whether it is proposed to ensure that all such districts which have a sufficient number of ex-servicemen, have separate Zila Sainik Boards for them with full facilities like transport and secretariat assistance available to them; and

(e) if so, the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Rajya and Zila sainik Boards are State Govt. Departments/Organisations. The Central Government bears 50% of the cost of the maintenance of Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards. A Committee for Revitalisation of the Sainik Board Organisation in India recommended in 1981 various measures to revitalise the Rajya/Sainik Boards. These include:

(i) Setting up of a Zila Sainik Board in every Distt. having a population of 7500 or more of Ex-servicemen/families of serving/deceased defence personnel;

(ii) The Secretary of Rajya Sainik Board to be a Class I Gazetted Officer of the status of a Head of Deptt. and Secre-

tary of Zila Sainik Board to be a Class I Gazetted Officer of the status of Head of Office with appropriate administrative and financial powers;

(iii) Norms of staff for Zila Sainik Boards;

(vi) Provision of telephones for Rajya Sainik Boards and Zila Sainik Boards; and transport to Rajya Sainik Boards as well as Zila Sainik Board with a population of 20000 or more Ex-servicemen and families;

(v) A revised charter of duties for the Zila Sainik Boards.

These recommendations were sent to the State Govts. for adoption. The High Level Committee on problems of Ex-servicemen in its report given in 1984 also recommended that the revitalisation should be completed within a period of one year. The Central Govt. has been urging the State Govts. from time to time to implement all the recommendations of the Committee on Revitalisation. During the past three years, a number of recommendations have been implemented by many State Governments. These include setting up of 31 Zila Sainik Boards, provision of staff, telephones and transport. The assistance given to the States by the Central Govt. during the last three years is given below:

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1984-85	197.99
1985-86	269.39
1986-87	231.74

(c) to (e). There is no State which does not have a Rajya Sainik Board and every District with a population of 7500 or more Ex-servicemen and families has a Zila Sainik Board coverage. The States have been given guidelines to submit proposals for establishing of new Zila Sainik Boards as and when the Ex-servicemen population warrants. The establishment of new Zila Sainik

Boards is considered only on proposals from State Govt. There is no such proposal pending with the Central Government.

Powerlooms Cooperatives

*178. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to speed up the formation of powerlooms cooperatives;

(b) if so, the guidelines etc. issued in this regard; and

(c) to what extent the condition of powerloom workers in the country is being improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been asked to speed up the formation of powerloom cooperatives so as to provide adequate infrastructure for provision of credit and marketing facilities and thus enable implementation of a package of measures for healthy development of the powerloom sector. As the number of formation of cooperatives is the concern of the State Governments, the Central Government have not issued any guidelines in this regard.

(c) The State Governments have been asked to review wages and working conditions of workers in the decentralised powerloom sector. They have been further requested to consider new administrative and legislative measures to improve the working conditions of powerloom workers.

Loans to Tobacco Growers

*180. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned loans to help tobacco growers whose barns were damaged due to cyclone in November, 1977;

(b) the amount disbursed and the number of growers who received the loan;

(c) the number of farmers who failed to pay back the loans and the amount outstanding as principal and interest; and

(d) whether Government propose to write off the interest part provided the growers remit the principal amount due?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total sum of Rs. 296.61 lakhs was disbursed as loan to 17000 growers.

(c) A sum of Rs. 118.42 lakhs; comprising of Rs. 66.99 lakhs as principal and Rs. 51.43 lakhs as interest is still outstanding from 4995 growers.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Setting up a Spinning Mill At Ballapal in Orissa

1733. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a spinning Mill at Ballapal in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the letter of intent has been granted to the concerned applicant to set up the spinning Mill at the above place; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA

KUMAR): (a) Union Government do not set up spinning mills.

(b) A letter of intent dated 27.12.85 was granted to M/s. Shri Gopinath Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. for setting up of a spinning mills at Ballapal.

(c) Union Government is not concerned with the physical implementation of the proposal.

Purchase of Equipment and Chemicals from India by USSR

1735. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. has offered to purchase the Indian equipment and chemicals for its oil sector; and

(b) if so, the details indicating the value and the terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). During the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission Meeting held in Moscow in June, 1987, the question of Soviet Union utilising Indian drilling equipment, chemicals and services was discussed. No agreement on this, however, has been finalised.

Protection to Handloom and Traditional Weavers

1736. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state how Government are thinking to protect the handloom and traditional weavers who are suffering due to competition from synthetic saris and other synthetic products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): The Government have undertaken to reserve certain items exclusively for production on handlooms. At the same time,

Government is also encouraging production of polyester/polyester blended fabrics on handlooms to cater to consumer demand as well as to provide better earnings to the weavers.

Import of Rubber

1737. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported rubber during the last three months;

(b) if so, the quantum imported and the names of the countries from where imported;

(c) whether any protests/representations have been received by his Ministry from the rubber grovers from Kerala regarding the decision; and

(d) if so, the response of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A quantity of 6599 tonnes in May, '87, 6000 tonnes in June '87 and 9192 tonnes in July '87 has been imported from Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Imports are made to meet the demand-supply gap after a very careful assessment of the estimated production and likely consumption. Representations were received for and against imports. In regard to imports Government are guided by the demand-supply estimates made from time to time.

Arrest of Chinese Nationals

1738. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese nationals were arrested on 17 June, 1987 in Indian territory at Raxaul;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and other

details; and

(c) whether any incriminating material was found in their possession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Two Chinese nationals were detained by the Custom officials at Raxaul, Bihar on 13th June, 1987 for unauthorisedly entering into India. The local authorities registered a case u/s 14 of the Foreigners Act, on 14th June, 1987 for entering into India unauthorisedly and without travel documents. However, after assessing the circumstance of the case the two Chinese nationals were released and sent back to Nepal on 23rd June, 1987.

Survey of Organised/Unorganised Sectors of Handloom and Handicraft

1739. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey about the number of workers both in organised and unorganised sectors engaged in handloom and handicraft sector in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it would be undertaken now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No all India survey specifically about the number of handloom and handicraft workers has been undertaken in the past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As far as the handloom workers are concerned, an All India census has

already been initiated.

As regards handicraft workers, on the basis of the Economic Census conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation in 1980, action has been initiated to undertake a follow-up survey of the sector.

Expansion of Imports from USSR

1740. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently drawn up a large list of items to be imported from the USSR to step up trade manifold in the next 5 years; and

(b) if so, the items selected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Discussions have been held between India and the USSR on expanding lists of commodities to further diversify and increase the level of bilateral trade. No list of items has, however, been finalised for exports to or imports from the USSR, recently.

Ranks in Defence

1741. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the abolition of certain ranks in Defence Services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-Employment of Mentally Unfit Employees After Being Mentally Fit

1742. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian and Defence Service employees who had been removed from service on ground of mentally unfit were later on reinstated/re-employed; and

(b) if so, under what rules those employees were taken back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Turnover of Trade with China

1743. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the turnover of trade with China during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether any fresh talks have taken place for higher trade turnover during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) As per DGCIS figures, trade turnover between India and China during 1985-86 was of the order of Rs. 194.14 crores and during 1986-87 Rs. 173.01 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). India signed a Trade Protocol on 27th May, 1987 at Beijing with China envisaging trade turnover of US \$ 150 to 200 million during 1st January, 1987 to 31st March, 1988. It includes iron Ore, Tobacco, shellac, chemicals, engineering products, plywood, jewels and processed

diamonds as items of export interest to India and raw silk, pulses, edible oil resin, metal and minerals, chemicals and petroleum products, fresh water cultivated pearls, engineering products etc., as items of export interest to China.

Export of Garments

1744. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised through export of garments during the last five years from different States, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to set up Fashion Design Centres in different parts of the country in view of large garment export potential; and

(c) if so, the details, thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Export statistics of textile items are not maintained State-wise. The export earnings of readymade garments during the last five years are as given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1982	634
1983	640
1984	850
1985	1068
1986	1323

(Source : Apparel Export Promotion Council)

(b) and (c). There are no such proposals at present. However, the Govt. has set up a National Institute of Fashion Technology at New Delhi.

Financial Help to the Children of Mentally Unfit Employees

1745. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial help is sanctioned for the education of children of those civilian and Defence Services employees who are declared mentally unfit and discharged from service; and

(b) if so, the rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). There are no rules in regard to the grant of financial help for the education of those Civilian and Defence Services employees who are declared mentally unfit and discharged from service. However, there are guidelines for giving financial assistance, purely as ex-gratia, on compassionate grounds as a welfare measure in deserving cases. According to these guidelines, the needy Defence personnel or their families including those suffering from mental ailment are given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 15/- per child per month for maximum of three children upto Class XII out of Raksha Mantri's discretionary fund after necessary verifications through the Zila Sainik Board. When final appeals from such personnel or their families for grant of disability pension/special family pension are rejected by Government after consideration of such appeals by the Defence Minister's Appellate Committee on Pensions (DMACP), education grant at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month per child upto three children for a period of 5 years or till completion of Higher Secondary Education, whichever is earlier and further subject to a maximum amount of Rs. 3,000/- is given on the recommendations of the DMACP on compassionate grounds in some deserving cases.

Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme

1746. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established Textile Modernisation Fund scheme to cover the needs of sick but potentially viable textile mills;

(b) whether the operation of the said Fund is restricted to private sector units; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that exclusion of units in Centre and State public sector is unjustified in view of State Governments not being in position to provide adequate assistance for modernisation of public sector units, the said restriction would be removed and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Textile Modernisation Fund has been set up to meet the financial needs for modernisation of healthy and weak but viable units.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Citizenship to Stateless Persons in Sikkim

1747. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sikkim Government has rejected the Union Government's proposal for a 'partial solution' to the issue of citizenship to 54,000 stateless persons in that State; and

(b) if so, the position taken by Government of Sikkim in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). A Central team consisting of senior officers visited Gangtok in January, 1987 and discussed with the Chief Minister, Sikkim various aspects of the problem relating to 'state-

less' citizens in Sikkim. The Central Government are considering the matter keeping in view the recommendations of the Central team and the opinion now expressed by the Government of Sikkim against the recommendation of the Team.

Modernisation of Punjab Police

1748. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps being taken to provide the Punjab Police with sophisticated weapons and requisite facilities to make it more effective in the light of high incidence of crimes in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): The demands of the Punjab Police for the type of arms required to meet the law and order situation created by the extremists/terrorists are being met by the Government of India.

Assistance to Indians Victims of Iran-Iraq War

1749. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been provided by the Indian Government to the India victims of Iran-Iraq war or to their dependents during the past two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Appointment of Inquiry Commissions

1750. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Commissions ap-

pointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 during the last three years;

(b) the names of those Commission reports which did not attract follow-up action; and

(c) whether subsequent to the ordinance enabling Government to withhold the reports of any Inquiry Commission has been laid before Parliament, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closure of Powerlooms After the New Textile Policy

1751. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the new textile policy large number of the powerlooms in the country have been closed down;

(b) what is the total number of powerlooms closed down after the introduction of the new textile policy;

(c) whether powerlooms Associations have sent memoranda to the Government making concrete suggestions to improve the situation; and

(d) if so, what are the salient features of these suggestions; and Government response?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The production figures indicate that production cloth in the decentralised powerloom sector has shown a steady increase since June 1985. The levels of weaving ac-

tivity in specific areas change from time to time depending upon market conditions, availability of electric supply and economic decisions of the powerloom owners.

(c) and (d). The memoranda, inter alia, seek relaxation in the reservation of certain fabrics for exclusive production in the handloom sector, allocation of controlled cloth for production in the powerloom sector, restoration of advantage in favour of powerlooms vis-a-vis the organised mill sector, modernisation of powerlooms, provision of credit and formation of corporations to promote marketing and export of powerloom cloth.

Government do not propose to disturb the policy of providing protection to handlooms by reserving articles for their exclusive production in the handloom sector. It is not proposed to allocate controlled cloth for production in the powerloom sector as the policy is to transfer this production to the handloom sector. Government have constituted a Task Force to study the present flow of credit and to suggest measures to augment the flow of credit both for working capital and term loans for modernisation. The State Governments have been requested to encourage formation of powerloom cooperatives so as to facilitate the provision of credit and marketing facilities. The existing policy provides that the healthy development of the powerloom sector should take place in the context of parity between powerlooms in the organised mill sector and in the unorganised powerloom sector.

India's Cement Export Potential

1752. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is now likely to emerge as a potential cement exporter in the international market;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out to make export of cement viable; and

(c) if so, its broad outlines and how long will it take to make a start in the cement export business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Some cement companies are exploring the possibilities of exporting cement to neighbouring countries. However, no plan for the purpose has been worked out by the Government.

Supply of Foodstuffs, Canteen Provisions to Armed Forces

1753. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodstuffs, canteen provisions, milk, etc. supply to the Armed Forces are presently in the hands mainly of private contractors;

(b) whether some agricultural cooperatives and State corporations of Punjab have recently offered to supply the provisions directly, thereby eliminating the need for contractors;

(c) if so, whether the matter has been examined; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. A large number of items of foodstuff are procured from Public Sector Undertakings and Cooperative agencies of the Central and State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Procurement of foodstuff items from Government/Cooperative agencies, to the extent possible, is an integral part of the policy of the Ministry of Defence. However, such procurement may not be made only from one State. All interested Government/Cooperative agencies of the

State and Central Governments have to compete with each other to secure contracts.

Census in Assam

1754. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) likely date of publication of religious and linguistic tables of 1981 census;

(b) the reasons for the delay in publication;

(c) likely date for holding the census in Assam; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The 1981 Census table on religion based on information on religion of the head of the household collected through the household schedules has already been published in the volume, Census of India, 1981, Series-1 India, Paper 3 of 1984. The language data regarding the language mainly spoken in the household are now under printing for publication. There has been no delay taking into account the huge volume of work involved.

(c) and (d). The 1981 Census could not be conducted in Assam along with other States due to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then. The question of holding of Census in Assam thereafter has been considered in consultation with the Government of Assam. That Government is currently engaged in the implementation of the accord and is not in a position to provide enumeration agency for the conduct of the Census. As such, it is not possible to hold a census in Assam at this stage..

Recruitment of Ex-servicemen in Delhi Police

1755. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of the HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to recruit one thousand ex-servicemen as Constables in the Delhi Police; and

(b) if so, the number of ex-servicemen already recruited in Delhi Police upto 30 June, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 97, from 1.1.86 to 30.6.87.

Cell to Solve Exporters Problems

1756. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a cell to solve exporters problems;

(b) if not, whether any such cell is proposed to be set up; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). A Grievance Cell headed by an officer of the rank of a Director is functioning in the Ministry of Commerce. It deals with grievances of the exporters and trade including issues raised by exporters relating to operation of various agencies in their non-statutory functions.

Besides, inter-Ministerial Committees with representatives of trade have been set up for several sectors headed by Additional Secretaries which meet from time to time and interact with the exporters.

Cases of Illegal Construction in Delhi Cantonment

1757. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 536 on 27 February, 1987 regarding cases of illegal construction in Delhi Cantonment and state;

(a) the number of cases finalised so far, with details and the details of the cases that have been added to the list of 55 cases;

(b) how many of the persons listed are not even the tenants of the Cantonment Board and have been involved with litigation with reasons; and

(c) reasons for compounding cases by the Board when the same was not done initially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 43. The details are given in statement-I below, 4 new cases have been added to the old list. The details are in statement-II.

(b) Out of the 59 properties, only 30 properties are Cantonment Fund properties and out of the 30 cases on these properties, only 10 are tenants of the Board. The remaining 20 are not the allottees or the tenants of the Board. Their details and reasons for involving in litigation are given in Statement-III.

(c) the cases are compounded by the Board provided the person making unauthorised construction applies for composition and such construction is in accordance with the building bye-laws of the Cantonment Board. Only one case in respect of 1/66, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. was compounded by the Cantonment Board in May, 1982 and thereafter no fresh case has been compounded by the Board.

STATEMENT-I*List of Cases Finalised out of 55 Cases of Unauthorised Constructions*

Sl. No.	Unauthorised construction done by	Since when Pending	At what stage
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Inder Singh, 1/57, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	19-7-79	Acquitted
2.	Sh. Manohar Lal, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	17-8-79	Acquitted
3.	Sh. Roop Chand, 1/86, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	17-8-79	Acquitted
4.	Shri Lakhi Ram, 1/166, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	24-11-80	Compounded by Board.
5.	Sh. Badri, 1/118, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	3-8-82	Acquitted
6.	Sh. Raj Kumar Jain, II/24, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	12-2-85	Acquitted
7.	Shri Pehlad S/o Hanuman, Village Old Nangal, Delhi Cantt.	18-12-85	Fined Rs. 250/- by the Court.
8.	Sh. Singh Ram, S/o Nahar Singh, Village Old Nangal, Delhi Cantt.	18-12-85	Fined Rs. 300/- by the Court.
9.	Sh. Goverdhan Dass, II/30, Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.	28-12-85	Fined Rs. 400/- by the Court.
10.	Sh. Sita Ram, 1/206/22, Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.	28-12-85	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
11.	Sh. Roshan Khan, CB-207, Village Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	18-12-85	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
12.	Sh. Sat Pal Johar, CB-112, Village Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	31-12-85	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
13.	Shri Kanwar Bhan S/o Mehnga Ram, CD-135, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	31-12-85	Fined Rs. 150/- by the Court.
14.	Sh. Chander Bhan S/o Tulsi Ram, II/52, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	10-1-86	Fined Rs. 200/- by the Court.
15.	Shri Jaspal Singh, CB-186, Village Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	10-1-86	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.

1	2	3	4
16.	Shri Karam Singh, CB-202, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	10-1-86	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
17.	Smt. Labh Kaur W/o Ajit Singh, CB-130, Village Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	10-1-86	Fined Rs. 400/- by the Court.
18.	Shri K.K. Sharma, CB-287, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	10-1-86	Fined Rs. 400/- by the Court.
19.	Sh. Rattan Lal Sood, 1/165, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	10-1-86	Dismissed.
20.	Smt. Sitawanti, CB-32, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	27-1-86	Fined Rs. 400/- by the Court.
21.	Sh. Siri Chand, CB-186, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	18-12-86	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
22.	Sh. Satpal Contractor, CB-266, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	27-1-86	Consigned to the record room
23.	Smt. Kiran Anand, CB-230, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	27-1-86	Consigned to the record room.
24.	Sh. Subhash S/o Bankey Lal, 1/160, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	10-1-86	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
25.	Sh. Kartar Singh Dhama, 1/158, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	13-1-86	Fined Rs. 300/- by the Court.
26.	Shri Goverdhan Dass, II/30 & 33, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	13-2-86	Fined Rs. 400/- by the Court.
27.	Smt. Murti Devi, II/32 & 33, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	13-2-86	Fined Rs. 400/- by the Court.
28.	Sh. Naveen Kumar, VIII/153, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	7-4-86	Fined Rs. 1000/- by the Court.
29.	Sh. Virender Kumar, VIII/150, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	7-4-86	Fined Rs. 250/ by the Court.
30.	Sh. Mohinder, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	7-4-86	Fined Rs. 600/- by the Court.
31.	Shri Chander S/o Bhartoo, VI/77, Village Jharera, Delhi Cantt.	7-10-86	Fined Rs. 200/- by the Court.
32.	Sh. Tara Chand S/o Laxman, Village Jharera, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.

1	2	3	4
33.	Sh. Raghubir S/o Mangat Ram, VI/11, Villave Jharera, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 300/- by the Court.
34.	Shri Khoob Chand, VI/49, Village Jharera, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 350/- by the Court.
35.	Shri Pyara Lal, VI/12, Jharera, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 300/- by the Court.
36.	Sh. Man Singh, S/o Nathu Singh, CB-61, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
37.	Smt. Surmai w/o Babu Lal, CB-113, Village Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 200/- by the Court.
38.	Sh. Chander Parkash S/o Parsadi near CB-165, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 300/- by the Court.
39.	Sh. Pyare Lal, S/o Badloo, Gurgaon Road, East Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 200/- by the Court.
40.	Shri Ram Sewak, I/74, Old Nangal, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 300/- by the Court.
41.	Smt. Veeranwalim 1/187/3, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
42.	Shri Harbans Singh, 1/187/4, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Withdrawn.
43.	Shri Vijay Pal Singh, CB-78, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-86	Fined Rs. 200/- by the Court.

STATEMENT-II

New Cases Added to the List of 55 Cases of Unauthorised Construction

Sl. No.	Unauthorised construction done by	Since when pending	At what stage
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Ishwar Singh S/o Mangey near CB-131 & CB-132, Naraina, Delhi Cantt.	4-10-1986	Fined Rs. 500/- by the Court.
2.	Shri Ashok Kumar S/o. Hira Lal, VIII/54, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	25-6-1987	Appearance

1	2	3	4
3.	Smt. Mota W/o. Chander Singh, VIII/164, Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	25-6-1987	Appearance
4.	Shri Hardwari Lal S/o Jeet, VIII/37, Vill. Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	25-6-1987	Appearance

STATEMENT-III

List of Cases of Unauthorised Construction where C. F. Property is involved

Sl. No.	Unauthorised construction done by	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Shri Inder Singh, 1/57, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	He is the unauthorised occupier of the premises.
2.	Shri Manohar Lal, Sadar Bazar H. No. 1/178, Delhi Cantt.	-do-
3.	-do-	-do-
4.	Shri Harbhajan Singh, 1/169, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	-do-
5.	Shri Rattan Lal Sood, 1/165, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	-do-
6.	Shri Subhash S/o Bankey Lal, 1/160, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	-do-
7.	Shri Kartar Singh Dhami, 1/158, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	He is the unauthorised occupier of the premises. The premises stands in the name of his father, since expired.
8.	Smt. Murti Devi, II/32 & 33, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	She is the unauthorised occupier of the premises. Later on the property was mutated in the name of Shri Om Prakash, her husband.
9.	Shri Naveen Kumar, VIII/153, Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	He is the unauthorised occupier of the premises. The same was allotted in the name of his father who has since died.
10.	Shri Mohinder, Village Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	He is the unauthorised occupier of the premises.

1	2	3
11.	Shri Mohinder S/o Bhakhtawar,	-do-
12.	Shri Harbans Singh, 1/187/4, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	The premises stands allotted in the name of his son Shri Harcharan Singh. At the time of inspection he was the unauthorised occupant.
13.	Shri Madan Lal, S/o Ganga Mal, Tonga Stand, S. Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	He is the unauthorised occupier of the premises.
14.	Shri Laxman Dass, 1.185/5, Tonga Stand, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	-do-
15.	Shri Mangal Ram, S/o Budh Ram, 1/185-8, Tonga Stand, S. Bazar.	-do-
16.	Shri Mohinder Mittal, S/o Lakhi Ram, 1/166, Sadar Bazar.	The premises stands allotted in the name of his father. He is the unauthorised occupier of the premises on 1st Floor.
17.	Shri Ashok Kumar, S/o Hira Lal, VIII/ 54, Village Mehram Nagar.	He is the unauthorised occupier of the premises.
18.	Smt. Mota W/o. Chandra Singh, 8/164, Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	-do-
19.	Shri Hardwari Lal, S/o, Jeet, 8/37, Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	-do-
20.	Shri Virender Kumar, 8/150, Mehram Nagar, Delhi Cantt.	-do-

World Bank Loan for Textile Industry

1758. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought a development loan of Rs. 2000 crores from the World Bank for the Textile industry;

(b) what is the progress of the matter; and

(c) the various Schemes drawn up for which the loan has been requested with

details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Task Force to Assess Credit to Powerloom Sector

1759. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any task force has been set up by Government to access the existing development of credit to powerlooms in the decentralised sectors and to augment its availability for their modernisation and working capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Task Force was set up by Government Resolution dated 4th May, 1987 and was required to submit its report within four months from the date of its constitution. The Task Force consists of 8 members, including the Textile Commissioner who is the Chairman.

Compensation for Land under Army Occupation in Jammu

1760. SHRI LALA RAM KEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6309 on 10th April, 1987 regarding compensation for land under Army occupation in Jammu and state:

(a) the number of persons whom the rental compensation have been paid during the last three months in respect of land under occupation of the army in Village Giginial Akhnoor in Jammu;

(b) the names of the persons whom the payment has been made;

(c) the details of the actual payment made, amount of interest and dates on which the payments were made;

(d) the number of cases still pending,

(e) the number of cases pending for more than 10 years; and

(f) whether Government will take some immediate steps to avoid this prolonged delay and expedite and payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Output of Mills under National Textile Corporation

1761. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production value of the mills under the National Textile Corporation in 1986-87;

(b) whether nationalised mill incurred loss during the year 1986-87; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The production value of all the textile mills under National Textile Corporation during 1986-87 was about Rs. 854 crores.

(b) and (c). The nationalised mills under National Textile Corporation incurred losses amounting to about Rs. 176 crores during 1986-87.

Development of Tourism Centres in Kerala

1762. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for development of tourism in that State; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1987-88, the Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects in Kerala:—

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i> <i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>
1. Aquatic Sports at Malampuzha.	7.82
2. Purchase of Mini Buses for Parambhikulam and Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuaries.	9.28
9.53 Purchase of Mini Buses for Wynad Wildlife Sanctuary.	
4. Purchase of 2 Luxury Cruisers for Kovalam and Cochin.	190.00
5. Floodlighting of Trivandrum Museum at Kanakakannu Palace.	14.82

The following proposals have been provisionally approved subject to completion of formalities:—

1. Wayside Amenities at 5 Centres.

2. Yatri Niwases at Cochin, Trichur and Cannanore.

The following proposals forwarded by the Government of Kerala are incomplete and the Central Ministry of Tourism requires more information in order to process them for financial sanction:—

1. Beach Resort at Vakala.

2. Floating Restaurant at Veli.

3. Speed Boat at Pathiramanal.

Protest Lodged over Movement of us War Ships around Sri Lanka

1763. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep increase in the movement of U. S. war ships to and around Sri Lanka recently;

(b) whether the ships are nuclear-powered; and

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with U. S. A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Over the last eight years the number of U. S. war ships visiting Sri Lanka has increased. The number of U. S. war ships visiting Sri Lanka ports in 1984, 1985 and 1986 and the first six months of 1987 were 6, 11, 15 and 9, respectively.

(b) Information available indicates that the propulsion system used by the ships which visited Sri Lanka was non-nuclear.

(c) No, Sir.

Floating of Tenders for Purchase of Phosphate by MMTTC

1764. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has floated tenders for the purchase of 100000 tonnes of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) in 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the contract was given to a firm which had quoted the lowest; and

(d) if not, at what rate the contract was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In all 20 offers were received covering a quantity of more than 4 lakh tonnes. Among the valid offers the lowest offer was at price of \$ 188.20 per metric tonne.

(c) and (d). Order was placed after negotiations at the rate of US \$ 182/- per MT FOB bulk US port. The party which had quoted earlier at \$ 188.20 did not agree to reduce its price to the above level during the negotiations. No order was, therefore, placed on its.

[*Translation*]

Amendment of Military Courts Rules

1765. SHRI JADISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are now contemplating to amend the rules of Military Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether accountability of the Army authorities to the Judicial Magistrates is proposed to be ensured; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) There is at present no proposal under consideration to amend the rules of Military Courts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The aspect of accountability already exists vide provisions contained in

the Criminal Courts and Court Martial (Adjustment of Jurisdiction) Rules, 1978 framed under Sub-Section (1) of Section 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.

[*English*]

Uniform Code for Foreigners

1766. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering any new legislation for a uniform code to deal with foreigners in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing rules/laws are considered adequate to deal with foreigners and will be reviewed as and when found necessary.

Directives for Purchase of ISI-Marked Goods

1767. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to make their purchases of Goods, as far as possible, marked by ISI;

(b) If so, whether the State Governments prefer to buy goods non-certified and non ISI products;

(c) Whether the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS & D) also buy non-certified goods excepting in few mandatory cases; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) The State Governments had been advised at the level of Chief Secretaries and Chief Ministers in July, 1986 and February, 1987 respectively for increased purchases of ISI marked goods.

(b) No monitoring of information about goods purchased by State Governments, is undertaken by Central Government. A few State Governments have intimated that they have instructed their Departments to follow the advice of the Central Government for increased purchases of ISI marked goods.

(c) and (d). From May, 1986, as a matter of policy the DGS&D are required to purchase ISI marked goods, and to adhere to ISI specifications in cases of non-availability of ISI marked goods. DGS&D have however, to go in for non-ISI-marked goods in some cases for reasons like (i) non-availability of ISI marked goods in the required quantity, (ii) un-competitive prices of ISI-marked goods, (iii) compliance to indentions specifications (iv) specially earmarked sources of supply like KVIC, NTC etc.

Port Blair as a Free Port

1768. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare Port Blair as a free port with a view to increase the foreign earnings besides enabling twenty thousand Indian families in Hong Kong to return and settle in Port Blair;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which, it is likely to be declared a free port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Some suggestions have been received for non-resident Indians amongst others for the development of a free port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. No decision has been taken on the proposal which requires to be evaluated in-depth having regard to various issues.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Processed Foods

1769. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GAD-AKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of processed Indian foods exported in the World market during 1986-87; and

(b) the steps taken to boost exports of processed and value added foods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a). Exports of Indian processed foods during 1986-87 as per provisional estimates are placed at Rs. 298.58 crores. Since there is no universally accepted definition of processed food it is difficult to work out our share in world trade.

(b) Various steps have been taken to boost the exports of processed foods and value added food products. These include:

- I. Grant of CCS
- II. Duty drawback against customs and Excise Duty component.
- III. Grant of replenishment benefit to cover inputs of raw material and packing material.

- IV. Reduction of import duty on packaging machinery.
- V. Release of levy sugar to meet part of the requirement of sugar based items manufactured for exports.
- VI. Special commodity rates for air transportation on various processed food items.

In addition to the above the institutional framework for increasing exports of processed foods has been strengthened with the setting up of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA).

Infiltration from Pakistan and Bangladesh

1770. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infiltrators apprehended on our borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh during the last three-calendar years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of infiltrators killed during border encounters during this period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of infiltrators pushed back during this period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the number of infiltrators handed over to local authorities during this period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Information is furnished in the Statements I and II below.

STATEMENT - I

State	Year 1984					Year 1985					Year 1986
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to state Police for taking necessary action.	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police for taking necessary Action.	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police for taking necessary action		
1. Jammu & Kashmir	75	24	51	92	4	88	98	3	95		
2. Punjab	1497	937	560	3420	2962	458	2324	1827	497		
3. Rajasthan	948	-	948	1077	791	286	1899	1509	390		
4. Gujarat	21	-	21	28	-	28	16	1	15		
5. Assam	55	55	-	33	33	-	135	61	74		
6. Meghalaya	26	26	-	64	64	-	120	31	89		
7. Tripura	72	72	-	200	200	-	1689	1398	291		
8. West Bengal	9864	9864	-	12678	12678	-	23334	20539	2795		
9. Mizoram	5167	5167	-	500	500	-	3121	3063	58		

STATEMENT - II

State	Number of infiltrators killed during border encounters		
	1984	1985	1986
1. Jammu & Kashmir	-	1	10
2. Punjab	7	33	277
3. Rajasthan	2	-	108
4. Gujarat	-	-	1
5. Assam	-	1	-
6. Maghalaya	2	1	-
7. Tripura	-	-	2
8. West Bengal	-	-	11
9. Mizoram	-	-	-

[*Transliteration*]

Bombs Found In Delhi and Union Territories

1771. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bombs found in Delhi and other Union Territories during the last one year;

(b) whether these bombs were indigenously manufactured or were foreign countries procured;

(c) whether Government propose to ban completely the sale of materials used in bombs in order to prevent their illegal manufacturing; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) In the Union Territory of Delhi, 11 bombs were found in 1986 and 18 during 1987 to-date. No such recovery of bombs has been reported from the other Union Territories.

(b) The bombs recovered in Delhi were indigenously manufactured.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The material used in bombs is also utilised for various other purposes including manufacture of fire works. As such, it is not possible to ban the sale of these materials.

[*English*]

Unauthorised Constructions In Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi

1772. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered against unauthorised constructions by police in trans-yamuna area of Delhi in particular and Delhi in general during the last one year; and

(b) the progress of action taken in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In Trans-Yamuna area during 1986, 75 cases of unauthorised construction/encroachment were registered. Out of them, 2 have been cancelled and 4 filled as untraced. Challans have been filed in 69 cases, and the same are pending trial.

During the year 1986, 640 cases of unauthorised construction/encroachment in the U.T. of Delhi were registered. Out of them, 15 were cancelled and 13 filed as untraced. 44 cases are pending investigation, and challans have been filed in 568 cases. 557 cases are pending trial, and conviction has been secured in 11 cases.

Master Plan For Goa on Tourism

1774. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the Master Plan on tourism prepared by Government of Goa;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has been consulted by Goa Government;

(c) Salient features of this plan;

(d) whether Goa Government has sought financial assistance for the plan; and

(e) if so, the quantum of assistance sought and reaction of his Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Pursuant to a suggestion by the Ministry of Tourism for preparation of Perspective Plans, a Master Plan for tourism development in Goa has been prepared by the State Town and Country Planning Department for the Goa Tourism Department.

(c) The Master Plan relates to the regional planning of Goa, market forecast, transportation requirements, infrastructure planning, environment control and suggestions for tourism development including identification of tourism development areas along the coastline, recommendation for setting up a beach development authority etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Fishing Rights of Indian Fishermen around Kachchativu

1775. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the conditions laid down in the agreement with Sri Lanka in 1974, Indian fishermen would continue to enjoy their fishing rights around Kachchativu and the use the Island for drying their nets and fish;

(b) whether Sri Lanka Government have not been allowing Indian fishermen to use that Island;

(c) whether the Ramenathapuram District Fishermen's Association has ap-

proached Union Government for the abrogation of the agreement entered with Sri Lanka on Kachchativu; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The rights of the Indian fishermen are laid down in article 5 of the 'Agreement between Sri Lanka and India on the Boundary in Historic Waters between the two countries and Related Matters' of 1974 which states that 'subject to the foregoing Indian fishermen and pilgrims will enjoy access to visit Kachchativu as hitherto and will not be required by the Sri Lanka Government to obtain travel documents or visas for these purposes'.

(b) In the disturbed conditions in the island in the post-1983 period the Sri Lanka Government had on many occasions Indian fishermen access to the Island.

(c) Some fishermen's associations have in the past written to Government asking that the Agreement should be renegotiated.

(d) This is an international Agreement concluded after taking into account all aspects of the matter. It is hoped that now that more settled conditions are returning to Sri Lanka, the Agreement will be properly implemented.

Request for Refugee status in Canada

1776. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some good number of persons claiming to be Indian are seeking refugee in Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Canadian authorities; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A group of 174 persons landed on the shore of Nova Scotia Canada, on 12 July 1987. 160 of them claimed to be Indians. Most of them are Sikhs. Their correct identities are being established.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The Canadian authorities have been in touch with Government to establish the identity of the persons claiming to be Indians.

Export Obligations of Small Fishing Companies

1777. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by fishing companies regarding export obligations and the action of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to help such companies in discharge of the export obligations;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to resolve this vexatious issue of permitting boat owners to declare sales to registered exporters as "deemed exports";

(d) whether some temporary relief by way of spare parts imports will be given to

trawler owners; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to rationalise this procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has been taken up with Ministry of Agriculture and their views are awaited.

(d) and (e). Manufacturers of trawlers as well as trawler owners are eligible to import spares as per provisions contained in the Import Export Policy.

[Translation]

Cloth Manufactured Out-Put by Mills, Handloom sector and Khadi Units

1779. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of figures of cloth manufactured by mills, handloom sector and Khadi units separately in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total investment made in each of these sectors year-wise during last three years; and

(c) the number of workers employed in mills, handloom sector and khadi industries separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The production of cloth by the mill handloom and powerloom sectors of the textile industry and khadi units during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as under:

Year	Mill Sector (M. Mtrs)	Powerloom Sector (M.Mtrs)	Handloom Sector (M.Mtrs)	Khadi Units (M. Sq. M)
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	3432	5445	3137	103.98

1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	3376	5886	3236	104.94
1986-87	3303	6149	3325	N.A.

(b) Year-wise investment made in the handloom sector is as follows:

Year	Rs. crores
1984-85	100.18
1985-86	113.72
1986-87	153.99

Information in respect of other sectors is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The number of workers employed in mill sector, handloom sector and khadi sector is estimated at 12.05 lakhs, 82.86 lakhs and 14.00 lakhs respectively.

[English]

Turn-over of Lotteries

1780. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the annual turn-over of lotteries during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): The matter is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, available information for the past three years has been furnished to the House in fulfilment of an Assurance arising out of Lok Sabha Question No. 88 for 23.7.1986.

World Bank's Call for Eliminating Curbs on Textile Exports from Developing Countries

1731. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has called for eliminating curbs on textile exports from developing nations;

(b) if so, whether this call had any impact on the industrialised nations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). In its World Development Report 1987, the World Bank has inter alia dealt with the adverse effects of the system of managed trade in textiles and clothing and the institutionalisation of protective measures in this sector in the form of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA). The Report states that importing countries and most of the developing countries have much to gain from dismantling the MFA. It is not possible to assess the impact of the Report of the World Bank on the industrialised nations, at present.

Indo-Bangladesh talk on Jute Trade

1782. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh talks on Jute trade were held in June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Utilisation of Tourism Funds Allocated to States for Schemes

1783. SHRIJITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocations of Tourism funds to various States for the schemes and funds allocated to each State in the last three years;

(b) the names of the States which have not utilized the funds allocated or have not implemented the schemes given to them; and

(c) the reasons for not utilizing the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Allocation of funds for development of tourism infrastructure is not made on State-wise basis. Funds are released in instalments on the basis of schemes sanctioned for various tourist centres. The States Governments/Union Territories/CPWD act as executing agencies for these schemes. After release of first instalment, further releases are made only on receipt of utilization certificate for the instalment already released. This is a continuous process by which funds keep on being utilized.

Concessions To Tourists visiting Lakshadweep

1784. SHRI P. M. SYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Lakshadweep during the year 1986-87;

(b) whether Government have initiated some steps to offer incentives in the shape of concessions to attract tourists to visit the islands;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As per the statistics available from the Administration, 527 tourists, both domestic and foreign, visited Lakshadweep during 1986.

(b) to (d). With a view to promoting tourist traffic to Lakshadweep the Central Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 40.10 lakhs for construction of accommodation at various islands. In addition, an airport is also under construction. The question of offering specific incentives for visiting Lakshadweep can be considered only after creating the basic infra-structure.

[*Translation*]

Study on Textile Policy Implementation

1785. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made regarding the results of the textile policy implemented in the year 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether after the implementation of the said policy, incidence of sickness in the textile industry has all the more increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Although to Specific study has been conducted regarding the development in the textile industry, the results of the implementation of new textile policy announced in June, 1985 are monitored by the Government from time to time. The overall cloth production of textile industry has gone up over the last two years since the announcement of this policy.

(c) 111 cotton textile mills were lying

closed on 30th June, 1987 as against 70 cotton mills as on 30th June, 1985. The textile industry as a whole, is faced with the problem of demand recession and high cotton prices. Mill sector as well as decentralised sector are affected, but this situation can not be attributed to the new textile policy.

[English]

Development of Tourism in Orissa

1786. SHRI CHITAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the news item published in the Hindustan Times dated May 23, 1987 regarding plan to promote Orissa tourism and state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa had declared tourism as an industry a few years ago, but had not been able to make much headway in this direction due to lack of publicity and funds;

(b) if so, the details of assistance allocated and the amount granted to the State Government of Orissa for the purpose;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested for more funds for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government in this direction and what steps are being taken by Government for the development of tourism in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Government of Orissa has not declared Tourism as Industry but has declared Hotels as an Industry. The State Government offers several concessions/incentives for growth of hotel accommodation. As a result of these, the total number of hotel beds which were 6265 at the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan have gone upto 15378 by the end of 1986.

(b) to (d). No assistance is given to State Governments for declaring tourism/hotels as an Industry. The concerned State offers incentives to entrepreneurs in the form of subsidy for preparation of feasibility reports, training local manpower, concessional electricity and water charges, land at concessional rates, exemption from Octroi etc. A statement showing the schemes taken up and amounts released for development of tourism in Orissa from 2nd Five Year Plan onwards is given below:

STATEMENT

Expenditure incurred on tourism schemes during Second, Third, Three annual Plans, Fourth Plan, Fifth Plan (1974-78), 1978-79, 1979-80, Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans

		<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
<i>Second Five Year Plan</i>		
1	2	3
<i>Part - I</i>		
1.	Construction of Rest House at Konarak	47,664
2.	Construction of Rest House at Bhubaneshwar	62,335
3.	Tourist Bureau at Puri, Bhubaneshwar, Rourkela and Hirakund	34,195

1**2****3**

Part - II

1. L.I.G. Rest House at Puri & Bhubaneshwar 1,47,850

Total 2,92,044

*Third Five Year Plan**Part - II*

1. L.I.G. Rest House at Konarak 1,30,895

2. L.I.G. Rest House at Rambha (Chilka Lake) 85,368

3. L.I.G. Rest House at Puri and Bhubaneshwar (Spill-over) 10,226

Total 2,26,489

Annual Plan 1966-67

1. L.I.G. Rest House at Konarak (Spill-over) 13,000

2. Expansion of Tourist Bungalow (Class.II) at Puri 89,000

3. Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Rambha (Spill-over) 93,000

Total: 1,95,000

Annual Plan 1968-69

1. L.I.G. Rest House at Konarak (Spill-over) 1,000

2. Expansion of Tourist Bungalow at Puri (Spill-over) 2,000

3. Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Rambha (Spill-over) 47,000

Total 50,000

*Fourth Five Year Plan**Department of Tourism*

Construction of Youth Hostel at Puri 1,20,000

I.T.D.C.

Renovation of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar 1,15,000

1

2

3

Fifth Five Year Plan***1974-75******Department of Tourism*****Construction of Youth Hostel at Puri** **1,35,000*****1975-76******I.T.D.C.*****1. Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar** **12,000****2. Transport Unit at Bhubaneshwar** **57,000****Total:** **69,000*****1976-77******Department of Tourism*****1. Expansion of a motor launch at Chilka Lake** **1,62,308*****I.T.D.C.*****1. Expansion of Travellers Lodges at Bhubaneshwar** **5,88,000****2. Transport Unit at Bhubaneshwar** **1,000****Total** **5,89,000*****1977-78******I.T.D.C.*****1. Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar** **6,63,000****2. Transport unit, Bhubaneshwar** **1,000****Total** **6,64,000*****1978-79******I.T.D.C.*****1. Travellers Lodge at Konarak (Renovation)** **1,000****2. Conversion of Bhubaneshwar Travellers Lodge into hotel** **9,63,000****3. Transport Unit at Bhubaneshwar** **1,13,000****Total:** **10,77,000**

1

2**3**

1979-80*I.T.D.C.*

1. Expansion of travellers lodge at Bhubaneshwar into a hotel	23,33,000
2. Transport Unit at Bhubaneshwar	4,65,000
Total:	<u>27,98,000</u>

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)**1980-81**

Department of Tourism Nil

I.T.D.C.

1. Hotel Kalinga, Bhubaneshwar	2,98,000
2. Transport Unit, Bhubaneshwar	2,03,000
Total:	<u>5,01,000</u>

1981-82*Department of Tourism*

Preparation of Master Plan of Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri 1,60,000

I.T.D.C.

1. Expansion of Hotel Kalinga, Bhubaneshwar	12,74,000
2. Hotel at Puri (JV)	7,000
3. Nandan Kanan Safari Park	3,00,000
4. Transport Unit, Bhubaneshwar	1,30,000
Total:	<u>17,11,000</u>

1982-83*Department of Tourism*

1. Preparation of Master Plan of Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri	1,60,000
2. Lion Safari Park, Nandan Kanan	17,73,000
Total:	<u>19,33,000</u>

1 2 3

I.T.D.C.,

1. Hotel Kalinga, Bhubaneshwar	15,000
2. Hotel at Puri (JV)	5,38,000
3. Transport Unit, Bhubaneshwar	88,000
Total:	6,41,000

1983-84

Department of Tourism

1. Forest Lodge at Similipal	10,80,000
2. Lion Safari Park Nandan Kanan	1,50,000
3. Purchase of Boats for Chilka Lake	1,80,000
4. Construction of Toilet Block near the Sun Temple at Konarak	2,61,000
Total:	16,71,000

I.T.D.C.

1. Expansion of Hotel Kalinga, Bhubaneshwar	7,58,000
2. Hotel at Puri (JV)	22,50,000
Total:	30,08,000

1984-85

Department of Tourism

1. Master Plan for chilka Lake	2,00,000
2. Floodlighting at Khandagiri-Udaigiri	7,29,000
3. Fairs & Festivals - Chilka Boat Race	2,14,000
Total:	11,43,000

I.T.D.C.

1. Expansion of Hotel Kalinga, Bhubaneshwar	46,54,000
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1	2	3
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2. Hotel at Puri (JV)	11,50,000
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Total:	58,04,000
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*Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)**Department of Tourism**1985-86*

1. Purchase of Motor Yatch for Chilka Lake	3,54,000
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2. Forest Lodge at similipal National Park	16,00,000
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3. Purchase of mini buses, wagonette and elephants for Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary	3,64,000
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4. Boats for Nandan Kanan Zoological Park	1,35,000
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5. Yatri Niwas at Satpada	5,00,000
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6. Provision of toilet and drinking water facilities at Bhubaneshwar & Konarak (through ASI)	2,00,000
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Total:	31,53,000
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I.T.D.C.

Expansion of Hotel Kalinga, Bhubaneshwar	34,46,000
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*1986-87**Department of Tourism*

1. Forest Lodge at Similipal	6,30,000
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2. Safari Park Nandan Kanan	35,000
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3. Yatri Niwas at Konarak	8,00,000
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4. Open Air Theatre at Konarak	5,00,000
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5. Wayside facilities at Sunabeda	5,00,000
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6. Wayside facilities at Taptapani	5,00,000
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7. Wayside facilities at Angul	5,00,000
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8. Wayside facilities at Rameswar	4,00,000
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1	2	3
9. For Fairs & Festivals		21,000
10. Boats for Chilka Lake		39,000
11. Boats for Bhitarkanika Wild Life Sanctuary		3,50,000
		42,75,000

Adequate Facilities to Haj Pilgrims

1787. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haj pilgrims have been put to hardships without proper facilities either for going to Haj pilgrimage or during their return from the said pilgrimage; and

(b) if so, what are the additional facilities that are proposed to be provided to the pilgrims by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) the Haj Committee is responsible for providing proper facilities for Haj pilgrims on their way to and return from pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia. Government are not aware of Haj pilgrims having been put to hardships without proper facilities either for going to or while returning from Haj pilgrimage.

(b) Does not arise.

Development Board in Maharashtra

1788. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had recommended to Union Government for setting up Statutory Development Board in the state under article 371 (2) of the Constitution;

(b) whether no action has been taken till now in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra.

Issue of Certificates to Sindhi Freedom Fighters

1789. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the panel of persons which was appointed for issuing certificates for Sindhi freedom fighters who came from Pakistan is no longer in existence as all of them have since expired;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the absence of proper panel prescribed by Government, Sindhi freedom fighters from Ullaspur (Maharashtra) are not getting certificates required for freedom fighters pension; and

(c) if so, the alternative arrangement made for issuing of such certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The Central Government have not appointed any panel of persons who could issue certificates for Sindhi freedom fighters who came from Pakistan. The same procedure obtains in their case as in the case of freedom fighters from other areas now falling in Pakistan/Bangladesh.

[*Translation*]**Permission for Shifting of old Mills
from Bombay**

1790. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile mill owners of Bombay have asked for the permission to shift their old, obsolete and irreparable spinning and weaving units from Bombay to some other place; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Some of the mills in Bombay had approached the Prescribed Urban Land Ceiling Authority and/or the State Government for permission to develop their surplus land to generate resources for raising requisite funds for working capital and modernisation by shifting the mills from Bombay to interior growth centres.

(b) Permission to sell surplus land comes within the purview of the competent Land Ceiling Authority and/or the State Government.

[*English*]**Construction of Border Roads**

1791. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comparative perspective plan has been drawn up by his Ministry with regard to the construction of border roads and feeder roads;

(b) whether any estimate of the expenditure has been made to implement this perspective plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes; upto 1989-90 only.

(c) The yearwise actual/estimated expenditure for the period 1985-86 to 1989-90 is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Actual/Estimated expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>	
1985-86	205.31	(Actual)
1986-87	250.10	(Actual)
1987-88	283.00	
1988-89	305.00	
1989-90	322.00	

Alternative Employment to Employees of NTC Show-Rooms

1792. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has decided to close down many show-rooms out of 423 show-rooms, which are incurring losses;

(b) how many show-room are likely to be closed;

(c) what are the total amount incurred in maintaining these show-rooms; and

(d) the remedial steps taken to provide alternative employment to these employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). There is at present no general proposal to close down losing retail shops of NTC. Cases for closure of individual retail shops are examined from time to time.

(c) during the year 1986-87, amount of Rs. 5.06 crores was incurred in maintaining the showrooms of NTC.

(d) The possibility of providing alternate employment to employees is kept in view while deciding on closure of losing showrooms.

[*Translation*]

Export of Yarn

1793. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of yarn has increased considerably;

(b) if so, the quantum of yarn exported during the last year; country-wise;

(c) the foreign exchange earned from export of yarn;

(d) whether Government propose to export yarn in 1987-88 and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to take any special steps to boost the export of yarn; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) According to the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), foreign exchange worth Rs. 61.61 crores was realized from exports of cotton yarn during 1986.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to allow the exports of yarn in count group 1 to 60s within a ceiling of 60 million kgs. during 1987. There are no restrictions

on the export of yarn above 60s count.

(e) and (f). The Government have announced Cash Compensatory Support on exports of cotton yarn. Imports of Rotor Spinning machines at a concessional rate of import duty linked with an export obligation has also been allowed. In addition, the Government have reduced the excise duty on Auto-corners from 15% to 5% bringing down the price of Auto-corners to facilitate modernisation of the spinning industry.

[*English*]

Bichavaram as National Tourism Centres In Tamil Nadu

1794. SHRIP. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are taking steps to declare Bichavaram in Tamil Nadu as a National Tourist Centre;

(b) if so, when it would be declared; and

(c) which are the other places to be declared as National Tourist Centres in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not declare any tourist centre as a National Tourist Centre. Development of tourism infrastructure at tourist centres is undertaken, keeping in view the potential of the place, number of tourists visiting the centre, availability of funds and interse priorities. During 1985-86, on the basis of a proposal forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Central Ministry of Tourism sanctioned Rs. 5.91 lakhs for construction of a Restaurant Complex at Pichavaram.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Cheap Yarn to Handloom Weavers
in States**

1795. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure availability of cheap yarn to handloom weavers in various States, with special reference to the States in the North Eastern region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): There is no scheme of the Central Government for supply of cheap/subsidised yarn to handloom weavers. However, the Government has taken/is taking the following steps to ensure the availability of yarn to handloom weavers:—

i) Government has imposed statutory obligation on all spinning mills to pack 50% of their marketable yarn in the form of hanks which are used by handloom weavers. Out of which, 85% should be in counts of 40s and below.

ii) Government has set up the National Handloom Development Corporation to arrange for supply of yarn to state handloom agencies which have been asked to place regular orders with the NHDC so that the NHDC could supply yarn at reasonable prices by obtaining bulk order concessions from the spinning mills.

iii) In order to ensure regular supply of yarn to the states of the North Eastern region, the NHDC has opened a branch office in Guwahati.

**Defence Establishments in Medak,
Andhra Pradesh**

1796. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the defence establishments in Medak, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to establish some more defence establishments there; and

(c) if so, the details and the employment potential thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Two projects are being set up at Medak, one by Ordnance Factory Board and the other by Bharat Dynamics Ltd., which is a defence Public Sector Unit.

(b) There is no proposal to set up any other production unit.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Countries Visited by Minister of
External Affairs**

1797. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by the then External Affairs Minister during the months of May, June and July, 1987; and

(b) the outcome of the visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is given below.

STATEMENT**Countries Visited by Minister of External Affairs**

S. No.	Country Visited	Date of Visit	Outcome
1.	Afghanistan	May 3 to 5, 1987	Chaired the 8th Session of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission. A protocol was signed outlining the areas of cooperation in the economic, commercial and cultural fields between the two countries.
2.	Republic of Korea	May 17 to 19, 1987	Called on the R.O.K. President and R.O.K. Prime Minister hosted a lunch at which important bilateral issues were discussed and the need to further intensify our cooperation and exchanges were agreed upon. A correction of the trade imbalance which is against India, was discussed.
3.	Japan (in transit)	During visit to Republic of Korea (May 15-17 and May 19-20, 1987)	Exchanged views with Japanese Foreign Minister which included intensification of economic and personal exchanges in the bilateral field. It also gave an opportunity of presenting our views of events in our region.
4.	USSR	June 2 to 7, 1987	Co-chaired 11th Session of India-USSR Inter-Governmental Commission which reviewed progress in the implementation of on-going projects of bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation and also exchanged views on ways and means of further intensification and diversification of this cooperation. Also called on CPSU CC-General Secretary, Gorbachev and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze for exchange of views on bilateral, regional and international issues of interest and concern to India and the Soviet Union.
5.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	June 9 to 13, 1987	Participated in the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation. The Meeting reviewed the entire gamut of issues related to South-South Cooperation and evolved strategies for promoting South-South Cooperation through action at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels. The Ministers

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also evaluated progress in the sectoral areas of cooperation under the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of Nonaligned Countries and outlined measures for immediate implementation in several areas. From India's point of view, another outcome of significance was the obtaining of five additional signatures to Centre for Science and Technology to be set up in New Delhi. The Standing Ministerial Committee of Nonaligned Countries on Economic Cooperation also held its first meeting during the Pyongyang Conference and identified some issues to be tackled under its work programme.

In the bilateral sphere, exchange of views with DPRK President and Foreign Minister were held. The need to intensify our cooperation, particularly economic cooperation was discussed. The DPRK side expressed gratitude for Indian assistance for making the South-South meeting a success.

6. People's Republic of China (in transit) June 14 to 15, 1987 (on the way back from his visit to DPRK)

Exchange of views on matters of mutual concern. Both sides expressed desire to improve relations in all fields and stated that outstanding problems should be resolved through peaceful negotiations.

7. Mauritius July 19 to 22, 1987

Political and economic relations with Mauritius were further strengthened and, at the end of the 4th Session of the Indo-Mauritian Joint Commission, assistance package worth Rs. 10 crores was agreed upon.

[English]

Export of Engineering Goods from Southern Region

1798. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been record exports of engineering goods from Southern region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The preliminary figure of EEPIC indicate that exports from the Southern Region in 1986-87 were Rs 180 crores, against the target of Rs. 175 crores. This shows an increase of 31.6 % over the previous year.

[Translation]

Loans to Weavers of Pithoragarh

1799. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to weavers of woollen cloths in Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh to encourage them during the last three years;

(b) whether this handicraft is disappearing slowly in this district; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to promote the handicraft in a well organised manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) So far no grant or loan has been distributed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the weavers of Pithoragarh district but they are being assisted by way of modernising looms, providing raw material and technical assistance and also procuring their finished products to provide marketing support to them.

(b) and (c). It is not correct that this handicraft in Pithoragarh district is disappearing slowly. Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Kumaon Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam, District Industries Centre and some voluntary Institutions, besides U. P. State Handloom Corporation, are engaged in the development of woollen weaving in this district. In order to promote this craft further, the State Government of UP has taken a number of steps. A detailed survey was conducted last year. The State Govt. proposes to provide new looms to the loomless weavers and impart necessary training to them.

One training centre at Gothi in Tehsil Dharchula has been established in which weavers of this area are being trained. Three production centres, one each at Dharchula, Munshiri and Dedihat have also started. The centres are supplying designs and woollen yarn to the weavers and procuring finished products for being sold through the retail outlets of the State Handloom Corporation.

[English]

Extradition Treaty with Foreign Countries

1800. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has extradition treaty as on 30th June, 1987;

(b) the countries which are following up this treaty in real spirit and nature;

(c) the names of the countries which are not following the treaty properly;

(d) the steps being taken for the proper execution of the treaty; and

(e) the number of persons brought back to India under this treaty during the last six

months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Nepal, Bhutan, Uganda, Belgium, USA and Canada.

- (b) All of them.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) None.

Trend of Exports

1801. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exports have shown encouraging trends in April-May 1987;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the trade gap has been narrowed as a result thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). According to the provisional statistics, India's exports during April-May, 1987 amounted to Rs. 245.57:50 crores as compared to Rs. 1909.27 crores during April-May, 1986, thereby showing an increase of 28.7 per cent. There was a decline of Rs. 208.98 crores in the trade deficit from Rs. 1057.38 crores during April-May, 1986 to Rs. 848.40 crores during April-May, 1987.

[*Translation*]

Value of Imports and Exports

1802. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to

state:

(a) the value of import and export made during 1986-87; separately; and

(b) the value of export and import likely to be made during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) According to the provisional statistics, India's imports and exports during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 20062.57 crores and Rs. 12550.06 crores respectively. These are provisional statistics, subject to revision.

(b) Export Target for the year 1987-88 has been fixed at Rs. 13800 crores. However, it is difficult to estimate precisely the value of import likely to be effected during 1987-88 at this stage.

[*English*]

Import of Natural Rubber

1803. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of natural rubber imported during 1986-87;
- (b) whether the internal produce of rubber is inadequate to meet the demand;
- (c) if so, the difference between demand and production of rubber; and
- (d) whether the imported rubber is kept as a buffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). The internal production of rubber being inadequate to meet the demand, the gap between demand and supply is met through imports. STC imported 40228 tonnes of rubber for releases during 1986-87, which was the estimated demand-supply gap. Out of this, about 34997 tonnes was actually lifted by actual users and the rest was remained as a buffer stock.

Production of Cardamo

1804. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of production of cardamom during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the production;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) Production of Cardamom small.

(Qty. in M.T.)

1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
3900	4700	3800

(b) Yes, Sir, The production during 1986-87 were lower than in 1985-86.

(c) Due to unfavourable climatic conditions.

(d) The Spices Board is implementing various schemes for increasing production and productivity of cardamom in the country, out of which the main schemes are Cardamom Replantation Scheme, Extension Advisory Scheme, Departmental Nurseries, Certified Nurseries, Subsidy for Copper Sulphate Spray, Subsidy for irrigation Equipments, Water Resources development, and Research Activities etc.

Financial Assistance to Annual Fairs

1805. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under a central scheme

important annual fairs held in different parts in the country are given financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided; and

(c) whether the Chittrakat fair is also provided such financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). There is no Central Plan Scheme to provide financial assistance for important annual fairs.

Guidelines about Separation of Women and Children Prisoners

1806. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently laid down guidelines for separation of undertrials, women and children prisoners and other reformatory principles about meals, clothing, medicine, parole etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). "Prisons" being a State subject, provisions regarding segregation and other matters pertaining to prisoners exist in the Codes and Jail Manuals of the States. However, the Central Government has forwarded the recommendations of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) which inter-alia covers these items to the State Governments for their consideration.

Steps for Improving Textile Mills

1807. SHRI K. S. RAO:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether within two years of the

announcement and implementation of the new textile policy, the textile mills have not shown improvement;

(b) whether the market for mill made textile has declined considerably over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the textile mills contribution to excise revenue is only 35 per cent as against 65 per cent by man-made fabrics; and

(e) if so, whether Government are contemplating to take measures to make improvement in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Textile Industry as a whole, the organised mill industry in particular, is faced with the problem of demand recession and high prices of cotton. There has been a decline in the cloth production in the mill sector over the last 2 years. The Mill industry is also having problems in regard to securing higher working capital finance for its operation and this matter has been taken up with the financial institutions

(d) and (e). Information is being collected in this regard.

Orders from Foreign Countries and Public Undertakings for N.T.C. Cloth

1808. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have placed orders with the National Textile Corporation for the supply of cloth during the last one year;

(b) the total metre of cloth exported to Hungry, Poland and U.S.S.R. during the last three-years and the amount of Foreign exchange earned by the N.T.C.; and

(c) the names of the Public Sector Undertakings in the country which have placed orders with the N.T.C. for the supply of clothes for the uniform or their employees and the total amount of goods procured by them during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) During the year 1986-87, NTC has exported cloth to USSR, U.K., Italy, France, Holland, West Germany, Ireland, GDR, U.S.A., Hungary, Singapore, Belgium, Bahrain and Bangladesh.

(b) Cloth exported to Hungary, Poland and USSR during the last three years is given below:

(Qty. in million mtrs.)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Hungary	0.31	1.21	0.38
Poland —	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	38.47	41.43	33.44

The above exports to the countries concerned have been made through the medium of merchant exporters.

(c) A Statement showing names of the public sector undertakings which procured

cloth from NTC and the total value of goods procured by them during the last three years is given below:

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Public Sector Undertaking</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
			<i>(Value in Rs. lakhs)</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharat Aluminium Ltd.	0.85	1.37	—
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	57.83	3.40	75.04
3.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	2.62	25.33	2.44
4.	Indian Airlines Corporation	45.80	4.56	47.39
5.	Indian Oil Corporation	100.79	61.52	58.59
6.	Indo-Petro Chemicals Ltd.	15.74	—	7.26
7.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation	3.47	—	—
8.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	7.80	8.40	10.46
9.	Rashtriya Chemical Fertilizers	14.98	23.69	51.60
10.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—	10.64	10.14
11.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	—	48.74	2.02
12.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	—	8.64	97.52
13.	Hindustan Petroleum Ltd.	—	31.77	—
14.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	—	1.11	2.66
15.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	—	1.54	—
16.	Air India	—	4.09	—
17.	Bhilai Steel Plant	—	—	42.84
18.	Central Electronic Ltd.	—	—	3.69
19.	Food Corporation of India	—	—	4.53
20.	Hindustan Machine Tools	—	—	46.00
21.	Instrumentation Limited	—	—	1.81
22.	Indian Telephone Industries	—	—	46.87

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation	—	—	23.57
24.	Punjab National Bank	—	—	1.10
		249.88	234.80	535.53

Setting Up ITDC Hotel at Kotah

1809. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is the most rich State in the country in respect of places of pilgrims and other tourist places;

(b) if so, whether there is some proposal under consideration of Union Government to set up some ITDC hotels in the State for the benefit of pilgrims and tourist;

(c) the details of such hotels to be set up in Kotah which is one of the best resorts for tourists in River Chambal; and

(d) the details of financial assistance to be given to the State of Rajasthan for the development, proper maintenance and for popularising the places of pilgrims and tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Rajasthan is one of the states in the country rich in respect of places of pilgrimage and other tourist interest.

(b) and (c). ITDC's Seventh Five Year

Plan does not include any provision for setting up any new hotel project in Rajasthan including at Kotah.

(d) Funds are not allocated either State-wise or for any particular segment of tourism but scheme-wise. Financial assistance to States is considered on the basis of proposals received from State Government, subject to the proposals being within the purview of the approved plan schemes of the Ministry, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Export of Dry Fruits and Spices

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the types of dry fruits and spices exported during last three years, year-wise, and the value thereof; and

(b) Whether the export of these commodities is controlled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.DASMUNSI): (a) A statement indicating exports of dry fruits and spices during the last 3 years is given below.

(b) Exports of these commodities are not controlled.

STATEMENT*Exports of Dry Fruits and Spices*

(a)

Qty: M. Tonnes

(A) <i>Dry Fruits</i>		<i>Val: Rs. in Lakhs.</i>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Walnuts in Shell</i>		<i>Walnut Kernels</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	
1984-85	731	120	4621	1027	5352	1147	
1985-86	191	26	3518	794	3709	820	
1986-87	300	58	4062	1194	4362	1152	
(B) <i>Spices</i>		<i>Qty: In M. Tonnes</i>					
		<i>Val: Rs. in Lakhs</i>					
<i>Items.</i>	<i>1984-85</i>		<i>1985-86</i>		<i>1986-87</i>		
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	
1. <i>Papper</i>	25420	6045	37620	17248	40855	22391	
2. <i>Cardamom (small)</i>	2383	6481	3272	5346	1450	1054	
3. <i>Cardamom (Large)</i>	265	117	383	131	192	95	
4. <i>Chillies</i>	8226	967	1241	202	3448	378	
5. <i>Ginger</i>	7328	1873	6816	1089	5249	607	
6. <i>Tujrmeric</i>	1280 ^b	1716	8562	1209	18643	1881	
7. <i>Curry Powder</i>	3109	390	2527	366	2389	337	
8. <i>Misc.</i>	32803	2344	13678	1124	11206	1145	
9. <i>Oils and oleoresins of spices.</i>	330	969	402	1487	415	1509	
Total:	89155	20902	74501	28252	83847	30198	

Setting up of Chawki Rearing Centres by Silk Board

1811. SHRI NARSING SURYA WANSHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board propose to set up 262 Modern Chawki Rearing Centres all over the country to increase silk production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Central Silk Board has established 243 Chawki rearing centres in the country, the details of which are as under

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Institutes</i>	<i>CRCS established</i>
1.	CSR&TI, Mysore	95
2.	CSR & TI, Berhampore	33
3.	RSRS, Titabar	10
4.	RSRS, Pampore	20
5.	CTR&TI, Ranchi	8
6.	NSSP, Bangalore	63
7.	ISDP, West Bengal	9
Total		243

Details regarding establishment of Chawki-regarding centres during 1987-88 have not been finalised by the Board.

Extension of IPRS for Sports Goods

1812. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for extension of the international Price Reim-

bursment Scheme (IPRS) under which raw material would be provided to sports goods manufacturers at international price to promote exports of sports goods and to keep pace with the technological advancement in other countries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals;

(c) whether it is a fact that a British expert is visiting India to provide consultancy in the manufacture and export of sports goods with the technical help of European Economic community (EEC); and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). The International Price Reimbursement Scheme has been extended to cover steel based sports goods items. Export of latex bladders is eligible for benefits of the Natural Rubber Subsidy Scheme. These measures have become effective and aim at export production of these goods being undertaken with inputs, thus available at competitive prices.

(c) and (d). The services of European experts to assist export production of certain selected items of sports goods like camping and hiking equipment, tennis racket, leather sports gloves and ski goods are expected to become available under EEC Technical Assistance Programme.

Curbing Import of Luxury Goods

1813. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total goods exported during 1986-87; and during April to June, 1987;

(b) the balance of payments position as on June 30, 1987; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to curb the import of luxury goods and

non-essential items to bring down the import bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) According to the provisional statistics, India's exports during 1986-87 and during April-May, 1987 (the latest period for which data is available) amounted to Rs. 12550.06 crores and Rs. 2457.50 crores respectively.

(b) The latest balance of payments position, which is officially released by the reserve Bank of India relates to 1985-86, when the current account deficit amounted to Rs. 5927 crores.

(c) The import of luxury goods for commercial purposes is not allowed as per the present Import Policy. In addition, a number of measures have been taken to eliminate non-essential imports to bring down the total import bill with a view to containing the widening trade gap. These include: closer scrutiny of imports by Government Departments, closer scrutiny of imports under Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP), raising the concessional rate duty for imports of capital goods under project import from 55% to 85% with a view to reducing the Quantum of import of capital goods, identification of sectors where imports could be restricted and deletion of the provision in the Import Policy which allowed

import under Open General Licence (OGL) of all components of machinery which are allowed under OGL.

Filling of Reserved Posts for SCs/ Sts in Delhi Administration

1814. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only fifty percent posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being filled by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies available under SC and ST quota in Classes I, II, III, and IV categories during last three years and how many of them were remained unfilled;

(c) the reasons for not filling posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the action being taken to ensure that the posts reserved for SC and ST are not allowed to remain unfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The requisite figures for the last three years viz. 1984 to 1986 are indicated below:-

	Vacancies available		Vacancies remained unfilled	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Class I	30	20	11	15
Class II	53	23	37	23
Class III	3683	2921	1390	2104
Class IV	549	138	83	105

(c) The shortfall is due to non-availability of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment against direct recruitment posts and also for promotion posts.

(d) A Special Cell has been set up to monitor the progress made in filling up the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various departments. In order that appropriately qualified SC/ST candidates become available, reservations have been effected in all technical, semi-technical and professional courses. Free examination-coaching centres have also been set up to prepare the SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations. Separate hostel facilities have also been made available for them.

Terms and Conditions of Service of employees of Sainik Schools

1815. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the service rules under which the employees of the Sainik Schools are governed;

(b) whether such rules provide better service conditions and security of jobs of the employees as in other autonomous bodies under Central Government;

(c) whether the employees of Sainik Schools get benefits like pension, leave travel concession, gratuity medical reimbursement, encashment of earned leave, group insurance and family pensions as are available to Central Government employees;

(d) if not, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to provide such proposal under consideration to provide such benefits to Sainik School employees; and

(e) whether Government intend to take over Sainik Schools like Military Schools/ RIMC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) the employees of Sainik Schools are governed under the Rules & Regulations of the Sainik Schools Society.

(b) Job security and conditions of service of Sainik School employees are comparable to their counterparts in autonomous bodies under the Central Government. However, such comparison is not always possible because the conditions of service differ with the nature of the services.

(c) The Sainik School employees are covered by the Contributory Provident Fund scheme in lieu of pension and the Society's gratuity scheme. They are provided free accommodation or HRA in lieu thereof. Benefits like encashment of earned leave, group insurance, leave travel concession, family pension and medical reimbursement are, however, not available to them.

(d) Government had appointed an Academic Study Group to go into the working of the Sainik and Military schools. The Study Group has inter alia recommended extension of some of the above benefits to the Sainik School employees. These recommendations are under consideration.

(e) No, Sir.

Tea Plantation in Orissa

1816. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the hectares of land in Orissa covered under the tea plantation so far;

(b) the names of these areas;

(c) whether some more districts in Orissa are proposed to be brought under tea Plantation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) About 110 hectares has so far been planted with Tea in the district of Keonjhar in Orissa.

(b) Areas are situated in district of Keonjhar.

(c) Two proposals for the tea planting in Phulbani, Kalahandi districts are under consideration.

(d) Tea Board has granted Rs. 5 lakhs for setting up nursery in Phulbani and in case of Kalahandi feasibility survey has been undertaken.

Suspension of Financial Assistance to Co-operative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

1817. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unilateral suspension of financial assistance to eleven co-operative spinning mills in Maharashtra by the central financing institutions like IDBI and IFCI have jeopardised the progress of these mills under construction;

(b) whether the letters of intent for these eleven co-operative spinning mills were issued by his Ministry during 1980-82;

(c) whether on account of the report submitted by the Study Group of the Central financing institutions to the effect that the country has reached a saturation point so far as spinning capacity is concerned, the arbitrary suspension of financial assistance has taken place; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to restore financial assistance to these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Maharashtra Government have indicated that if institutional finance is not tied up for 11 cooperative mills in

Maharashtra, the investment already made on them is likely to go waste.

(b) The licences to these units were issued in 1985 and 1986.

(c) and (d). The financial institutions feel that adequate spinning capacity has already been created in the country and that new units in the spinning sector, capital cost wise, would not be a viable proposition. However, the institutions have now taken up a fresh review regarding financing of grassroot spinning units.

Vacancies/AD-Hoc Appointments In Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations

1818. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a very large number of vacancies in various categories of civilian posts have been lying vacant or people appointed on ad-hoc basis in Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations for the last few years;

(b) whether any ban has been imposed on filling up all such vacancies on regular basis; and

(c) if not, the reasons to keep the posts vacant for years or to make ad-hoc appointments against these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) Some posts in some of the grades like Civilian Staff Officer, Statistical Investigator, Statistical Assistant, Lecturer, Stenographer and Lower Division Clerk etc. have been filled up on ad-hoc basis from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to exigencies of service, ad-hoc appointments have been made on account

of non-availability of eligible candidates or regularly recruited incumben or on account of the posts being for a specific period.

Meeting of Advisory Panel for Centre for Africa

1820. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether advisory panel for the Centre for Africa had its meeting in New Delhi in July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held in the meeting;

(c) the particulars of persons selected on the advisory panel with criteria adopted for their selection;

(d) the recommendations made by the NAMEDIA foundation on Apartheid; and

(e) the reaction of Government on these recommendations suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Advisory Panel for the Centre for Africa had its Fifth meeting in New Delhi on 15th July, 1987.

(b) The meeting discussed various Africa related activities such as following:-

i) *African Film Festival*:- It was agreed that the Film festival planned to be organised in October this year by the Directorate of Film Festivals would also invite films made by non African directors on Africa.

ii) *Ethnographic Exhibition*:- It was decided that Department of Culture would be approached to obtain funds for the proposed exhibition of objects of daily use from Africa, which is proposed to be held later this year.

iii) *Issual of Postage Stamps*:- The Postal Department was requested to issue a commemorative postage stamp on 25th

May, 1988, to mark the 25th Anniversary of the DAU.

iv) *African plays by the National School of Drama*:-

The meeting reviewed the successful production of Africa plays in the Children's Summer Workshop of the National School of Drama and sought better projection in the media for such projects.

v) *Indian Artists against Apartheid*:- A proposal was discussed for putting together graphics and posters by Indian artists on the anti-apartheid theme.

vi) *Afro Asian Philosophy Conference*:- The arrangements underway to hold such a Conference were discussed at the meeting.

vii) *Africa in School text books and African Stories for children*:- NCERT is to ensure inclusion of material on Africa in School text-books and undertake printing of African story books for children.

viii) *Africa Quarterly*:- The Advisory Panel Committee for the 'Africa Quarterly' journal published by ICCR discussed ways of improving the quality of the journal.

(c) The members of the Advisory Panel for Centre for Africa are:-

1. Shri Eduardo Faleiro, Minister of State for External Affairs.
2. Shri H.Y. Sharda Prasad, Information Advisor to the PM.
3. Shri K.P.S Menon, Foreign Secretary.
4. Shri A. Gonsalves, Secretary, Min. of External Affairs.
5. Shri Mulk Raj Anand, (Eminent Writer)
6. Smt. Shanti Sadiq Ali, President, African Studies Society of India.

7. Shri M.K. Rasgotra, President, Indo-Africa Society.
8. Prof. Sankho Chodhury, Chairman, Lalit Kala Akademy.
9. Smt. Veena Sharma, Swahili Unit, All India Radio.
10. Shri K.S. Srinivasan, Author & Critic.
11. Shri Bhasham Sahni, President, Afro-Asian Writers Union.
12. Col. B.H. Zaidi, former President Indian Council for Africa.
13. Ms. C.B. Muthamma, Former Diplomat.
14. Dr. Anirudh Gupta, Dean, School of International Studies J.N.U.
15. Dr. Ramjee Singh, Head, Deptt. of Gandhian Thought,
16. Shri Hari Sharan Chhabra, Editor, Africa Diary.
17. Shri Vivan Sundaram, Artist.
18. Shri Rajiv Sethi, Director General, National Cultural Festivals.
19. Shri E.S. Reddy, Former Director, OUN Centre against Apartheid.
20. Shri Lalit Mansingh, Director, General, ICCR.

The members of the Advisory Panel for the Centre for Africa have been selected on the basis of the connection their work has with the Cultural life of African countries.

(d) A two-day Seminar on "Media and the Struggle against Apartheid" was organised by the NAMEDIA Foundation in collaboration with the Centre for Africa in New Delhi on May 26 and 27, 1987. The following recommendations were made to the Media for the struggle against Apartheid:-

(i) To obtain information about the intensified repression by the apartheid regime and about the mass upsurge against the system.

(ii) To report on Pretoria's war of aggression, its activities of economic subversion and political destabilisation against the Front-line States.

(iii) To counter the misinformation and disinformation campaigns, inside and outside South Africa, in which the racist regime has invested enormous resources.

(iv) To emphasise the legitimacy of the relentless, democratic and non-racial character of the struggle.

(v) To mobilise and sharpen world opinion against the inhuman repression and the many dimensions of apartheid through all media channels.

(e) The Government of India welcomed the recommendations/suggestions.

Family Pension to Widows of Military Personnel

1821. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the family pension sanctioned to the widows of the military personnel who died prior to 1st January, 1964 have been sanctioned and actually paid to the surviving widows;

(b) if so, the date from which they have been sanctioned along with the date from which they have been paid;

(c) the total number of widows to whom the pension had been paid, statewise; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the pension would be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY

OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The benefit of ordinary family pension was extended with effect from 22.9.77 to the families of those Government employees who retired/died before 31.12.1963. The family pension in such cases is payable with effect from 22.9.77 or the date of death, whichever is later. Beneficiaries are required to submit applications in the prescribed format for the grant of family pension. It generally takes about 2-3 months time to sanction the family pension. After such sanction, an intimation is sent to the family pensioner who then reports to the chosen Pension disbursing agency for obtaining payment of pension.

Family pension has since been sanctioned in 38,082 cases. 20,863 cases are under process. Statewise statistics about the total number of the widows to whom the pension had been sanctioned in respect of Naval and Air Force personnel is as under:-

	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	4
Bihar	-	-	4
Delhi	-	-	5
Gujarat	-	-	1
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2
Haryana	-	-	12
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	2
Karnataka	-	-	14
Kerala	-	-	66
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	3
Maharashtra	-	-	72
Mizoram	-	-	2
Orissa	-	-	1
Punjab	-	-	14

	1	2	3
Rajasthan	-	-	1
Tamil Nadu	-	-	25
Tripura	-	-	1
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	28
West Bengal	-	-	15
			272

As regards Army, Statewise Statistics are not maintained.

Promotion of Sale of Handloom Products

1822. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for promoting the sale of handloom products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by government so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Government of India is implementing several schemes for promoting the sale of handloom products, such as:-

- (i) Organisation of Handloom Expos in major cities of the country;
- (ii) Providing share capital assistance to State Handloom organisations for widening their market base and opening of more retail outlets;
- (iii) Opening of handloom marketing complexes through the National Handloom Development Corporation;

- (iv) Giving assistance for National Design Collection programmes for the promotion of unique weaves and designs through exhibition-cum-sales;
- (v) Offering 20% rebate on the retail sales of handloom goods.

Schemes of Central Silk Board In States

1823. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the names of the schemes

taken up by the Central Silk Board in different States, State-wise details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR): In order to Supplement the efforts of the State Government for the development of the Silk Industry, Central Silk Board implements various schemes relating to Research and Development, training, seed supply, price stabilisation and other developmental projects. A statement showing state-wise details of CSB units implementing such Schemes is given below.

STATEMENT

No. of Units of Central silk Board - State - wise

S. No.	State	RDO/certification Centre/Testing House	Units under NSSP.	Units under R & D Institute	RMB	Units under Deve- lopment Project	BSMTC	Demonstration -cum-Training Centre
1.	Karnataka	1	18	17	-	-	1	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	8	13	1	-	-	-
3.	Tamil Nadu	1	5	8	-	-	-	-
4.	West Bengal	2	3	18	-	5	1	-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
6.	Manipur	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
7.	Assam	1	1	4	2	2	1	1
8.	Meghalaya	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
11.	Tripura	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Orissa	1	3	4	1	-	3	1
13.	Bihar	2	-	8	2	-	4	-
14.	Maharashtra	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
15.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
17.	Punjab	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
20.	Sikkim	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
22.	Kerala	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
23.	Gujarat	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

*RDO -Regional Development Office
 NSSP -- National Silkworm Seed Project.
 RMB -- Raw Material Bank.
 BSMTTC- Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre.

Allocation of Funds for Handloom Industry in States

1824. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN Will: the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual allocations of funds earmarked for handloom industry to various states; and

(b) State-wise details thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Allocation of funds by the Central Government for handloom sector is made scheme-wise and not State-wise. Assistance to States under most of the schemes is provided on matching basis according to the proposals received from the State Governments. A statement showing the funds released to various States during 1986-87 is given below

STATEMENT

Details of Financial assistance Given to States/UTs scheme-wise under Plan in 1986-87.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Share Capital		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Primary	Apex							
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Modernisation.	Managerial subsidy	State Handloom Dev. Corpn.	Processing	Housing	Thrift Fund	EPP/Hill Area Dev. Project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.00	3.06	18.844	-	-	55.71	65.00	9.000	-
2.	Assam	15.355	4.44	28.351	8.237	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	5.00	11.00	-	-	28.61	8.00	4.500	-
4.	Gujarat	1.250	2.50	2.000	1.000	10.000	-	3.625	3.999	-
5.	Haryana	2.000	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	3.750	0.648	5.000	-	1.50	0.135	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	2.760	1.000	18.000	-	3.00	0.900	-
8.	Karnataka	2.000	12.00	5.000	1.000	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	20.000	5.00	4.560	2.500	16.41	47.38	6.475	3.532	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.600	5.00	8.000	-	13.84	-	20.00	4.265	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Maharashtra			2.660	5.00	-	2.000	6.75	-	3.75	1.790	-
12. Manipur			-	-	2.500	0.427	5.000	-	-	-	10.00
13. Meghalaya			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Nagaland			-	-	-	-	-	8.30	-	-	-
15. Orissa			6.000	4.00	16.500	0.500	3.000	16.50	21.105	3.000	-
16. Punjab			1.000	5.00	-	1.500	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rajasthan			1.500	5.00	6.000	1.000	5.000	40.00	7.50	0.450	-
18. Thamil Nadu			50.000	82.00	28.700	-	50.000	-	30.965	-	-
19. Tripura			6.00	-	-	10.000	20.00	-	-	-	-
20. Uttar Pradesh			15.000	30.00	26.500	6.188	40.00	-	15.750	18.900	80.00
21. West Bengal			14.000	20.00	16.000	3.500	22.000	-	21.00	8.820	-
22. Delhi			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.900	-
Total:			170.365	200.00	180.465	30.000	205.00	216.50	207.67	60.192	90.00

Opening of Yarn Bank in Kerala

1825. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start yarn banks in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the location of the proposed banks in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Central Government does not start any yarn banks directly but the National Handloom Development Corporation operates a yarn guarantee scheme for supply of yarn.

(b) This is within the purview of the State Government.

Jute Production and Export

1826. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute export has fallen vis-à-vis jute production in recent years drastically;

(b) if so, whether the industry exported about 50 per cent of its production in 1980-81 but the export share dwindled to just 19 per cent in 1985-86; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of jute goods as a percentage of its total production during 1980-81 was 31.6 while during 1985-86 it was 18.6.

(c) Two important factors that have affected our share of jute goods exports are:

- i) Adverse competition from Bangladesh jute goods.
- ii) Switch-over by the importing countries for the cheaper priced synthetics substitutes.

Opening of Mode Show-Rooms by NTC

1827. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of show-rooms so far opened by National Textile Corporation in the country, State-wise details;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such show-rooms in the country:-

(c) if so, State-wise details thereof; and

(d) the steps to be taken by Government to attract more customers in National Textile Corporation show-rooms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) At present, there are 422 showrooms of NTC throughout the country. The State-wise breakup is given below:

<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of Showrooms</i>
Assam	6
Andhra Pradesh	28
Bihar	25
Chandigarh	2
Delhi	15
Gujarat	10
Haryana	8
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu & Kashmir	4
Karnataka	22
Kerala	17
Madhya Pradesh	10
Meghalaya	1
Orissa	7
Maharashtra	34
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	12
Tamil Nadu	81
Pondicherry	1
Uttar Pradesh	57
West Bengal	74
Goa, Daman & Diu	1
422	

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal to open any new showrooms of NTC in the country.

(d) Some of the important measures taken to attract more customers in NTC showrooms are given below:

- i) Wider range of fabrics;
- ii) House Keeping/Display of NCT fabrics in the showrooms have been improved;
- iii) publicity and sales promotion support have been stepped up.

Changes in Export Obligations

1828. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced changes in the export obligation rules under the duty exemption scheme providing some relief to those exporters who default for reasons beyond their control; and

(b) if so, the details of the changes being effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes. Vide Public Notice No. 182/ITC- (PN)/85-88 on 1.6.87 a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) In view of the change in the export obligation guidelines, the cases of genuine exporters who are unable to fulfil the export obligation due to circumstances beyond their control, will be regularised on payment of customs duty plus interest on the unutilised exempt material imported and surrender of valid REP licences as per the guidelines. In this manner, such exporters would not be denied import licences and export incentives by being declared defaulters which could hinder their export efforts.

Rebates on Government Loans for Luxury Hotels

1829. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted some rebates on Government loans for luxury hotels;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed by Government in this regard;

(c) the various kinds of luxury hotels on which Government propose to give rebate on loans; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The Industrial Development Bank of India and other financial institutions have extended interest rebate scheme in respect of hotels that earn sizeable foreign exchange. The Scheme is applicable to all star categories of hotels. As per this Scheme, the approved 5-Star hotels will be entitled to interest rebate to the extent of 20% of the interest payable by them on institutional loans during any year if their foreign exchange earnings in the particular year exceed 50% of their total earnings. Hotels other than those belonging to 5-Star category will be eligible for the interest rebate to the extent of 20% of the interest payable on institutional loans if their foreign exchange earnings constitute 25% or more of their earnings during the particular year.

The Scheme is applicable in respect of loans sanctioned by the institutions on or after 24th March, 1987 and will be in operation upto the end of March, 1990.

Increase in Textile Exports

1830. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount worth textile exported during 1986-87;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the export of textiles during 1987-88;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the various steps taken to increase textile export and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) As per the information maintained by TEXPROCIL and AEPC, exports of Cotton Textiles and Readymade Garments amounted to Rs. 726 crores and Rs. 1504 crores respectively during 1986-87.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The steps taken to increase export of textiles are in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

The Steps Taken to Increase Export of Textiles

The following steps have taken to boost the export of textile goods:-

i) Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 113 machines for garment and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty.

ii) The Government permits import of 4 types of sophisticated textile machines at a concessional rate of import duty of 25% provided the importer exports 5 times the value of machinery over and above the average exports of the exporter during the preceding 3 years. In addition to the existing scheme, the modified export obligation scheme permits imports with an export obligation for exporting 75% of the production for 5 years. The importer is allowed to choose any one of

the two export obligations.

iii) A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitation of modernisation of Textile Industry.

iv) A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings has been announced. The ceiling for the year 1987 has recently been increased from 40 million kgs. to 60 million kgs. for cotton yarn of counts upto 60s. There is no restriction on the export of cotton yarn above counts 60s.

v) In order to encourage improvement in the quality of cotton yarn, excise duty on auto-coners manufactured domestically has been reduced from 15% to 5% w.e.f. 11.5.1987.

vi) Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986. These have been announced for a period of 3 years and are generally higher than before. Slow moving items of garments on which CCS was not admissible when exported to quota countries have been made eligible for CCS. CCS on export of cotton yarn of all counts has been allowed @ 8% from 29th August, 1986. CCS on export of grey fabrics has been raised to 10% w.e.f. 13.2.1987.

vii) Cotton garments and textiles have been brought under the scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.

viii) The Fashion Technology Institute in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture has become operative in 1987.

ix) The duty drawback rates for cotton garments have been increased to 10%.

x) The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.

xi) Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Duty

Free REP Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.

xii) The scope of Advance Licensing and Pass Book Schemes has been widened and procedures simplified.

xiii) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zone Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.

xiv) Government has been, giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyer-seller meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

xv) Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of readymade garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used at least 75% of the production is exported and no royalties are allowed on Domestic sales.

Share to North Western States in Recruitment to Para Military Forces

1832. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to ensure that each of the North Western States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana are given their adequate share in the recruitment to various Central para-military forces like BSF, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Central Industrial Security Force and Police in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of mechanism evolved of this purpose and the number of persons recruited to these forces for each one of the States mentioned above separately for each force during the last three years for each year separately; and

(c) if so, such mechanism exists at present, whether any such provision would

be made in the rules for recruitment to these forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion in Indo-Tibetan Border Police

1833. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise some more battalions of Indo-Tibetan Border Police presently;

(b) if so, the exact number of battalions to be raised along with the period during which they would be raised and the purposes for which they would be deployed; and

(c) whether adequate priority would be given to the recruitment from State like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir which have suffered of account of depletion of their strength in the armed forces as per the new recruitment formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Government of India propose to raise 6 additional Bns. of ITBP for deployment on J&K-Tibet and UP-Tibet Borders for strengthening vigilance there. These Bns. are proposed to be raised in a period of 3 years starting from 1987-88.

(c) Recruitment of personnel to the ITBP will be made as in the past keeping in view the rigour and stamina of the personnel

required for performing duties at high altitudes.

Review of Jodhpur Detenus Cases

1834. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the the reply given to the Starred Question No. 968 on 8 May, 1987 regarding review of Jodhpur detenus cases and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on reviewing the cases of Jodhpur detenus;

(b) if so, the exact decision in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Government of India have taken a decision to review the cases of all undertrial prisoners lodged in Jodhpur Jail in connection with 'waging of war' case presently pending in the additional Special Court at Jodhpur. The matter is under consideration.

Difficulties of Jute Exporters

1835. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as much as 10,000 tonnes of jute goods valued at Rs. 10 crores remained afloat at Calcutta for over a month thus bringing to a virtual standstill jute exports following a lock-out by barge-owning companies;

(b) if so, the difficulties faced by the mills concerned to transport the jute goods from the mill premises to ships;

(c) whether such serious dislocation in supplies of jute goods from India has had a

very bad impact on the foreign buyears resulting in the cancellation of few export orders entailing consequential loss of foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Traditionally jute goods meant for export are moved from the mills by barges to the Calcutta port. Due to bargemen's strike and subsequent lock-out by Barge owning companies there is dislocation in despatch of export consignments. This problem has affected our jute goods exports and foreign exchange earnings and has also resulted in low placement of fresh orders. Some of the Mills have been taking their goods to Calcutta port by lorries and trucks. NJMC Mills have also contacted the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for facility of movement of products by their Barges. Government of West Bengal has also been requested to intervene and sort out the matter.

Number of Export Processing Zones

1836. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Export Processing Zones (EPZ) declared so far and their locations;

(b) what are the concessions offered to entrepreneurs to attract them to invest in the EPZ's; and

(c) from which labour laws, if any, the employers and workers in the EPZ's have been exempted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) There are six Export Processing Zones in the country. These are:-

- 1) Kandla Free Trade Zone, Gandhidham, Gujarat.
- 2) Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, Bombay, Maharashtra.
- 3) Falta Export Processing Zone, West Bengal.
- 4) Madras Export Processing Zone, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
- 5) Cochin Export Processing Zone, Cochin, Kerala.
- 6) Noida Export Processing Zone, Noida (U.P.)

(b) Concessions offered include duty free import of capital goods, components and raw-materials under Open General Licence. Five-year Tax Holiday, exemption from investment under the provisions of FERA and MRTP Act, benefit of deemed export on supplies from the domestic tariff area, exemption from Central Excise Duty, Sales Tax etc.

(c) The Zones are exempt from the labour laws. Most of the Zones have been declared as Public Utility Services under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1987 by the respective State Governments.

Export Rise

1837. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports in Indian rupees at current prices for 1986-87;

(b) the percentage rise in exports as compared to the previous year at current prices;

(c) the percentage rise duly corrected for the depreciation in the international value of the rupee; and

(d) the estimated trade balance for 1986-

87 and the actual balance for 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). According to the provisional statistics, India's exports during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 12550.06 crores as compared to Rs. 10420.37 crores during 1985-86, thereby showing an increase of 20.4 per cent. In Dollar terms, which provides for the depreciation in the international value of Rupee, India's exports registered an increase of 15.3 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

According to the provisional statistics, India's trade deficit during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 7512.51 crores as compared to Rs. 7950.91 crores during 1985-86.

Utilization of Textile Modernisation Fund

1838. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores;

(b) which are the plans drawn up for the utilisation of this fund and the textile mills chosen, if any, where these will be utilised;

(c) whether the scheme apart from giving funds will also exercise adequate supervision and will have adequate technical know how tie-up so that the money invested is not diverted and the modernisation is kept really upto date; and

(d) if so, Government's thinking in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modernisation Assistance under the Fund is available to units which are (a) in good health and are making reasonable profits and (b) units which, though potentially viable, have been incurring losses or just

about breaking even.

(c) and (d). The Financial Institutions will monitor the implementation of the Modernisation Assistance sanctioned by them from all angles so that it is utilised adequately and in a proper manner.

Major Exports

1839. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major items of export which have shown a rise during 1986-87 higher than the overall rise of exports by value;

(b) the major importing countries which have shown a rise in their import from India during 1986-87 higher than the overall rise by value; and

(c) the major items which have shown a higher unit realisation in terms of foreign exchange as compared to the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The major items of export which have increased by more than 20.4 per cent, which is the overall rise of exports during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 include: Coffee, Tobacco manufactured, Cashew Kernels, Oil meals, Marine Products, Cotton Raw, Silk Fabrics, Leather & Leather manufactures (incl. footwear), Chemicals & Allied products, Gems & Jewellery and Machinery, Transport equipment & metal manufactures.

(b) The major importing countries which have shown a rise in their imports from India by more than 20 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 include: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, U.K., Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Yugoslavia, Singapore and Brazil.

(c) Statistics on unit value realisation are available only for a select number of products. Based on the information available, the

major items which have shown a higher unit value realisation in terms of foreign exchange as compared to the previous year include: Coffee, Rice, Tobacco manufactured, Cashew Kernels and Marine products.

Participation of India at UNCTAD Conference

1840. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the recent 7th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in Geneva; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this Conference on the need for world consensus towards revitalising development and growth through multilateral co-operation in various trade spheres and in North South relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference adopted the the Final Act incorporating its conclusions. These include an assessment of the global economic situation as also a number of general policy conclusions for achieving the objectives of revitalising development, growth and international trade. In the context of the assessment and the general policy conclusions, the Conference reviewed key issues arising in the four areas listed in its agenda viz. resources for development, commodities, international trade and problems of least-developed countries. It agreed upon the need for a number of policy approaches and concrete measures in these areas.

Teaching of Mother Tongue in Sainik Schools

1841. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision has been made for the teaching of mother tongue to all the students of Sainik Schools; and

(b) if so, the relevant extracts from the syllabi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) and (b). There is no provision for teaching mother tongue in the Sainik Schools. However, official language of the State, in which the school is located, is being taught to students of Class VI to VIII.

Manufacture of Mirage-2000 and MIG-29 Aircraft

1842. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether France and the Soviet Union have offered the Know-how and have proposed to set up plants in India for the manufacture of Mirage-2000 and MIG-29 aircraft, respectively; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). On techno-economic considerations, Government has decided not to go in for licence production of Mirage-2000 aircraft.

As for MIG-29 aircraft, the matter is under consideration.

Security Belt Along Western Border

1843. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:

DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to pursue the proposal of having security belt along Western border;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, by when the security belt is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A proposal in this regard was being considered in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha on August 13, 1986 under Article 249 of the Constitution, enabling Parliament to make laws in respect of matters enumerated therein. Since then a number of developments have taken place and the Resolution would expire on August 12, 1987. Punjab is under President's rule. The Government do not, therefore, propose to pursue the matter at present.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Activities of Foreigners in Uttar Pradesh

1844. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of such Ashrams being run in Uttar Pradesh where foreigners stay for a long period;

(b) whether these foreigners are in any manner associated with local development activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. According to information available, there are some Ashrams in Uttar Pradesh where foreigners have been staying.

(b) No such instances have come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Overstay of Foreigners in Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla

1845. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreigners are overstaying in violation of the foreigners Act in the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to ban the entry of foreigners to the above Institute. and

(c) whether Government are considering to order a High level probe into the activities of the foreigners in the said Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Agricultural Produce

1846. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agricultural produce imported in 1986-87 and the value thereof; and

(b) the quantity and value of groundnut imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The names of principal agricultural produce imported in 1986-87 and the value thereof are as under:-

Item	1986-87 (P) (Rs. Crores)
Wheat	37.27
Rice	0.79
Other Cereals	0.43
General Preparation	8.55
Milk and Cream	8.45
Cashew Nuts	65.63
Fruits & nuts excl. cashew nuts	59.21
Copra	0.38
Other oil seeds	4.36
Cotton Raw	0.13
Jute Raw	1.49

(P) : Provisional
Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(b) There has been no import of ground nut during 1986-87.

Silk Production

1847. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total silk production during 1986-87 as against the targets fixed;

(b) how does it compare with silk production in Japan;

(c) whether present production of silk is sufficient to meet domestic and export requirements; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to increase silk production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total silk production during 1986-87 was 8787 tonnes (Provisional) as against the target of 8000 tonnes.

(b) During the year 1985, silk production in Japan was of the order of 9592 tonnes. During the period 1985-86, silk production in India was 7897 tonnes. Production figures of Japan for subsequent years are not yet available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to increase the production of raw silk, the Central Silk Board has established the following major units in the country for R & D and Extension support:

- i) 3 Central Sericulture Research & Training Institutes.
- ii) 1 Central Technological Research & Training Institute
- iii) 15 Regional Sericulture Research Stations.
- iv) 64 Research & Extension Centres.
- v) 21 Silkworm Seed Production Centres under the National Silkworm Seed Project.

Besides this, the following Sericulture Development Projects are also being implemented:

- i) World Bank-assisted Kamataka Sericulture Project.
- ii) Intensive Sericulture Development Project in West Bengal.
- iii) Muga Seed Development Project in the North-Eastern Region.
- iv) Intensive Sericulture Development

Project in Orissa.

- v) Inter-State Tasar Project, Phase-II, in Orissa and Maharashtra.

Declining Supply of Jute Goods

1848. **SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of jute goods declined during the jute period ending June 1986-87 as compared to the corresponding period in 1985-86;

(b) if so, the extent of decline;

(c) whether Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) has not made any purchases for the past three months, despite Government orders;

(d) whether there is a decline in jute exports and loss of foreign markets; and

(d) the measures contemplated by Government to help the industry and whether such measures include tax holiday to the jute industry for a period of at least two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production of jute goods in the country has come down from 14.49 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 (July-June) to 13.39 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 (July-June).

(c) Yes, Sir. DGS&D has placed orders for purchase of B.Twill bags except for the month of June, 1987.

(d) Export of jute goods during the financial year 1986-87 (April-March) were almost at the same level as during the financial year 1985-86 (April-March) as would be seen from the following figures:-

<i>Year (April-March)</i>	<i>Quantity ('000 Tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. /crores)</i>
1985-86	251.3	269.60
1986-87*	250.0	275.00

*Estimated.

However, due to the recent Bargemen's strike and subsequent lock-out by Bargeowners with effect from 14th June, 1987, there is dislocation in despatch of export consignments.

(e) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide tax holiday to the jute industry. However, the Central Government has been taking various steps from time to time to improve the working of jute industry. The important steps taken include:-

(i) Creation of Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150/- crores with effect from 1st November, 1986 for modernisation of jute mills;

(ii) Creation of a Special Development Fund of Rs. 100/- crores for restructuring/re-opening/rehabilitation of jute industry as well as for development of jute agriculture;

(iii) Enactment of a legislation i.e. Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 for mandatory usage of jute packaging material for certain sectors of the economy;

(iv) Waiver of Customs Duty on import of certain specified items of jute machinery and accessories with a view to encourage modernisation programme of jute mills;

(v) Purchase of jute goods by Government (DGS&D) from jute industry on cost plus basis according to Palekar formula;

(vi) Providing higher cash compensa-

tory support for export of jute goods;

(vii) Export Price Stabilisation fund Scheme has also been introduced to neutralise the price differential of raw jute, as compared to Bangladesh;

(viii) There is STC-Jute Industry consortium on 50:50 loss sharing basis for exports of carpet backing cloth in North American market.

(ix) A buffer stock scheme of raw jute is also in operation so as to bring stability in raw jute prices;

(x) Vigorous efforts are being made to participate in international tenders for jute goods by offering competitive prices under JMDC's Scheme for export promotion.

Lifting of Export Obligations

1849. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to lift export obligations which are now mandatory for all units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the activities of the import export will be boosted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Insurance Cover for Workers in
BEL, Ghazlabad**

1850. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Supreme Court verdicts directing the management of BEL, Ghazlabad to provide adequate insurance cover for the workmen and officers of the firm;

(b) whether Union Government have also been directed to carry out biannual checks by a competent authority involved with the working of safety devices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what action is being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Non-executives and executives have been covered by the special contingency policy amounting to Rs. 1 lakh and 2 lakhs respectively for death/injury due to X-ray radiation. Subsequent to the Supreme Court judgement, a team from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Bombay, who are the competent authority for undertaking bi-annual checks, carried out the first check of BEL site in July, 1987

**Areas for Investment in Joint
Ventures**

1851. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the areas in which Indians have been allowed to invest cash in equity in select joint

ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Normally Indian equity participation in Joint ventures abroad is allowed in the form of export of indigenous plant, machinery and equipment required for the joint venture. However, in hard and deserving cases, equity participation by way of cash contribution may also be considered on merits. No specific areas as such have been identified for the purpose.

Growth Rate of Imports

1852. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate in the value of imports during the year ending March, 1987;

(b) whether there has been a sudden spurt in the growth rate particularly during the last two months of the year, and if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any move to review the lists of items allowed to be imported under OGL taking into account the domestic availability and to transfer them to the restricted categories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) According to the provisional statistics, India's imports during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 20062.57 crores, as compared to Rs. 18371.28 crores, thereby registering an increase of 9.2 percent.

(b) The absolute change in total imports at the end of each quarter during 1986-87 is given below:

(Value Rs. Crores)

Absolute changes over the corresponding period of previous year

Period	Oil	Non-Oil	Total (Imports)
I Quarter	- 757.64	+ 823.21	+ 65.57
II Quarter	- 766.41	+ 798.22	+ 31.81
III Quarter	- 607.11	+ 832.03	+ 225.03
IV Quarter	- 149.96	+ 1518.84	+ 1368.88

There was an upsurge in the total imports in the later months, particularly in the last quarter. 80% of the increase in total imports during 1986-87 came in the last quarter. The reasons for such an upsurge in the last quarter were an increase in the oil bill due to firming up of oil prices and overall increase in the non-oil imports.

(c) and (d). There is standing arrangement to review the import Policy from time to time and take corrective measures as and when the situation so warrants.

Action Plan to Deal With Naxalites

1853. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD
SHAHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prepared an action plan to deal with the Naxalite problem in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan; and

(c) to what extent the plan will envisage development of areas to improve the economic conditions of the Naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Central Government has not prepared any action plan to deal with

the problems of left wing extremists in the three States as "Public Order" is a State subject. However, a meeting was held in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 3rd July, 1987 in which the officers of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh were invited to consider measures to contain the activities of left extremists.

Blind Persons Lathi Charged in Delhi

1854. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protest march by some blind persons was lathi charged by the police in New Delhi on 6th July, 1987; as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 7th July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether any enquiry has been held into the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the participants in the protest march by blind persons on the 6th July, 1987 were lathi charged by the police. The police force deployed for handling the protest march did not carry lathis. The participants forcibly tried to break the police cordon for marching to the Prime Minister's house and they were

prevented from doing so for security reasons. 5 of them sustained minor injuries in the course of resistance offered by them. 31 police personnel also suffered injuries.

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

[*Translation*]

Artillery Range of Army Near Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh

1955. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an artillery range of Army near Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether many adivasis were died/killed in the area of this range during the recent years;

(c) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh State Government has written a letter to his Ministry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Union Government in this regard and the reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) to (e). A Statement is in given below.

STATEMENT

There is no Artillery Range of Army near Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh. There is, however, a Proof Range at Itarsi under the Directorate General of Quality Assurance of the Deptt. of Defence Production & Supplies.

According to available information the following are the number of persons who have met with accidental death since 1982, due to explosion of metal scrap pilfered from

Proof Range Area.

1982	-	7
1983	-	5
1984	-	Nil
1985	-	—
1986	-	5
1987 (till July 87)	-	Nil

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had written a letter to the Raksha Mantri in this regard, suggesting the following measures for prevention of accidents in the Range:-

- (i) Collection of metal scrap through a suitable contractor/agent.
- (ii) Enclosing the entire range by a suitable wall/fencing.
- (iii) Making the penal provisions in the Manoeuvres Field Firing and Artillery Practices Act more stringent.

The following steps are being considered by the Ministry of Defence in this regard:-

- (a) Feasibility of organising collection of scrap departmentally is being examined.
- (b) The construction of a high perimeter wall over the entire area was considered but not found feasible.
- (c) The question of making the penal provisions in the Manoeuvres Field Firing and Artillery Practices Act for trespassing in the range area and the unauthorised collection of scrap very stringent, is under examination in this Ministry. The Madhya Pradesh State Government have also been requested to intensify police surveillance for apprehending the trespassers.

Passport Applications Pending in Chandigarh RPO

1856. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 25,000 passport applications were pending in Chandigarh Passport Office in the first week of July, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a long waiting list;

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce this waiting list; and

(d) the time fixed to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH):—(a) The position of arrears in the Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh on 01.7.1987 was as follows:

<i>State to which pertain</i>	<i>No. of pending applications</i>
Punjab: (excluding District of Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Gurdaspur & Amritsar)	15,448
Haryana:	5,470
Chandigarh (UT):	1,864
Himachal Pradesh:	1,149
Total	23,931

(b) and (c). The delay in disposal has been mainly on account of non-receipt of verification reports from the concerned police authorities.

Some arrears were also due to non

completion of certain formalities by the applicants. The concerned State Police authorities are being reminded regularly to expedite their reports. Some improvement has already been registered in the disposal of pending cases.

(d) While no time limit can be fixed for clearing the arrears as it mainly depends on receipt of verification reports, the Chandigarh Passport Office is under standing instructions to:

(i) issue fresh passports within a week of the receipt of clear reports; and

(ii) to continue issuing reminders in all these cases where the delay is due to non-receipt of Police reports or non-completion of formalities by applicants.

[English]

Cost Escalation in Manufacture of Main Battle Tank

1857. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange expenditure in the design and manufacture of prototype of Main Battle Tank (MBT) has escalated;

(b) if so, how much cost escalation has taken place; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There has been revision of cost estimates.

(b) The estimated cost in foreign exchange of the project has been revised from Rs. 3.70 crores in March, 1974 to Rs. 102.32 crores in May, 1987.

(c) The revision of the project cost esti-

mates is due to changes in qualitative requirements projected by the Army, increase in number of prototype tanks to be fabricated and manufacture of pre-production series tanks.

Illegal Stay of Foreigners

1858. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners or such other persons who visited the country for higher studies are staying illegally in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb such illegal stay to foreigners;

(c) whether existing legal provisions and other procedures are adequate to meet the situation; and

(d) if not, what changes are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Whenever foreigners are detected overstaying beyond the validity of authorised visa, suitable action under the Foreigners Act, is taken against them by the State Governments who have been delegated powers in this regard. No such statistics are maintained by the Government of India.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter will be reviewed as and when it is considered necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

Formation of Cartel for Preventing Developing Countries from Acquiring Capacity to Build Missiles

1859. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move by some developed countries to form a cartel for preventing developing countries from acquiring the capability to build intermediate range ballistic missiles as reported in the Times of India dated 27 April, 1987; and

(b) if so, to what extent this move will affect the developing countries including India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government are at present engaged in an analysis of the new export control regime announced by these countries.

Area in Dhubri District in Occupation of Bangladesh

1860. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government has been approached to return the area in the Dhubri sector of Western Assam which is presently under their occupation;

(b) if so, the response of Bangladesh Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which India is likely to get back the said territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). Baraibari in the Dhubri District of Assam is under the adverse possession of Bangladesh. Under

the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974, India and Bangladesh will take control of territories in each other's adverse possession, once the Agreement is ratified. Accordingly, Baraibari will come under Indian control after ratification of the Agreement. Till that time, as provided for under the Agreement, the *status quo* is to be maintained. Therefore, the question of approaching the Government of Bangladesh does not arise.

Tourism Advisory Board for Coordination Among States

1861. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tourism Ministry are setting up Tourism Advisory Board in five different regions in the country for mutual cooperation by the concerned States in tourism promotion;

(b) if so, what will be the main functions of this Board;

(c) to what extent setting up this Tourism Advisory Board will help develop the tourism in the country; and

(d) whether such boards are being established in some other regions also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) There is no proposal at this stage to set up Tourism Advisory Boards in five different

regions in the country.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Incidence of Robberies and Dacoities

1862. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies and dacoities committed in the country from January 1987 upto date (State and Union Territory wise);

(b) the number of cases detected and the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the number of cases filed in courts and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Two statements (I & II) giving the available information are given below.

(b) and (c). As the enforcement of criminal laws is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, detection, investigation, arrest and prosecution in crime cases fall within their purview. Data in such cases are not compiled by the Central agencies.

STATEMENT - I**THE STATEWISE/U.T. WISE NUMBER OF CASES REGISTERED FROM
JANUARY, 1987 TO JUNE, 1987 UNDER ROBBERY**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	January	February	March	April	May	June
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES:							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	67	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	2	4	1	NA
3.	Assam	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Gujarat	86	66	71	57	NA	NA
6.	Haryana	6	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	4	5	NIL
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Karnataka	58	47	51	48	51	NA
10.	Kerala	14	13	5	23	NA	NA
11.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Maharashtra	302	255	306	285	NA	NA
13. Manipur	2	5	2	2	9	NA
14. Meghalaya	2	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
15. Mizoram	4	3	3	3	2	4
16. Nagaland	4	9	9	5	4	NA
17. Orissa	51	44	50	52	47	NA
18. Punjab	36	35	53	49	NA	NA
19. Rajasthan	83	66	104	60	105	NA
20. Sikkim	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NA	1
21. Tamil Nadu	36	24	38	28	26	NA
22. Tripura	10	10	3	13	5	11
23. Uttar Pradesh	436	414	530	534	NA	NA
24. West Bengal	58	46	57	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNION TERRITORIES:						
25. A & N Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
26. Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	1
27. D & N Haveli	2	NIL	NIL	1	1	Nil
28. Delhi	16	23	29	NA	NA	NA
29. Goa, Daman & Diu	6	10	6	7	8	2
30. Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA	NA	NA
31. Pondicherry	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NA

Note:

- 1) Figures may be treated as provisional.
- 2) N. A. stands for NOT AVAILABLE.
- 3) Goa achieved the status of statehood in May, 1987.

STATEMENT - II

THE STATEWISE/U.T. WISE NUMBER OF CASES REGISTERED FROM
JANUARY, 1987 TO JUNE, 1987 UNDER DACOITY

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	January	February	March	April	May	June
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES:							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	2	1	1	NIL	NA
3.	Assam	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Gujarat	21	13	24	20	NA	NA
6.	Haryana	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	1	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Karnataka	19	8	13	10	20	NA
10.	Kerala	4	3	4	5	NA	NA
11.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Maharashtra	53	50	54	40	NA	NA
13. Manipur	1	NIL	1	7	3	NA
14. Meghalaya	2	NIL	NA	NA	NA	NA
15. Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	4
16. Nagaland	NIL	2	3	1	NIL	NA
17. Orissa	14	16	19	18	19	NA
18. Punjab	12	10	9	27	NA	NA
19. Rajasthan	4	7	7	6	7	NA
20. Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL
21. Tamil Nadu	2	3	3	7	5	NA
22. Tripura	3	1	6	7	4	3
23. Uttar Pradesh	161	124	193	145	NA	NA
24. West Bengal	57	48	44	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNION TERRITORIES:						
25. A & N Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
26. Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
27. D & N Haveli	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
28. Delhi	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA
29. Goa, Daman & Diu	NIL	2	4	1	1	NIL
30. Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA	NA	NA
31. Pondicherry	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA

Note:

- 1) Figures may be treated as provisional.
- 2) N. A. stands for NOT AVAILABLE.
- 3) Goa achieved the status of statehood in May, 1987.

Production in Organised Textile Industry

1863. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of textiles in last two years has increased; if so, the rate of increase;

(b) what is the growth of unorganised power-loom sector during the two years and what is the percentage of total cloth production; and

(c) whether there is fall of production in the organised textile industry and sickness growing; if so, what are the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The overall production of cloth by the textile industry in 1985-86 and 1986-87 registered an increase of 4.02% and 6.35% over the production in 1984-85.

(b) The production of cloth by the power-loom sector during 1985-86 and 1986-87 registered an increase of 8.09% and 12.92% respectively over the cloth production during 1984-85. The percentage of cloth production by this sector of the total cloth production during these two years was 47.09 and 48.12 respectively.

(c) The organised mill sector has shown a decline in production of cloth which is due to the problem of demand recession and high cotton prices.

Export of Prawn from Orissa

1864. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(A) whether any scheme has been prepared to export prawn from Orissa on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost of prawn now exported from

Orissa and the steps taken to develop the same; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to have a fishing harbour at Gopalpur in the extension plan of existing harbour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Export of Prawn from Orissa is to be promoted through production in the Brackishwater area available.

Various steps taken in this regard include promotion of prawn farming by augmenting production of cultured shrimp, establishment of prawn hatchery at Gopalpur, in the State of Orissa. Setting up a prawn seed bank and technical assistance to farmers for transfer of technology, selection of sites, preparation of detailed project report, construction and installation of Machinery and equipment and training etc.

The value of Prawns exported from Orissa during the last three years is:-

Exports in Rs. lakhs

1984-85	2294.77
1985-86	1951.55
1986-87	2297.43

(d) The Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore has prepared a detailed Project Report for the proposed fishing harbour at Gopalpur in Orissa. This Report has been referred to the State Government.

De-Linking of Jobs from Degrees in ITDC

1865. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to delink jobs from degrees in the Department of Tourism, ITDC and other related departments; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

ICCR Programmes for Latin American, East European and other Countries

1866. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the major highlights of activities of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations planned for the next two years with reference

to Latin American, East-European and Far Eastern countries; and

(b) the revisions in programmes, if any, for the ensuring festivals of India in view of experiences gained in U.S.A. and France?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Major activities of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations are planned and budgeted on a yearly basis, according to the Plan of Action which stretches from 1st April to 31st March of the following years. Details for major activities planned for 1987-88 with reference to Latin American, East European and South & South East Asian countries are given in the Statement below.

(b) Programmes have been drawn up by the Festival of India Directorate in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, keeping in view the experience gained in U.S.A. and France.

STATEMENT

Highlights of activities for the next two years with reference to Latin America and East European Countries

1987-88

A) *Latin America & Caribbean Countries*

S. No.	Particular of Delegation	Country	Period of Visit	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

Outgoing Performing

1. Ramayana Ballet troupe to Trinidad
October, 1987
2. (i) Km. Leela Samson (Bharatnatyam)
Mexico, Venezuela, Colombo, Peru, Panama, Cuba, Brazil, Chile.
(ii) Smt. Madhavi Mudgal (Odissi)
(iii) Master U. Srinivas (Mandolin)
(iv) Manjushri Chaki Sircar Ballet group
16-Oct. to 1 Nov. 1987
3. Folk Songs & Dances of UP & Bihar
Trinidad & Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, Jamaica & Barbados
January, 1980

Outgoing Non-Performing
NIL

Incoming Performing
NIL

5

4

3

2

1

Incoming Non-Performing

1. Pt. Gowkaran Sharma, Minister in the Office of President of Guyana. September/October 1987

1. It is proposed to send an exhibition of Contemporary art for the International Siennale in Valaparaíso, Chile.

II. It is proposed that Government of India will be participating in the Celebration in connection with the 150th Anniversary of the arrival of Indians in the Caribbean to be held in Guyana in May, 1988. Details of cultural troupes, seminars, exhibitions etc. are being worked out.

The Council is running Indian Cultural Centres at Georgetown, Guyana and Paramaribo, Surinam. It is proposed to open a third Cultural Centre at Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago during September/October, 1987. Besides the music and dance teachers at the Cultural Centres, the Council has also deputed one Hindi teacher at each of these Centres. Further the Council is maintaining one Visiting Professor at the University of West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad & Tobago. A Hindi Educator for training Hindi teachers at the School of Foreign Languages of the National Institute of Higher Education Research Science & Technology, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago is also being deputed.

1	2	3	4
B) East European Countries			
<i>Outgoing Performing</i>			
1.	Ms. Uma Sharma, Kathak Dancer	Bulgaria	August 1987
2.	Kumudini Lakhia group of Kathak	GDR	2-15 OCT. 1987
3.	Cultural Delegations:		
	(i) Birju Maharaj & Group	Hungary	November, 1987
	(ii) P.C.Sorcar Group		
	(iii) M.S. GopalaKrishnan		
4.	Theatre troupe of Shri K.N.Panikar		
5.	Kiran Sehgal, Odissi Dancer and T.N. Krishnan, Violinist	Czechoslovakia, Poland Czechoslovakia, Poland	January, 1988 January, 1988
<i>Outgoing Non-Performing</i>			
1.	Dr. S.C. Sharma, Dean & Professor of Education, Andhra Pradesh University, Waltair.	Hungary	August, 1987
2.	Shri Alok Roy, Director, Jagran, Delhi	Hungary	October, 1987
<i>Incoming Performing</i>			
NIL			
<i>Incoming Non-Performing</i>			
NIL			

Czechoslovakia is planning to mark the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence with an Exhibition of Indian Art which is opening in Prague on 19th August, 1987. India is sending a collection of Ethnographic items which will be presented by the Indian Ambassador to the Czechoslovakia Government to mark the occasion. It is hoped that a good publicity brochure recording the gift, and the fact of the 40th Anniversary Celebrations will be brought out by the Czechoslovakia Government for the Exhibition.

The Council is maintaining two Visiting Professors at the University of Warsaw, Poland, and one at the Jagiellonian University, Cracow in Poland, one at the Humboldt, University, Berlin, GDR one at the University of Sofia, Bulgaria and one at the University of Bucharest, Romania.

The Council is maintaining one Visiting Professor of Indian History/Philosophy and Religion at the University of Indonesia, Jakarta and one Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Cultural History at the Udayana University, Denpasar, Bali.

The Council would also be opening an Indian Cultural Centre in Jakarta, during September/October, 1987.

The Council would be sending one Visiting Professor of Sanskrit to the Silpakorn University, Bangkok and one Visiting Professor of Vedanta Philosophy to the Chiangmai University, Chiangmai Thailand.

Highlights of ICCR'S Activities Planned up to March 1988 with Reference to South East and East Asian Countries

S. No	Name of Group	Countries	Period
1		2	3
I.	<i>Outgoing Delegations (Performing)</i>		
1.	10-Member Jhaveri Sisters, Calcutta (Manipuri)	Thailand, Singapore Indonesia, Philippines	August, 1987
2.	C.V. Chandrasekhar & Group, Baroda	Thailand, Indonesia Malaysia	Dec., 1987/Jan. 1988
3.	24 Artistes a) Ustad Vilayat Khan (4) b) Durga Lal (4) c) Ms. Malavika Sarukkai (5) d) Pt. Hari Prasad Chaurasia (3) e) Shri Shiv Kumar Sharma f) Shri K.V. Narayanaswamy (4) (incl. Shri T.N. Krishnan and Shri Palghat Raghu) g) Group to be selected	Indonesia	March, 1988
II.	<i>Incoming Delegations (Performing)</i>		
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Period</i>
1.	Thailand	One	Feb. 88
2.	China	One	Yet to be decided

1	2	3
3. Republic of Korea	One	Yet to be decided
III. <i>Outgoing Visitors (Non-Performing)</i>		
1. Indonesia	One	Yet to be decided
2. Malaysia	One	-do-
3. Republic of Korea	One	-do-
	Three	
IV. <i>Incoming Visitors (Non-Performing)</i>		
1. Indonesia	Two	-do-
2. Malaysia	One	-do-
3. Philippines	One	-do-
4. Thailand	Two	-do-
5. China	Thirteen	-do-
6. Mongolia	One	-do-
7. Republic of Korea	One	-do-
8. Japan	One (Mr. Hisashi Owada, Senior Officer of Japanese Foreign Officer)	-do-
	Twenty Two	

Militarisation of Tibet

1867. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
 SHRI T. BASHEER:
 SHRI KAMAL NATH:
 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
 SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:
 SHRI A CHARLES:
 SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
 PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
 SHAKTAWAT:
 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
 PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
 SHRI K.V. SHANKARA
 GOWDA:
 SHRI HARI RAO:
 SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY:
 SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
 HIT:
 SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
 MALICK:
 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
 SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
 SHRI MANIK REDDY:
 SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
 KHAN:
 SHRI VISHNU MODI:
 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
 SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
 SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
 SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
 SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
 SHRI H.B. PATIL:
 DR (MRS) T. KALPANA DEVI:
 SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
 SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
 RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports regarding the alleged heavy militarisation of Tibet including deployment of N-Missiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Government have seen recent press reports about military build-up and deployment of missiles in Tibet. However, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign office has denied the press reports regarding deployment of missiles in Tibet against India. All developments having a bearing on our security are constantly reviewed and effective steps taken to meet the emerging situation.

It would not be desirable to disclose details in this regard.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Farm Produce

1868. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned from the export of agricultural produce, fruits, vegetables, tea, coffee, spices, poultry and dairy farm products from 30th March, 1987 till 30th July, 1987; and

(b) whether any market survey has been conducted for export of agricultural produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) A statement indicating foreign exchange earnings from export of agricultural and agro-based products for the period April-June '87 for which provisional export statistics are readily available is given below.

(b) Market surveys for various agricultural items are conducted from time to time by various organisations such as Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Trade Development Authority, etc. In the recent past, market surveys have been conducted for export of HPS groundnut kernels, roasted groundnut in shell, sesame seed, tobacco products,

spices in consumer packs for West European market, Cardamom in respect of the

Middle East market and fresh fruits and vegetables for the European market.

STATEMENT

<i>Foreign Exchange Earnings from Farm Produce (April-June '1987)</i>		<i>Value in Rs. Crores.</i>
1.	Cereals	
	(a) Wheat	18.91
	(b) Rice	95.88
2.	Tobacco	50.25
3.	Spices	102.50
4.	Cashew (Including CNSL)	96.40
5.	HPS Groundnuts	4.63
6.	Seeds (Niger & Sesame)	1.44
7.	Sugar	7.52
8.	Shellac	4.13
9.	Processed Foods	77.27
	(a) Vegetable (Including Onions)	17.22
	(b) Fruits	9.57
	(c) Poultry Products	0.22
	(d) Dairy products	0.46
10.	Tea	69.70
11.	Coffee	61.80

(Source: Commodity Board/Export Promotion Councils)

Infiltration of Foreign Nationals

1869. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the presence of large body of Chakma Tribals in Tripura has been causing problems; and

(b) the magnitude of similar problem of infiltration of foreign nationals from across the border in the neighbouring North-Eastern States and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). A large number of Bangladesh Tribal refugees

who crossed over to Tripura consequent on the disturbed conditions in Bangladesh have been given temporary shelter pending their repatriation to Bangladesh. However, Bangladeshi nationals who may have en-

tered illegally into India after 1971 are not treated as refugees. The number of infiltrators apprehended by BSF deployed on the Indo-Bangladesh border during the period from 1st Jan, 87 to 30th June, 87 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of Infiltrators Apprehended by BSF on Indo-Bangladesh Border from 1st January 1987

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Persons Apprehended	No. of Persons Pushed back Police	No. of Persons Handed over to
1.	Assam	157	118	39
2.	Meghalaya	85	49	36
3.	Tripura	2826	2674	152
4.	West Bengal	15804	15171	633
5.	Mizoram	23	—	23

Damage to Life and Property of Fijians of Indian Origin Due to Military Coup

1870. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI KUNWAR RAM:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI MADAN PANDEY:
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:
DR T. KALPANA DEVI:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about extensive loss of life and property of Fijians of Indian origin during and after the military coup in that country;

(b) the extent of such loss; and

(c) the efforts made, if any, at diplomatic levels to safeguard the interests of Fijians of Indian origin and Indians in that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government is aware of incidents of attacks on Fijians of Indian origin and their properties before and after the coup of 14th May, 1987 and the resultant losses.

(b) Govt. has no information on the exact extent of losses suffered by the Fiji Indians. In the prevailing circumstances in Fiji, it would be difficult to get this information.

(c) Government of India has taken diplomatic initiatives in order to mobilise international opinion in favour, inter alia, of ensuring that no ethnic group in Fiji's multi-racial society is discriminated against. As for in-

dian citizens in Fiji, our High commissioner has reiterated to the authorities their responsibility for ensuring the safety of their lives and property.

Study About Low Earning of Foreign Exchange From Tourist Traffic

1871. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Earnings low despite heavy tourist traffic" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 7 July, 1987 pointing out as to why foreign exchange earnings had not risen in proportion to the increase in tourist traffic;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps contemplated to improve the performance;

(c) whether any indepth study has also been conducted by Government to find out the causes of low earnings; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government does not agree with the newspaper report and as such no action is contemplated.

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

Measures to Boost Export of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

1872. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD
SHAHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased

to state:

(a) whether Government have recently finalised certain significant measures to boost export of drugs and pharmaceuticals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries which have a potential market for drugs and pharmaceuticals from India and

(d) the foreign exchange likely to be earned from such export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The following significant measures have been taken recently to boost export of drugs and pharmaceuticals:

1) Advance licences under the duty exemption scheme and import licences are issued to various exporters against definite export orders.

2) In order to provide stability for the growth of exports, a scheme has been introduced for the registration of contracts.

3) Special provision have been made for 100% export oriented units.

4) A scheme has been introduced to provide duty free import of raw materials against REP licences issued on exports of specified products. The scheme is applicable to all registered exporters exporting the product specified. REP licences issued under the scheme are freely transferable like other REP licences.

5) Approval for export production of drugs not yet approved within the country, provided the drug is already registered in a recognised country and export production is undertaken by an established manufacturer of repute for export only.

6) Rationalisation of duty structure

for bulk drugs vis-a-vis intermediates.

7) Extension of cash compensatory support to the export of 10 more items of bulk drugs.

8) Inclusion of bulk drugs under EXIM bank's commodity credit scheme.

9) with a view to boosting exports, an Export Promotion Group has been constituted.

(c) USA, Canada, Japan, USSR, West Europe, South East Asia, Middle East and African countries.

(d) It is expected that export of drugs and Pharmaceuticals, including medicinal castor oil, during 1987-88 will be of the order of about Rs. 273 crores.

UN Observers in Kashmir

1873. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many UN military observers are there at present in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) since how long they are in J & K;

(c) whether they enjoy diplomatic status;

(d) whether it is necessary to have the presence of UN observers in the State;

(e) whether Government have taken any action for withdrawal of these observers; and

(f) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) 17 in July, 1987

(b) Since 1949, in varying numbers

(c) No, except for the Chief Military

Observer who does.

(d) to (f). Government have not so far made a formal request to the UN for withdrawal of the UN Observers but have made it clear that they do not have any role to play in Jammu and Kashmir.

Rope Way Project for Tourists Visiting Ooty

1874. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken up any schemes to attract Ooty, a hill resort for foreign as well as domestic tourists;

(b) whether any rope way project is also proposed there; and

(c) if so, when it will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) During the current Five Year Plan, the Central Ministry of Tourism has released an amount of Rs. 4.07 lakhs for the purchase of 26 boats for use in Ooty lake.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry, at this stage, for the installation of rope-way at Ooty.

Development of Holy Koodala Sangama Shrine in Karnataka

1875. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Koodala Sangama, a holy place in Karnataka is facing submersion under the Upper Krishna Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country visit his holy place; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to preserve the Koodala Sangama Shrine and develop it as a holy place and tourist resort of National importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism gives financial assistance to the States on the Basis of proposals received from the State Governments, subject to the proposal being within the purview of the approved plan schemes of the Ministry of Tourism, merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. Preservation of monuments/shrines does not fall within the purview of the approved plan schemes of the Ministry. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for the development of Koodala Sangama.

[*Translation*]

Helicopter Service for Tourists Visiting Pehalgam and Gulmarg

1876. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide the facility of helicopter service so as to enable the foreign and other tourists seeking quick service to make a visit to Pehalgam and Gulmarg in Kashmir;

(b) if so, by what time this service will be introduced; and

(c) whether viability of this facility has been examined and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) and (b). The Government of Jammu & Kashmir has already been providing the

facility of helicopter service to the foreign as well as domestic tourists to visit Pehalgam and Gulmarg.

(c) The operation of helicopter service for the tourists in the Kashmir valley has been introduced to promote tourism to the State of Jammu & Kashmir and there has been good response from the tourists.

[*English*]

Economy Measures by NTC

1877. 'SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation propose to take any measures to effect economy in operations, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and savings estimated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Some of the important steps taken/being taken to effect economy in operations of NTC are given below:

- i) reduction in wage cost by implementing labour rationalisation;
- ii) selective modernisation programme/strategies have been adopted for result-oriented gains within available resources;
- iii) implementation of workers' participation scheme in the management of mills of NTC;
- iv) improvement in product-mix;
- v) strict control and supervision on the filling up of vacant posts;
- vi) market diversification with better marketing strategies.

In view of the current trend in increase in cotton prices, it is likely that

savings would be off-set by the increase in cotton prices.

Joint Inspection of Atomic Plants

1878. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL.
SHRI MADAN PANDEY:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a proposal from Pakistan regarding inspection of each other's Atomic centres;

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item captioned 'India can inspect Kahuta Plant-Junejo' appearing in 'The Times of India' dated 9th July, 1987; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (d). Pakistan has for some time been proposing mutual inspection by India and Pakistan of each other's nuclear installations. This proposal was reiterated by the Pakistan Prime Minister Junejo in an interview to a Japanese News agency as reported in the Times of India of the 9th July, 1987. The Pakistani proposal is neither practicable nor workable.

Agreement Between India and Norway on High Technology

1879. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was arrived at on 4th July, 1987 at New Delhi between India and Norway seeking cooperation in new and high technologies through their joint ventures;

(b) if so, which are the fields that are covered under the agreement; and

(c) the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding between India and Norway on economic, industrial and technological cooperation was signed on 6th July, 1987 in New Delhi.

(b) and (c). This is an umbrella Memorandum providing for periodic consultations at official level to consider ways and means of promoting cooperation between the two countries in specified areas such as joint industrial ventures, technology transfer, fisheries, forestry and agriculture, ship-building, offshore maritime activities, electronics, tele-communications, power etc.

Schemes Like "Affordable India" To Attract Tourists

1880. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new schemes like "Affordable India", etc. for promotion of India abroad have succeeded in attracting more tourists from abroad; and

(b) what is the rate of increase in tourists during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). As a result of the various promotional schemes undertaken abroad, India has succeeded in attracting more tourists.

The rate of increase in tourist arrivals during the last five years is as follows:

Year	Tourist Arrivals excluding Pakistan & Bangladesh	% of Change
1982	860,178	+ 0.8
1983	884,731	+ 2.9
1984	835,503	- 5.6
1985	836,908	+ 0.2
1986	1,080,050	+ 29.1

A decline in the year 1984 is attributed to the adverse media publicity given by the overseas press to the incidents of sporadic internal disturbances, and to the tragic death of the former Prime Minister.

Development of Tourist centres in Kerala

1881. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop 80-100 tourist centres in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how many such centres have been identified in Kerala for development; and

(c) which are those centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three centres have been identified in Kerala for development of tourism infrastructure.

(c) These centres are:-

1. Trivandrum-Kovalam

2. Cochin

3. Thekkady Game Sanctuary

Functioning of Cochin EPZ

1882. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Cochin Export Processing Zone (EPZ) will be fully functional; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any new steps to expedite completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). The Cochin Export Processing Zone has become functional and exports have commenced. Bulk of the infrastructure works including the standard design factory sheds has been completed. Water and power supply has been made available. Some residuary works relating to drainage and external infrastructure are in progress. Government is monitoring the progress of construction in order to expedite the completion of all components of the project.

Earnings from Colr Exports

1883. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be

pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earned on coir exports during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote coir exports; and

(c) whether Government have initiated some measures for increasing production and improving quality of coir products so that they can stand competition in the international market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The year-wise value of coir exports during the last three years has been as follows

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (in Rs. crores)</i>
1984-85	26.41
1985-86	32.85
1986-87	31.44

Source: Coir Board

(b) The various steps taken to promote coir exports include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement of coir products and grant of Cash Compensatory Support.

(c) Yes, Sir. A number of R & D programmes aimed at improving productivity and quality in areas of fibre extraction, spinning and manufacture of finished products are being run under the auspices of Coir Board.

Indian Diplomat Searched by Fiji Military Forces

1884. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that an Indian Diplomat was searched by the Fiji Military Forces recently;

(b) whether such a search is against Vienna convention;

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Fiji Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Fiji Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) On 4th June, 1987, security personnel at Nadi airport in Fiji checked the baggage of Dr. V.K. Verma, then First Secretary in the Indian High Commission in Suva, on his arrival from a visit abroad.

(b) The Vienna Convention does not preclude search of a diplomat's baggage in certain circumstances, but such action is contrary to normal diplomatic practice.

(c) A strong protest was lodged by our High Commissioner with the Fiji Foreign Office.

(d) Fiji's Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs in a letter to our High Commissioner has regretted the incident and reaffirmed an assurance given earlier by the Governor General that the Government of Fiji was fully committed to comply with the Vienna Convention as incorporated in Fiji's Laws.

Sub-Committee on Restructuring of Handloom Development Schemes

1885. SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI SUDHIR ROY:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Sub-Committee on restructuring of handloom development schemes and programmes;

(b) whether the activity of the Sub-committee cover both organised and unorganised sector of the handloom weavers; and

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| i) | Shri S. Narayanan, Commissioner of Handlooms, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. | Chairman |
| ii) | Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu, Member, All India Handloom & Handicrafts Board. | Member |
| iii) | Shri Khalid Anwar Ansari, Member, AIHHB. | " |
| iv) | Shri Pragada Kotaiah, Member, AIHHB | " |
| v) | Shri S.S. Lenka, Director of Handlooms, Orissa | " |
| vi) | Shri C.K. Roy Chowdhary, Director of Handlooms, Govt. of West Bengal. | " |
| vii) | Shri Ravi Mathur, Director of Handlooms, Govt. of UP. | " |
| viii) | Shri I. G. Gupta, Director of Handlooms, Govt. of Assam. | Member |
| ix) | Shri Abdul Rahim, Director of Handlooms, Kerala. | " |
| x) | Shri Malyaswami, Director of Handlooms, Tamil Nadu. | " |
| xi) | Shri A. Desai, Director of Handlooms, Gujarat. | " |
| xii) | Smt. Ranjana Sinha, Jt. Development Commissioner, Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. | Convenor |

(b) No, Sir. The Sub-Committee had to examine the programmes and schemes, for providing assistance to weavers covered by the State Handloom Cooperatives and Corporations.

(c) The main thrust of the schemes of the Central Government for the handloom sector is to strengthen the non-exploitative organisational structure of cooperatives and Corporations. The Sub-Committee was, therefore, required to examine/evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes and programmes meant for weavers covered by the State Handloom Cooperatives and Corporations.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Sub-Committee consisted of the following members:-

Measures to Increase Flow of Foreign Tourists

1886.SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the arrival of foreign tourists into the country during the first six months of the current year;

(b) whether growth rate of the arrival of foreign tourists has been increased; and

(c) the various measures taken by

Government to increase the flow of foreign tourists into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The number of foreign tourists who visited India during the first six months of 1987 was 538,580 excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh. This showed a growth of about 9.3 per cent over the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) The measures initiated by the Government to increase the flow of foreign tourists into the country include vigorous publicity campaigns with emphasis on consumer advertising, stepping up of public relations with overseas media agencies, promotion of special interest tourism, launching of promotional schemes and off-season schemes like 'India on the House' and 'Affordable India' and development of infrastructural facilities and transport systems including charter traffic, etc.

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Victims of Terrorism

1887. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying compensation to the persons affected by terrorism in Delhi and Punjab on the same basis on which it was paid to the riot affected persons in November 1984;

(b) if so, the number of persons to whom Government have paid the compensation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) (a) to (c). Next of kin of persons who died in November 1984 riots were paid at the rate of Rs. 20,000/-

each in Punjab and Delhi.

In Punjab, next of kin of 1117 persons who were killed by terrorists were paid at the rate of Rs. 20,000/- each. In Delhi, next of kin of 14 persons, who died in terrorist attack on 13/14th June, 1987 were paid at the rate of Rs. 20,000/- each. 33 persons who died in Delhi in bomb blast cases in 1985, however, were paid at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- each.

[*English*]

Opening of Passport Office at Indore Madhya Pradesh

1888. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Union Government to open a Passport Office in Indore for the Convenience of the public;

(b) whether the proposal has been turned down by the Union Government and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Union Government propose to re-consider the proposal for opening of a Passport Office in Indore; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). For the Past few years, the Government has been following the principle of having one Passport Office in each State unless the number of passport applications from that State is too small which would not justify expenditure on opening a Passport Office in that State.

As per the norms fixed by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance a Passport Issuing Authority must deal with atleast 3000 passport applications per month. The total number of passport appli-

cations received by the Passport Office, Bhopal was 1177, on an average per month. Thus, there is no justification for opening a new Passport Office in Madhya Pradesh.

Tourism Promotion in Orissa

1889. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government and the Union Tourism ministry have decided jointly to promote tourism in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so the details regarding facilities proposed to be extended by Union Government as well as the State Government to promote tourism in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism, in consultation with the Government of Orissa, has identified the following Travel Circuits in the State for integrated development of tourism infrastructure with the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the Private Sector:-

1. Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konarak-Dhuli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri-Bhadrak-Chandipur-Khiching-Joshipur (Simlipal) and back.
2. Bhubaneswar-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur-on-Sea-Taptapani-Koraput-Bolangir-Jharsuguda-Angul-Tikkarpara-Talcher-Bhubaneswar.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for development of tourism infrastructure:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	
1. Boats for Nandan Kanan Zoological Park near Bhubaneswar	1.50	
2. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bhubaneswar and Konarak	3.00	
3. Wayside amenities at Taptapani	6.96	
4. Wayside amenities at Sunabeda	6.96	
5. Wayside amenities at Angul	6.96	
6. Wayside amenities at Rameswar	7.27	
7. Open Air Theatre at Konarak	7.10	
8. Water Sports at Chilka Lake	21.96	
9. Yatri Niwas at Satpada	26.50	
10. Two Mini buses and two Elephants for Simlipal	4.04	
11. Yatri Niwas at Konarak	29.25	
12. Motor Yatch for Bitarkanika Wild Life Santurary	4.30	

Persons Arrested Under ESMA

1890. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons arrested, imprisoned under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (ESMA) during last three years, State-wise and Union territory wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special Development Fund to Rehabilitate Sick Jute Mills in West Bengal

1891. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 100 crores special development fund to rehabilitate sick jute mills in West Bengal has been launched ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Detailed schemes of the Special Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crore have been worked out. Broadly these schemes are:-

i)	Raw Jute Agricultural Development Programme	Rs. 25	crore
ii)	Assistance to Jute Corpn. of India and its State level Cooperative Procurement Agencies	Rs. 10	crore
iii)	Schemes for the benefit of jute industry workers	Rs. 53.50	crore
iv)	Schemes for Research and Development and Product Diversification activities in jute sector	Rs. 10	crore
	Total	Rs. 98.50	crore

Or say Rs. 100 crore.

Necessary approvals and sanction orders are under issue in respect of some of the schemes and some other schemes are under examination.

Export of Wheat Products

1892. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow export of wheat products like maida, suji and whole meal atta etc. etc.;

(b) if so, the names of the countries

to which these are likely to be exported;

(c) whether there has been a demand for wheat products from foreign countries; and

(d) whether the export price for such products has been fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) It has been decided to permit export of wheat products viz. maida suji and whole meal atta within a limited ceiling.

(b) and (c). The demand for wheat products in the international market is very lim-

ited. It is not possible to indicate the names of the countries to which wheat products are likely to be exported. It will depend on the international trading environment.

(d) No, sir.

Modification in EPZs Scheme

1893. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify the present scheme of Export Processing Zones in order to make it more attractive; and

(b) the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to modify the present Scheme of Export Processing Zones in the country. The functioning of the Zones is reviewed from time to time with a view to improving their efficiency through appropriate infrastructural and input support.

Textile Mills Closed and Working at Present

1894. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in the country at present;

(b) the number of textile mills which have been closed down and are not working at present;

(c) what are the reasons therefor and the number of workers rendered jobless; and

(d) what measures are being taken by

Government to restart those closed sick mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total number of textile units in the country as on 31.3.87 was 1027.

(b) and (c). There were 99 cotton textile units, with 133699 employees on roll, closed as on 31.5.87. The reasons for closure are obsolete plant and machinery, in-efficient management, liquidity problem excess labour force, lack of growth in demand etc.

(d) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to examine sick textile units in order to ascertain whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable mills. Mills found to be non-viable may have to be closed down permanently.

Military/Sainik Schools

1895. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of military and sainik schools functioning in the country;

(b) the number of students passed their course every year from these schools;

(c) whether there is a great demand to open more such schools in the country and whether a high level committee was appointed to look into the matter;

(d) if so, the decision taken by the high level committee; and

(e) the number of sainik and military schools likely to be opened in the country during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are 5 Military Schools and 18

Sainik Schools in the country. A statement indicating location of these schools is given below.

(b) The number of students who passed out on completion of Class XII during 1987 is as follows:

Sainik Schools : 518

Military Schools : 129

(c) There are demands from some States/public bodies for opening of more such schools. However, no high level Committee has been appointed by Government to look into this matter.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government have no proposal to open any more Military Schools. There States have shown interest in opening new Sainik Schools. However, their detailed proposals have not been received. It would not be possible to say at this stage as to how many new schools are likely to be opened during the next 5 years.

STATEMENT

Military Schools

1. Military School, Chail
2. Military School, Ajmer
3. Military School, Belgaum
4. Military School, Bangalore
5. Military School, Dholpur

Sainik Schools

1. Sainik School, Satara
2. Sainik School, Kunjpura
3. Sainik School, Balachadi
4. Sainik School, Chittorgarh

5. Sainik School, Kapurthala

6. Sainik School, Korukonda

7. Sainik School, Kazhakootam

8. Sainik School, Purulia

9. Sainik School, Bhubaneswar

10. Sainik School, Amaravathinagar

11. Sainik School, Rewa

12. Sainik School, Tilaiya

13. Sainik School, Bijapur

14. Sainik School, Goalpara

15. Sainik School, Nagrota

16. Sainik School, Imphal

17. Sainik School, Sujapur Tihra

18. Sainik School, Ghorakhal

Utilisation of Installed Capacity of "Nhava Yard" Maharashtra

1896. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite huge investment by Union Government in 'Nhava Yard', Raigad District, Maharashtra, the installed capacity is not being used at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The underutilisation of capacity is mainly due to poor order book position and non-availability of skilled manpower locally for high tech work.

NTC Mills to Reduce Weaving Production Capacity

1897. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has directed their mills to reduce 20 per cent weaving production capacity every year;

(b) whether production has been reduced but expenditure is the same; and

(c) what steps have been taken or re-proposed to be taken for modernisation and proper maintenance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the first quarter of the current financial year production value has decreased and cost of production increased as compared to the previous year.

(c) During Seventh Plan Period, an outlay of Rs. 117 crores has been made by the Planning Commission for modernization/labour rationalisation schemes of NTC.

NTC has undertaken selective modernisation to achieve optimum gains with available resources. for proper maintenance of machinery in the mills, NTC has formulated machinery maintenance schedules for implementation by its subsidiary corporations/mills.

Export of Commercial Vehicles

1898. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of commercial vehicles has suffered a sharp set-back in recent years;

(b) if so, the target fixed for 1986-87 and actual export made;

(c) the reasons for such a sharp set-back ; and

(d) the incentives contemplated for boosting of export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b). Export of Commercial vehicles during the last 4 years, have been as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
39.72	62.12	54.00 (Prov.)	50.00 (Prov.)

The exports have come down during the last 2 years. Exports in 1986-87 were Rs. 50 crores against the target of Rs. 95 crores.

(c) Export of commercial vehicles are facing severe competition from the developed countries. Balance of payments in a number of our traditional markets, have also been responsible for decline in exports.

(d) The Government has announced a package of measures for boosting exports. The measures, *inter-alia*, in-

clude liberalisation of licensing procedures a new CCS regime to compensate for cascading effect of domestic taxation; supply of some dome raw materials at international prices, easier access to imported raw materials and consumables; reduction in rates of pre and post shipment credit, more liberal debt-equity ratio for thrust industries per mission to exporters to utilise 5-10% of the net foreign exchange earnings for identify export promotion activities, etc. These measures are also applicable to the exporters of commercial vehicles.

Market Survey for Increasing Tobacco Export

1899. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a market survey has been conducted to assess opportunities for increasing export of Tobacco products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the countries to which Tobacco products are likely to be exported more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b). In June-July 1986, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade conducted a market survey of tobacco products in selected countries of Europe, United States America and Canada. The survey was undertaken inter alia to (i) assess the market size; (ii) identify the distribution channels; (iii) assess competition especially emanating from the transnational conglomerates; (iv) evaluate the tariff and non-tariff barriers; (v) examine the efficiency of anti-smoking campaigns; and (vi) evolve an appropriate strategy and action plan for promoting exports to these countries.

(c) The Market Survey has revealed that there could be a good demand for Indian tobacco products in the above countries subject to its competitiveness in terms of quality packaging and prices.

[*Translation*]

No-War Pact Between India and Pakistan

1900. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal regarding no-war pact by Pakistan with India is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). Discussions on a draft comprehensive Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation are continuing. Differences persist on some important aspects of the proposed treaty.

[*English*]

NAM Conference

1901. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Aligned Movement Conference was held on 13th June, 1987 in Pyongyang in North Korea;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the Conference; and

(c) to what extent the decision in regard to economic cooperation among the developing countries and to the principles of collective self-reliance has been achieved in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, from the 9th to the 13th June, 1987.

(b) The Conference reviewed the entire gamut of issues related to South-South cooperation and adopted the Pyongyang Declaration on South-South Cooperation. The text of the Declaration will be made available in the Parliament House Library.

(c) The Conference re-affirmed the objective of collective self-reliance among

developing countries and outlined strategies for promoting South-South cooperation through action at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels. It also reviewed progress in the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of Nonaligned Countries and adopted a programme of immediate measures in several sectors of activity, such as Monetary and Financial Cooperation, Research and Information System of Non-aligned Countries (RIS), Science and Technology, Health etc. These decisions of the Conference are aimed at promoting the objective of collective self-reliance among developing countries.

Review of Imports Vis-A-Vis Industrial Growth

1902. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are constantly examining measures necessary to curb non-essential imports without in any way curbing industrial growth and modernisation of various sectors of the economy; and

(b) if so, whether the matter has been gone into depth and whether steps are being taken to curb such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under constant review and steps are taken as and when necessary.

Production of Silk in the Country

1903. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken final decision to increase the production of silk in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether a number of projects have been prepared and the World Bank has offered for their help;

(c) if so, to what extent the production of raw silk as well as productivity through new techniques are being considered;

(d) whether during the Seventh Plan, the production of silk has been targetted to be over 11000 tonnes; and

(e) if so, whether in the first two years of Seventh Plans the production of silk has not increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board (CSB) has prepared a Central Sericulture Project and the same has been posed for assistance to the World Bank. The Banks response is awaited.

(c) and (d). The Seventh Plan target for silk production has been fixed at 10,900 tonnes. In order to increase the production of silk in the country and also productivity per unit area, CSB has established a net-work of Research & Extension units to provide necessary R & D and /Extension support to the State Sericulture Departments. In addition, a number of Intensive Sericulture Development Projects are also being implemented.

(e) No, Sir. As compared to 7673 tonnes during 1984-85 the production of silk during the first two years of the Seventh Plan is as under:

1985-86	7897 tonnes
1986-87	8787 (Provi.)

Ashok Yatri Niwas Type Hotels In Metropolitan Cities

1904. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering increase of cheaper hotels of the type of Ashok Yatri Niwas in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether already such facilities are available in some of the Metropolitan cities

other than Delhi; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Annual Plan 1987-88 of ITDC does not envisage any specific provision for construction of Ashok Yatri Niwas type hotels in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details regarding 1 and 2 star hotels for use of budget tourists in metropolitan cities are as under:-

	Star - Category			
	1-STAR		2-STAR	
	<i>No. of Hotels</i>	<i>No. of Rooms</i>	<i>No. of Hotels</i>	<i>No. of Rooms</i>
Delhi	7	167	8	516
Bombay	5	153	15	665
Calcutta	1	41	2	47
Madras	7	285	5	225

Recruitment Rallies for Defence Forces

1905. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government hold recruitment rallies in different parts of the country as a regular programme to ensure wide representation in the defence forces; and

(b) if so, the number of rallies in the North Eastern region during the last three years with reference to Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND

SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Recruitment rallies are not held as a regular programme. Recruitment is made mainly through recruiting tours and Selection Centres. Only when there are serious short-falls in recruitment from a particular area, rallies are organised. The Air Force also organises rallies to cover remote areas from where it is not possible for the candidates to cover the difficult terrain to reach the Selection Centres.

(b) 17 Rallies were held for recruitment in the Air Force during the last three years to cover Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram. Recruitment to the Army and Navy in these states was done only through tours.

Charter of Demands by Employees' Unions Functioning in ITDC

1906. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees' unions functioning in I.T.D.C. have submitted any charter of demands to the Corporation, and if so, when;

(b) the main demands submitted by the unions;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) the efforts made by the Corporation to remove the unrest among the employees and also to avert their threatened strike; and

(e) whether there was any settlement and note of understanding between the Corporation and employees' unions signed on or about January, 1980 and November, 1983 and if so, the action that was taken on each of the points incorporated in the said settlement and note of understanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Charters of Demands were received by ITDC from the Unions on 7-8-86.

Their main demands are as under:-

1. Revision of pay Scales & DA formula.
2. Enhancement of House Rent Allowance, city compensatory Allowance, Meal Allowance, Shift Allowance, Night Duty Allowance, Cash handling Allowance, etc.
3. Liberalisation of Hill Allowance, Leave Travel Concession, Leave Encashment, working hours, etc.

(c) and (d). The demands were exam-

ined by the ITDC and it was seen that the INTUC had demanded a wage hike of about 70% and the Joint Action Committee over 110%. On 21 July 87, a consensus was arrived at with the Unions/JAC that they would await the outcome of the report of the Committee set up by Government to examine the question of grant of Interim Relief to the public sector employees getting industrial DA.

(e) Yes Sir, necessary steps to implement the settlement note of understanding signed were taken by the ITDC. A Committee of 2 representatives each of the INTUC, JAC and the ITDC management, was set up to go into the cases of hardship arising out of the settlement of 1980. A consensus was arrived at separately with each Union, but the agreement could not be signed on 3rd July 1987 at the joint forum of the JAC and the INTUC Federation due to inter-union rivalry.

Difficulties of Coffee Growers

1902. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that coffee growers are put to financial difficulties due to exorbitant export duty on coffee;

(b) whether Government intend to take any measure to ameliorate the hardships of the growers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Recently the international prices of coffee have fallen steeply. Keeping this in view, the export duty on coffee has been reduced in stages from Rs. 10000 per tonne w.e.f. 21.10.86 to Rs. 1700 per tonne w.e.f. 19.5.1987. A constant watch is kept on movement of international prices of coffee so as to revise the export duty as and when required.

Permission for Import of Coconut Oil

1908. SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given approval to import Coconut Oil during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantum thus imported and the names of the countries from where these imports were made;

(c) the quantity to be imported in 1987-88;

(d) whether his Ministry as received any complaint/representation from State Government of Kerala regarding the import of Coconut Oil; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). The import of Coconut Oil, both edible and non-edible, is canalised through STC/Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation.

During last 6 months, no imports of Coconut Oil have been made STC.

At present there is no proposal to import Coconut Oil. However, Coconut Oil is imported to a limited extent against replenishment licences for exports of fatty acid.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Since the policy of import of Coconut Oil is already very restrictive, it has been decided to maintain status quo.

Proposal from Kerala Govt. About Extension of Textile Modernisation Funds Scheme by IDBI to Private Sector Units

1909. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the Textile Modernisation Funds Scheme is restricted by the IDBI to the private sector units alone;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala to extend the above scheme to public sector units also; and

(c) if so, what is the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme is not restricted to private units only.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Assessment of Credit to Powerlooms

1910. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a task force to assess the flow of credit to powerlooms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, suggestions made and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Government have constituted a Task Force, under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner, to

inter alia, assess the existing flow of credit to the decentralised powerloom sector and the make specific recommendations regarding measures to augment the flow of credit. The recommendations of the task force have not yet been received, as it is required to submit its report within four months from the date of its constitution (4th May, 1987).

[*Translation*]

Facilities for Tourists at Ranikhet in U.P.

1911. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Ranikhet in Uttar Pradesh is one of the best sports from the tourism point of view; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide more facilities for the tourists at this place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the States on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, subject to merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. the Ministry has not received any proposal from the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for provision of tourist facilities at Ranikhet.

Construction of an Indoor Stadium at Ranikhet, U.P.

1912. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant financial aid to the Cantonment Board of Ranikhet (Uttar Pradesh) for the construction of an indoor stadium there; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry to provide facilities of games

and sports for the people living in the area of this Cantonment Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The responsibility for provision of facilities for games and sports is not directly of the Ministry, but of the Cantonment Boards which receive grant-in-aid for their requirements. It is left to the Cantonment Boards to allocate funds including for sports, out of the total funds available, depending upon the priority they accord to such activities.

A play-ground over an area of 4.49 acres popularly known as NCC ground is existing in Ranikhet. A proposal for special grant-in-aid of Rs. 2.5 lakhs submitted by the Cantonment Board to the GOC-in-C for development of this ground could not be accepted for paucity of funds.

[*English*]

Mica Export Orders

1913. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have placed export orders for mica;

(b) whether final agreements with those countries have been settled;

(c) the export order of the minimum and maximum values of mica to be exported;

(d) the States from which mica will be exported to those countries; and

(e) the contribution of Andhra Pradesh in export of mica?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The names of the countries which have placed orders for supply of processed mica during 1986-87 are as under:

USSR, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, DPRK, France, West Germany, Japan, UK, USA, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Australia, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Spain, Yugoslavia, Canada, Egypt, South Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Greece, Thailand, Taiwan, Chile, Malta, Libya, Pakistan, Lebanon, Syria, Malaysia, Iraq, Iran, Brazil and Austria.

(b) While annual contracts for supply of mica are signed with Rupee Currency Countries like USSR, GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, individual export orders are sent by buyers in GCA countries as per their requirements, and no agreements as such, are signed by them.

(c) USSR is the largest buyer of mica from India. Their offtake during 1986-87 is approximately Rs. 9.5 crores. Singapore imported the minimum value of processed mica worth Rs. 16,000 during 1986-87.

(d) Mica will be exported from Rajasthan, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

(e) It is estimated that contribution of Andhra Pradesh is approximately 15% in the total export of mica from the country.

ITDC Hotels at Pilgrim Places in Andhra Pradesh

1914. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is one of the most rich States in respect of places of pilgrims in the country;

(b) if so, whether there are some proposals under consideration of Union Government to set up ITDC hotels at pilgrim places in the State for their benefits;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial assistance to be given to the State of Andhra Pradesh for the development of proper maintenance of those places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). ITDC's Seventh Five Year Plan does not include any provision for setting up any new hotel project in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Funds are not allocated either State-wise or for any particular segment of tourism but scheme-wise. Financial assistance to States is given by the government on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, subject to the proposals being within the purview of the approved plan schemes of the Ministry, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Balance of Trade Position

1915. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position of India's exports and imports;

(b) the present state of the balance of trade position; and

(c) what efforts are being made both on the import and export front to reduce the trade gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). According to the latest statistics, the overall trends in India's Foreign Trade during the first two months of the current financial year i.e. April-May 1987 are as under:-

(Value : Rs. Crores)

	April-May, 1986 (Prov.)	April-May, 1987 (Prov.)	% variation April- May, 1987 over April-May, 1986
Exports	1909.27	2457.50	+28.7
Imports	2966.65	3305.90	+11.4
Balance of trade	1057.38	-848.40	-19.8

Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(c) A series of initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote exports. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Simultaneously the Government has also initiated a series of steps to promote efficient import substitution particularly in the sphere of bulk imports.

Issue of Working Capital Requirement of Sick Textile Mills

1916. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Ministry propose to take up with the Reserve Bank of India the issue of working capital requirements of silk mills in Gujarat, including the possibility of relaxing of the norms and margin money to prevent closure of sick mills which are potentially viable as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 23 May, 1987;

(b) if so, the number of such mills;

(c) the final decision taken in this respect; and

(d) what other measures are being taken to save textile industry from being ruined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):(a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have expressed their inability to revise the norms of working capital requirements for sick textile units "across the board". However, in order to help those units which are confronting genuine hardships, guidelines have been issued to banks for considering relaxations in credit norms upto three and a half month under finished goods and receivables on the merits of individual cases till end of June, 1988.

(d) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of sick mills found to be potentially viable. In addition, a Textile Modernisation Fund has also been set up to finance the modernisation of textile units.

Changes Sought in Policy to Stop Closure of Spinning Mills

1917. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of spinning mills in the country at present and their number, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of spinning mills have been closed down, if so, their number in each State;

(c) what are the main reasons for the closures and the number of workers ren-

dered jobless;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to restart those mills; and

(e) what is Government textile policy at present and whether Government propose to bring some changes for the benefit of the spinning mills so that the spinning mills may survive and the closure practice may be stopped?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) The main reasons for closure are

shortage and uncertainties in the price of raw materials, low productivity, inefficient management and liquidity problems, excess labour force, obsolete plant and machinery etc. The number of workers affected by the closure as on 30th June, 1987, was 43947.

(d) and (e). Government have set up a Nodal Agency to examine sick textile units in order to ascertain whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of those mills found by it to be potentially viable. Apart from this, a Textile Modernisation Fund has also been set up to finance the modernisation needs of textile units.

STATEMENT

Total number of cotton/man-made fibre spinning mills in the country, statewise and those which are closed (as on 30.6.1987).

STATE	NUMBER OF SPINNING MILLS	NUMBER OF SPINNING MILLS CLOSED
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	51	3
2. Assam	2	1
3. Bihar	4	1
4. Haryana	13	2
5. Gujarat	28	6
6. Himachal Pradesh	3	-
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	-
8. Karnataka	31	5
9. Kerala	23	1
10. Madhya Pradesh	9	1
11. Maharashtra	40	4
12. Manipur	1	-

1	2	3
13. Orissa	11	-
14. Punjab	19	-
15. Rajasthan	26	5
16. Tamilnadu	416	26
17. Uttar Pradesh	37	6
18. West Bengal	24	3
19. Goa	1	-
20. Pondicherry	3	-
TOTAL	744	64

Fire-Fighting Equipments in Delhi Fire Service

1918. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Fire Service does not have proper equipments such as ladder etc. to fight fire in the Upper floor of high-rise buildings in the capital;

(b) whether this has not hampered the fire fighting operations in many cases; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to equip the fire service with all the modern equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The Delhi Fire Service is fairly well equipped to fight fire in high-rise buildings. It has a ladder with a height upto 44 mtrs.

(b) It has been quite effective in fire fighting operations.

(c) A grant of Rs. 11.83 crores has been sanctioned for the Delhi Fire Service for

opening 5 more fire stations and for acquiring modern equipment, including a 50 meter ladder. The Delhi Fire Service has occured a number of sophisticated fire equipments especially meant for fire fighting in high-rise buildings.

Fire In Godown In Khari Baoli, Delhi

1919. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the death of some persons following a devastating fire in a godown stocking unauthorised stock of chemicals in the congested locality of Khari Baoli, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the unauthorised stocks of chemicals in the congested localities endangering the lives of the people;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government to fix responsibility for laxity on the part of administrative machinery to enforce rules and norms laid down in this regard and also to ensure that such hazard-

ous substances are not stocked in the congested localities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) In this incident of fire on 23/6/87 in the premises located in Khari Baoli, 4 persons lost their lives.

(b) to (d). A case under sections 285/336/346/304-A IPC has been registered at the Police Station Lahori Gate.

The Lt. Governor, Delhi has also ordered an administrative review, to be conducted by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi into the fire incident and other related matters and suggest remedial measures.

Setting up of a Central Authority for Overseeing EPZs

1920. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed decision to set up a Central Authority to oversee various Export Processing Zones has since been taken;

(b) if so, the necessity to constitute such an Authority; and

(c) the likely composition and other details of the proposed Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal for the constitution of an Authority emerged having regard to possibility of accelerating and strengthening the development of the various Zones through the attention of a unified, multi-disciplinary, specialised agency.

(c) No decision has been taken on the matter.

Foreigners Settling In Andaman and Nicobar Island

1921. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign nationals are entering into the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) how many of them have already settled in the jungles of the far off isolated islands; and

(c) the steps taken to stop such infiltration and deport the infiltrators who have settled or are trying to settle there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A number of foreigners visit Andaman & Nicobar for tourism purpose with special permit.

(b) and (c). Certain cases have been detected and dealt with in accordance with law. The local police has been asked to maintain strict vigil on infiltration of foreigners into the Islands. As and when any foreigner is detected overstaying, legal action under the Foreigners Act is taken against him by the State/U.T. Governments who have been delegated necessary powers in this behalf.

Mica Produced In Rajasthan

1922. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mica produced in Rajasthan is one of the best;

(b) the quantity and quality of mica to be exported from Rajasthan and the names of the countries to which it will be exported; and

(c) the likely contribution of Rajasthan

for the entire export of mica for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Direct export of mica of Rajasthan origin is very small. It is blended with mica of Bihar origin and then exported. This mica is mainly exported to USSR, GDR, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, DPRK, France, West Germany, Japan, U.K. and USA etc.

(c) Rajasthan accounts for approximately 15% of total exports from India.

Development of Digha In West Bengal as a Tourist Place

1923. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to develop Digha in West Bengal as a tourist place;

(b) if so, the details of facilities proposed to be provided; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce Vayudoot service to attract both national and foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 40.17 lakhs for construction of a Tourist lodge and 5 Cottages at Digha.

(c) At present, Vayudoot has no plan to introduce services to Digha.

Production and Export of Tea

1926. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of production of tea during the last three years, years-wise;

(b) the quantity of tea exported during last three years, year-wise and country-wise, and the value thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve export performance of this item;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yearwise figures of production of tea during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Production (M. Kgs.)
1984	645
1985	657
1986 (Estimated)	621

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Some of the important steps taken by Govt. to boost up exports of tea are as follows:-

1. The Board have been undertaking generic and uninational promotional campaign in different countries for promotion of exports of tea.
2. Excise duty rebate of 50 paise of all teas exported.
3. Full excise duty rebate on teas going into packets as well as the duty on packets.
4. Abolition of customs duty on filter paper used in the manufacture of tea bags.
5. Exemption of tea bags from excise duty.

6. Provision of 10% of FOB realisation for advertising and promotion by individual companies abroad.

7. Sanction of schemes under the Brand Promotion Fund and under Warehousing Subsidy Scheme.

STATEMENT

The total export of tea during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Exports	
	Qty.	Value
1984	217	740
1985	222	711
1986 (Estimated)	201	601

Qty. = Million Kgs.
Value = Rs. in Crores

The Quantity of tea exported to some of the important countries during the last three years and value thereof are as follows:-

Country	1984		1985		1986
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.
		(Actuals)		(Actuals)	(licences issued)
1	2	3	4	5	6
U.K.	39,839	132,35,24	25,276	65,20,55	34,984
Ireland	3,037	9,71,57	2,416	6,07,75	2,899
West Germany	5,589	23,64,43	3,061	13,67,54	4,235
Netherlands	3,364	11,78,90	1,356	4,21,31	1,801
USSR	76,228	262,21,78	96,598	305,70,86	87,853
Poland	6,533	21,70,55	7,408	24,33,74	3,451
USA	2,849	13,28,39	1,736	7,28,02	3,423
Iran	22,839	74,94,30	18,939	78,95,63	10,905

Qty. : in Thousand Kgs.
Value: in Thousand Rs.

1	2	3	4	5	6
UAE	2,947	13,54,67	3,620	15,58,16	5,281
Iraq	10,393	32,46,96	3,780	24,92,18	9,156
Saudi Arabia	2,366	14,97,64	2,899	9,99,53	2,071
ARE	17,225	52,20,66	17,321	48,81,52	14,732
Libya	2,316	7,73,12	5,570	21,63,28	—
Morocco	949	2,29,04	2,144	6,40,10	1,018
Afghanistan	2,531	5,92,93	3,631	13,39,02	2,107
Japan	1,100	5,44,55	999	4,68,44	1,279
Australia	1,842	5,98,15	623	1,64,41	880

Country-wise value figures for 1986 are not yet available.

Counter Trade Arrangements

1927. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enter into counter trade arrangements for boosting export in consultation with business community and export organisations; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps being taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Within the provisions of the prevalent Import and Export Policy, the business community is free to enter into counter trade deals for boosting exports.

Rubber Plantation on Orissa

1928. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether soil test and survey has been undertaken in Orissa to find out the

area suitable for rubber plantation;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the total hectares of lands brought under rubber cultivation in Orissa; and

(d) the future programme of rubber plantation by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). In Orissa, areas in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Ganjam and Koraput districts are reportedly suitable for rubber cultivation. Presently, 50 hectares are under rubber. To promote rubber cultivation a nursery for supply of planting materials has been established extension services are provided through technical officers and subsidies for new plantation are provided. The Rubber Board will render all assistance to prospective growers of rubber in Orissa.

Benefit to Rural Handloom Weavers in Orissa

1929. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state:

(a) whether any benefit has been extended to rural weavers under the new textile policy; and

(b) if so, the benefit extended to the rural handloom weavers in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Under the new Textile Policy the major benefits that have been made available to all handloom weavers, including rural weavers in Orissa, are as follows:

- i) Contributory Thrift-Fund Scheme to provide assistance to handloom weavers during times of need;
- ii) Workshop-cum-Housing Scheme to provide a better place for work and living.
- iii) Modernisation of looms and provision of technological and other inputs for improving productivity and the quality and finish of handloom products.
- iv) Procurement and supply of yarn and other raw materials at reasonable prices through the operations of National Handloom Development Corpn., and the State level handloom agencies.
- v) Production of mixed and blended fabrics, on handlooms under the Susman Cloth Scheme, with a view to improve the wages and earnings of the weavers.
- vi) Providing protection to handlooms by reserving articles for exclusive production in the handloom sector under the 'Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985'.
- vii) Increase in the target for produc-

tion of Janata cloth.

Coffee Plantation in Orissa

1930. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have assessed the success made in Coffee cultivation in Orissa;

(b) if so, which part of Orissa has been brought under Coffee plantation;

(c) whether Mayurbhanj district is suitable for Coffee plantation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to start Coffee plantation in that district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Coffee Board had found the four districts in Orissa State, namely, Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulbani and Ganjam suitable for coffee cultivation.

The Soil Conservation Deptt. in Orissa and a few tribals have been successful in cultivation of coffee in about 1369 hectares in Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulbani and Ganjam districts in Orissa.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Cotton Yarn

1931. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of liberal export policy for export of cotton the powerloom industry is facing acute shortage of indigenous cotton yarn at fair and reasonable price;

(b) whether Government have taken an

overall review of the shortage of cotton yarn, which is confronting powerloom industry; and

(c) if so, the effective steps contemplated to solve the problem of non-availability of cotton yarn at fair prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) While there has been some increase in the prices of cotton yarn, largely on account of the increase in cotton prices, there is no overall shortage of cotton yarn for the decentralised powerloom sector.

(b) and (c). The situation regarding the availability and prices of cotton yarn is under constant review by the Government.

Quota to Powerloom Sector to Manufacture Janta Cloth

1932. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for allocating fixed quota to powerloom sector for manufacturing Janta cloth;

(b) If so, the quantum earmarked for powerloom sector; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) It is indicated in the textile policy that the responsibility for the entire production of controlled cloth shall be transferred to the handloom sector by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Suspension of Financial aid to Spinning Mills

1933. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the central financing institutions have suspended their financial assistance to spinning mills promoted/encouraged by Union/State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) the textile units promoted/encouraged by State Governments are entitled to assistance under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme. However, the financial institutions are reluctant to finance new units in the spinning sector.

(b) The financial institutions feel that adequate spinning capacity has already been created in the country and that new spinning mills would not be a viable proposition.

Export Oriented Mills for Maharashtra

1934. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been laying emphasis on export of cotton and cotton yarn recently;

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned some export-oriented spinning mills in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the names of such mills; and

(d) whether it is a fact that these mills are located in non-cotton growing areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names of 100% export-oriented spinning mills in Maharashtra and their location are as under:-

Sl. No.	Names of the mills	Locations
1.	Nav Maharashtra Soot Girni Ltd.	Inchalkaranji, Kolhapur.
2.	Patodia Syntex	Jainpur, Shirqi, Kolhapur.
3.	Khanapur Taluka Coop. Spg. mills	Khanapur, Sist. Sangli.
4.	Shankarrao Mohite Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd.	Akluj, Sholapur.
5.	Shetkari Vinkar Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd.	Islampur, Dist. Sangli.
6.	Hatkanan Taluka Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd.	Kolhapur.
7.	Ratnagiri Powerloom Weavers' Coop. Spng. mills	Ratnagiri.
8.	The Ancient Rota Spg. Ltd.	Ichalkaranji Kagal, Kolhapur.

(d) Generally cotton is not grown in the locations mentioned above except in small quantities in and around Akluj, Solapur, Sangli and Kolhapur. But the cotton grown in these pockets is not entirely suitable for spinning of exportable yarn. However, large quantity and good quality of medium/long staple varieties of cotton are grown in Maharashtra and cotton fields are not far off from locations of these spinning mills.

Criteria for Setting up Police Posts and Beating Booths in Delhi

1936. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present criteria for setting up of police posts and beating booths under Delhi Police;

(b) the names of places where police posts and beating booths have been set up at present in Delhi; and

(c) the names of places where police

posts and beating booths are proposed to be set up during current year in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) For setting up of police posts, factors like population, geographical location, law & order situation, communal sensitivity and the accessibility of the area to the nearest Police Station are taken into consideration. The beat booths are set up at important road crossings, entry points, busy market places, communally sensitive areas, etc.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The need for setting up police posts/beat booths at new places remains under review and it is not possible to indicate specific locations for setting up new police posts beat booths. Delhi Police however, proposes to set up 10 police posts and 28 beat booths during the current year.

STATEMENT

List Showing the Names of Sanctioned/Temporary Police Posts and Beat Booths at Present in Delhi

Sl. No.	Police of Posts	Sl. No.	Beat Booths
1	2	3	4

SOUTH DISTRICT

1.	Palam Colony	1.	I.I.T. Chowk
2.	Dhuala Kuan	2.	Malviya Nagar
3.	Maya Puri	3.	West Corner of Chaudhary Harsukh Marg, Near DLTA
4.	Sec. VIII R.K. Puram	4.	Mahipal Pur Chowk
5.	Sec. IV. R. K. Puram	5.	Qutab Chowk
6.	Saket	6.	Sadar Bazar
7.	Malviya Nagar	7.	Dhuala Kuan
8.	Mahipal Pur	8.	Moti Bagh Chowk
9.	Gulmohar Park	9.	T. Point Ring Road Naraina
10.	Jang Pura	10.	Brar Square
11.	Okhla Head	11.	H. Block Narain Vihar
12.	New Friends Colony	12.	Community Centre, Mayapuri
13.	Sunlight Colony	13.	Benita Marg Palam Marg.
14.	Okhla Ind. Area II	14.	Munirka Enclave
15.	Nehru Place	15.	Munirka D.D.A. Flats
16.	Chittaranjan Park	16.	Sadiq Nagar Market
17.	Dakshin Puri	17.	Defence Colony
18.	Okhla Ind. Area Phase-I	18.	N.D.S.E. Part-II
		19.	I.N.A. Market NDSE Pt.
		20.	Zoological Park

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

21. Sunder Nagar.
22. Rajdoot Hotel
23. Patpar Ganj Bridge
24. Eros Cinema
25. Lajpat Nagar
26. Ashram Chowk
27. Sainik farm.

**WEST
DISTRICT**

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Hari Nagar | 1. | Zakhira Chowk |
| 2. | MIG Flats Rajouri Garden | 2. | ESI Ganda Nala |
| 3. | Madi Pui | 3. | Maya Puri Chowk |
| 4. | Shakti Vihar | 4. | Patel Chowk Fly Over |
| 5. | Pachim Vihar | 5. | Raja Garden Chowk |
| 6. | Kapashera | 6. | Raghubir Nagar Ganda Nala |
| 7. | Rani Bagh | 7. | Subash Nagar Mod. |
| 8. | East Uttam Nagar | 8. | B-I Block Check post
Janak Puri |
| 9. | Tilak Vihar | 9. | Lajwanti Chowk |
| | | 10. | Kesho Pur Vikas Puri |
| | | 11. | Kakrola Regulation |
| | | 12. | Delhi Gate Najaf Garh |
| | | 13. | Phatak Bijwasan |
| | | 14. | Kapashera Border |
| | | 15. | General Store |
| | | 16. | Punjabi Club |

1	2	3	4
		17.	Power House Nangloi
		18.	Rly Phatak Nangloi
		19.	Phatak Sultan Puri
		20.	Madhuban Chowk
		21.	Outer Ring Rd. Mangol Puri Road
NORTH DISTRICT			
1.	I.S.B.T.	1.	Bara Tooti Chowk
2.	Timar Pur	2.	Narain Market
3.	Tis Hazari	3.	Qutab Road Chowk
4.	Andha Mughal	4.	Qutab Road near Kirori Mal School
5.	Gulabi Bagh	5.	T. Points Idgah Road
6.	Bawana	6.	Motia Khan crossing
7.	Inderlok	7.	Qusab Purb Chowk
8.	Shanti Nagar	8.	Model Basti
		9.	Nala Road
		10.	Bara Corner
		11.	DCM Chowk
		12.	Azad Market Chowk
		13.	Kishan Ganj Chowk
		14.	Pul Mithai
		15.	Tikona Park Kashmere Gate
		16.	School Rd. Mori Gate
		17.	Ritz Cinema
		18.	Difference Bridge Mori Gate Hamilton Road

1	2	3	4
		19.	Ring Road Yamuna Bazar
		20.	I.S.B.T. Taxi Stand
		21.	Nagia Park
		22.	Mandolia Park
		23.	Balmiki Bara
		24.	Pratap Nagar
		25.	Malka Ganj Chowk
		26.	Burari Village
		27.	Wazirabad Crossing
		28.	Majnu Ka Tila
		29.	Shanti Nagar River Bridge
		30.	Industrial Area Wazirpur
		31.	Naya Bridge near Satyawat College
		32.	Bharat Nagar Bridge
		33.	Fly over Bridge Sarai Rohilla
		34.	Old Rohtak Road Rly. Colony Kishan Ganj
		35.	Shastri Nagar
		36.	T. Point Rd. No. 37
		37.	Community Centre Indst. area Lawrence Road
		38.	Main Rd. Bus Stand Tri Nagar
		39.	Tota Ram Bazar, Tri Nagar
		40.	Main Rd. Ram Pura
		41.	Khari Baoli

1	2	3	4
		42.	Phatak Habash Khan Tilak Bazar
		43.	Pili Khothi
		44.	Katra Briyan
		45.	Kath Ka Pull Shardanand Marg.
		46.	Bankhandi Mandir
		47.	Kauriya Bridge
		48.	Gandhi Ground
		49.	Chowk Rajji
		50.	Chowk Ghanta Ghar
		51.	Espalanade Road
		52.	Bhagirath Place
		53.	Saleem Garh Chowk
		54.	R.P. Bagh Chambery
		55.	Model Town-II
		56.	Mukherjee Nagar.
		57.	Gujarawan Town
		58.	AC-Block
		59.	AL Block Jahangir Puri
		60.	Vill. Shalimar
		61.	Haider Pur
		62.	U&V Block
		63.	AE Block
		64.	BC-Block Jahangir Puri

1

2

3

4

NEW DELHI DISTT.

1. North Avenue
2. Boat Club.
3. South Avenue

1. Janpath
2. Palika Bazaar
3. Tolstoy Marg Crossing
4. Gole Market
5. Birla Mandir
6. Yashwant Place
7. Jesus and Mary College,
Bapu Dham, Ch. Puri
8. Bengali Market
9. Khan Market
10. Meena Bagh Flats

CENTRAL DISTT.

1. I.P. Estate
2. Lok Nayak Jai
Prakash Hospital
3. Turkman Gate
4. Balimaran
5. Govt. Quarters
6. Shidhipura
7. Parshad Nagar
8. Pusa
9. Snagtarashan

1. Asaf Ali Road
2. Ranjit Singh Fly Over
3. Sir Saiyad Ahmed Road
4. Ghata Masjid
5. Daya Nand Road
6. Rly Crossing Petrol Pump
7. Kalan Mahal
8. Triha Beharam Khan
9. Dariba
10. Barsa Bulla
11. Kalan Cinema
12. Jagat Cinema

1	2	3	4
		13	Subash Marg Dangal Ground
		14.	Chowk Hauz Qazi
		15.	Charkhewalan
		16.	Churasi Ghanta
		17.	Chowk Barsa Bullaha
		18.	Lal Kuan
		19.	Churiwalan
		20.	Minto Thomson Road Crossing
		21.	Ajmeri Gate Chowk
		22.	Gali Sitara
		23.	Chowk Shah Ganj
		24.	Doctor Munje Chowk
		25.	Chhe Tooti Chowk
		26.	Sadar Thana Road
		27.	M.M. Road Chembry
		28.	Jhandewalan Road
		29.	Pull Pahar Ganj
		30.	D.B. Gupta Road
		31.	Multani Dhanda
		32.	Punjab National Bank.
		33.	Main Bazar Multani Dhanda
		34.	Qutab Road Baki Billah
		35.	Shila Booth Qutab Road
		36.	Rani Jhansi Road

1	2	3	4
		37.	Faiz Road in front of Lal Masjid
		38.	Faiz Road Idgah Chembry
		39.	Shidi Pura main Market chowk
		40.	Khalsa College
		41.	New Rohtak Road
		42.	Lakkar Pull
		43.	Doriwalan
		44.	Kalinidi College
		45.	West Patel Nagar
		46.	Baljit Nagar
		47.	Pusa Chembry
		48.	Loha Mandi
		49.	New Rohtak Road new near Kamal Hotel
		50.	Inder Puri Chowk
		51.	C-Block, J.J. Colony
		52.	Upper Ridge Road
		53.	D-12, Pusa Road
		54.	Bara Bazar
		55.	Shankar Market
		56.	Link Road Round About
		57.	100 quarters
		58.	Hardayan Singh Road
		59.	Ajmal Khan Road
		60.	Arya Samaj Crossing

1	2	3	4
		61.	Padam Singh Road
		62.	Chapparwala Chowk
		63.	Bank Street. Gurdwara Road
		64.	Rajindera Place
		65.	Kikkarwala Chowk

EAST DISTT.

1. Welcome
2. Khajoori Khas
3. Anaj Mandi
4. Kailash Nagar

Border Check Posts

1. Loni Road
2. G.T. Road
3. Maharaj Pur
4. Chilla Regulator
5. Bhopura
6. Gaji Puri

1. Lakshmi Nagar
2. Lal Quarter
3. Seelampur Chowk
4. Shahadara Chowk

Pickets Cum Check Posts

1. I.T.O.
2. Karkar Duma
3. I.T.I.
4. Theka Shrab

List Showing the Names of Places Where Police Posts/Beat Booths are Proposed to be Set-up During Current Year in Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Police Posts	Sl. No.	Name of the Beat Booths
1	2	3	4

SOUTH DISTT.

1. Bhatti Mines
2. Vasant Kunj

1

2

3

4

WEST DISTT.

1. Rohini Section No. VII

1. Maya Puri Chowk

2. Najaf Garh Drain Ringh Road

3. Wazir Pur Depot.

4. Najaf Garh Rd. Outer Ring Road Crossing

5. 31-CRPF Camp Outer RingRd.

6. Peera Garhi Chowk

7. Shakti Vihar

8. Patel Nagar Fly-Over

9. Moti Nagar Chowk

10. Ganda Nala Punjabi Bagh

11. Ganda Nala Ragubir Naga

12. Subash Nagar More

13. Tilak Nagar Crossing

14. Hari Nagar Ganta Ghar.

15. Pankha Road/Najaf Garh Rd.

16. Kashera

17. Dhansa

18. Jharoda

19. Ordnance Depot Shakur Basti

20. Railway Crossing Sultan Puri

21. Khanjhawala Road near Budh

22. Britania Chowk Ring Road

1	2	3	4
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NEW DELHI DISTT.

1. Lady harding Medical College
2. Madras Hotel Bus Stop

CENTRAL DISTT.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rodgegran | 1. Niyarain |
| 2. Ballimaran | 2. Chowk Prem Narian |
| 3. Sanghtrasan | 3. Chowk Godewalan |
| 4. Pusa | 4. Chowk Ganj Meer Khan |
| 5. L.N.J.P. Hospita! | 5. Nukkar Faiz Road Lighting |
| | 6. Chowk Paiwalan |

NORTH DISTT.

NIL

NIL

EAST DISTT.

NIL

NIL

Increase In Conveyance and Washing Allowances to Home Guards

1937. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase conveyance and washing allowances to Home Guards in Delhi who are called for traffic duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor:

(d) the criteria for selection of school children for traffic training by Institution of Road Safety Patrol; and

(e) the details of National service

Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration at present

(c) There does not seem to be any case for varying duty allowance for different duties performed by the Home Guard personnel.

(d) Children above 10 years, with the consent of parents, are selected by a Selection Board, which includes Principal of the School and a senior Police Officer.

(e) Details of the scheme are available

in educational institutions. Essential features are enclosed.

STATEMENT

National Service Scheme (N.S.S.)

The N.S.S. was started during Fourth Five Year Plan (1969) for University and College Students on a voluntary and selective basis. Its objects have been to enable the students to participate, during their first degree studies, in various programmes of social service and national development to help the community and at the same time to provide them an opportunity to understand and appreciate the conditions and problems of the community and inculcate in them a sense of social consciousness.

Under the scheme, any student studying in college/universities who opt for and is selected for NSS is expected to remain in it for a continuous period of two years and is required to render social service for a continuous period of two years and is required to render social service for a period of 120 hours in a year besides participating in special camps. The expenditure involved in implementation of the scheme is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 7:5 except in the case of J & K and Union Territories without Legislature. The Activities and programmes undertaken under NSS are varied depending on the needs and requirements of the community.

Under the Scheme, there are two types of programmes viz., (i) Regular programmes undertaken by the volunteers during the week ends and (ii) Special Camping Programmes undertaken during long vacation periods. 10% of the local youth population are also involved in NSS special camps. The Department of Youth Affairs & Sports operates the Scheme through its 15 NSS Regional Centres, located in various States Capitals headed by Deputy/Assistant Programme Adviser with a Programme Adviser at the headquarters.

Marketing of Consumer Goods to USSR

1938. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian private sector industries have been permitted to market several consumer goods to the U.S.S.R. ;

(b) if so, the names of industries and consumer goods;

(c) what attributions are to be added with this move to raise Indo-Soviet two-way trade;

(d) the offers received from the U.S.S.R. in this regard;

(e) whether some proposal to consider trade balancing on a group-wise basis is under consideration;

(f) if so, the details thereof and how India would be benefited from this proposal; and

(g) the name of consultancy service unit of India entrusted to locate new opportunities for Indo-Soviet Trade with terms of reference of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). A number of consumer items are being exported to the USSR under the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement for 1986-90. These include textiles, readymade garments, handicrafts, cosmetics, perfumes, etc. Contracts are signed through negotiations between the individual exporters and the Soviet buying organisations.

(e) to (g). Trade with USSR is balanced on an overall basis and not group-wise. It is proposed to diversify the structure of trade. With this objective, market survey is being done by IIFT, CEI and M/s. Tata Economic Consultancy Services on behalf of India-USSR Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

Check on Growth of Unauthorised Powerlooms

1939. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a tremendous growth of power-looms in the country;

(b) whether the unauthorised growth of power-loom has also been increasing;

(c) if so, the number of powerloom as on 30 June, 1987;

(d) the steps taken to check the unauthorised growth of power-looms; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, in the past, there has been unauthorised growth of powerlooms.

(c) The figures regarding the number of powerlooms as on 30th June, 1987 are not available as the process of the registration under provisions of the Textile (Control) Order, 1986 is yet to be completed by the State Government and Union Territory authorities. As on 31.3.86, there were 6.38 lakh powerlooms in the country. It is estimated that this figure will increase substantially due to grant of registration to unauthorised powerlooms.

(d) and (e). Registration of all powerlooms is mandatory under the provisions of the Textile (Control) Order, 1986 which came into force with effect from 11.4.1986.

Assistance to NTC Mills Running in Loss

1940. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the

Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some National Textile Corporation's mills are running in loss;

(b) if so, how many NTC mills are running in loss and the factors responsible for the losses of these NTC mills;

(c) whether Government have given assistance for the working of NTC mills; and

(d) if so, the details or amount of assistance provided for the NTC mills by Union Government in the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1986-87, 94 nationalised and 15 managed mills suffered net losses. The major reasons for losses of the mills under NTC are as follows:-

(i) old and obsolete machinery in most of the mills;

(ii) increase in the prices of cotton and other inputs;

(iii) power-put and high cost of captive power, resulting in under-utilisation of installed capacity in various mills;

(iv) increase in cost of coal, fuel, petroleum products etc.;

(v) increase in cost of dyes and chemicals;

(vi) wage increase on account of increased DA etc.; and

(vii) excess labour forces.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Plan and Non-Plan assistance, apart from subsidies given by the Union Government to NTC mills are given below:

Year	Plan & Non-Plan Assistance (Rs. crores)
1984-85	239.27
1985-86	146.66
1986-87	160.14

Export of Cotton During 1986-87

1941. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton bales contracted for export during 1986-87; and

(b) the quantity of bales actually exported during the year 1986-87?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). During the current cotton year a quantity of 3,91,664 bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 46,052 bales of Bengal deshi cotton were registered for export while the shipments were 12,91,226 bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 52,988 bales of Bengal deshi. These shipments include quantities exported against the previous year's registration also.

Sick Textile Mills in West Bengal

1942. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sick textile mills in West Bengal as on 31st March, 1987;

(b) the names of mills which have been revamped during the last three years in West Bengal;

(c) the names of mills to be revamped during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the amount spent by Government

on revival of each mill so far and proposed to be spent during Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The following cotton textile mills in West Bengal were sick/closed as on 31st March, 1987:

i) India Linoleums Ltd., Howrah; (ii) Shree Durga Cotton Ltd., Konnagar; (iii) Shri Hanuman Cotton Mills, Howrah; (iv) Bengodaya Cotton Mills, Panihatti; and (v) Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) Revamping of textile mills is an ongoing process and depends on factors like the pace of implementation of rehabilitation/modernisation packages etc. and a time-limit cannot be set on it.

(c) It is difficult to say which mills will be revamped during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period because this is conditional on the state of health of the mills.

(d) The Union Government do not fund the revival of sick mills.

Concessions to Textile Mills in Gujarat and in the Country

1943. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBAHU MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various concessions are being given to the textile mills in the country and particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such concessions;

(d) whether these concessions are for the benefit of the consumer and for the healthy growth of the industry;

(e) whether any committee/study group has been appointed to go into the matter so that it is being used for the benefit of the consumers and for the healthy growth of the industry;

(f) if so, the recommendations of the said committee/study group and the action taken thereon; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). With a view to ensuring healthy growth of the organised mill sector of the textile industry and for the benefit of the consumers, Union Government have taken various steps in accordance with the Textile policy of June, 1985. These measures include reduction in fiscal levies on certain man-made fibres/Yarn, setting up of the Textile Modernisation Fund of Rs. 750 crore, allowing full flexibility in the use of fibres, lifting of ban on creation or expansion in the weaving capacity, removing unnecessary controls and regulations and encouragement for production of cheap synthetic bi-ended fabrics by National Textiles Corporation. Since Textile Industry occupies pivotal role in the economy of its State, Govt. of Gujarat have been also given concessions to the textile mills in the State and these include granting interest free loan subject to certain conditions, deferment of electricity charges, deferment of sales tax recovered by the mill companies on sale of yarn and exemption from power cuts.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Discussion with Bangladesh About TNV Extremists

1944. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the problem of Tripura National Volunteer extremists were taken up with the Government of Bangladesh;

(b) whether any discussion was held recently on the subject with Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Over the last few years the Government has brought to the attention of the Government of Bangladesh on a number of occasions the fact that TNV insurgents are operating from their territory, and have requested the Government of Bangladesh to prevent such activity.

(b) and (c). The Bangladesh Government has consistently denied that training camps or any other facilities for the TNV exist on its territory.

Amount Released for Naval Project at Karwar

1945. SHRI C. DEVARAYA NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released for the purpose of compensation and rehabilitation work in "Sea Bird" naval project at Karwar in Karnataka;

(b) whether the amount released has been utilised properly; and

(c) if not, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A sum of Rs. 15.87 crores towards 80% of the compensation cost of the land to be acquired as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and Rs. 7.049 crores towards the rehabilitation of the families to be displaced, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Karnataka.

(b) and (c). The State Government is progressing the acquisition of private land

and the rehabilitation of displaced families. They have constituted a Rehabilitation Committee, consisting of official and non-official members; it is headed by the Minister for Agriculture, Karnataka.

Entry of Foreigners Into India Through Nepal Without Visa

1946. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the cases of Indians holding foreign passport coming to India through Nepal thereby evading visa requirement;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to prevent such travels; and

(c) whether any amendment in the relevant laws are being proposed;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Under the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950, no foreigner can enter into India without valid travel documents and visas granted by Indian Missions abroad except Nepalesis and Bhutanese nationals who have specifically been exempted from visa requirements by Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Revamping of Police set up in Capital

1947. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revamp the police set-up in the capital as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 17 June, 1987;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet challenge of terrorism and other anti-national activities in the capital; and

(c) the manner in which the police set up will be revamped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The following steps have been taken to meet the threat of terrorism and the antinational activities:-

- (i) The strength of the Delhi Police control room vehicles have been increased to 165 round-the-clock.
- (ii) The Police personnel in the Police Control Room vehicles are now equipped with sophisticated weapons.
- (iii) Motor-cycle patrolling is carried out in coordination with Police Control Room vehicles.
- (iv) 100 pickets, with strong barricades and equipped with automatic weapons and wireless sets have been posted at strategic points for effective blockade.
- (v) An operational cell to deal with terrorists/extremists has been set up in Delhi Police.
- (vi) Regular coordination meetings are held with the authorities of neighbouring States and the intelligence agencies to monitor the activities of terrorists.
- (vii) The Delhi Police Officers and men have been trained in the use of modern weapons and regular firing practice is imparted.
- (viii) The intelligence system has been geared up.

Guidelines on Sick Textile Mills

1948. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to the respective State Governments to make sick textile mills viable; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Guidelines are already contained in the June 1985 Textile Policy Statement.

SAARC Meeting

1949. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a meeting of SAARC countries was held to finalise, the rules regulations and guidelines regarding the functioning of the newly-set-up SAARC Secretariat at Kathmandu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This was one of the subjects besides others, discussed at the meeting.

(b) The Staff Rates and Financial Regulations for the SAARC Secretariat were finalised. The discussion remained inconclusive on draft provisions relating to salaries, allowances and other entitlements of the Secretary General and members of staff of the Secretariat and on some aspects dealing with the role, powers and functions of the Secretary General and the SAARC Secretariat.

Recovery of Strip of Land in Mankachar Area in Assam From Bangladesh

1950. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have asked the Union Government to take immediate steps at appropriate level for recovery of an eight kilometre strip of land in Man Kachar area under Dhubri-District, presently under illegal occupation of Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, Union Government's response thereto and the action initiated in this regard and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). This Ministry has no knowledge about such a request having been made by the Assam Government. When the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 is ratified, territories in the adverse possession of India and Bangladesh, respectively, will come to the other. Accordingly, Baraibari will come into Indian control. Till that time the *status quo* is to remain undisturbed, as provided for under the Land Boundary Agreement.

Joint Efforts by India and UK to Deal with Terrorism and Drug Problems

1951. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and UK have agreed on the joint efforts to deal with terrorism and drug problems; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached in these matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) India and UK have reached broad understanding on

measures to deal with trafficking in drugs and economic offences.

(b) Officials of both countries will closely liaise with each other to achieve the aims of the understanding.

Procurement of Rough Diamonds by MMTC

1952. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has been procuring diamond roughs from primary producing countries;

(b) whether these are distributed to exporters;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the M.M.T.C. has a list of appraisers on its record;

(e) whether the appraisers have been collecting huge amounts from exporters; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to protect exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). MMTC has been procuring diamond roughs from primary sources. Diamonds procured by MMTC, including those from primary sources, are placed on sale in its diamond division in Bombay and sold to licence holders at market prices as is being done by a large number

of other private companies in diamond business. It does not have a list of appraisers on its record. However, it has in its employment senior assessors.

(e) and (f). No, Sir.

Workers Rendered Surplus Due to Installation of Computers in Defence Departments

1953. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computers installed in the defence departments during the past two years and the number of workers rendered surplus as a result thereof;

(b) whether several defence items of low technology are given for manufacture to private contractors and firms; and

(c) if so, has it rendered ordnance factory workers surplus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Information relating to Army, Navy, Air Force, Military Engineering Service, Defence (Finance) Division, Controller General of Defence Accounts Directorate General Quality Assurance is given in the below statement. Information from other organisations under Ministry of Defence is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A few low technology items have been off-loaded from Ordnance Factories to Civil Sector which include both Public Sector and Private Sector Units.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

	<i>Computers installed/ procured during the last two years</i>	<i>Manpower rendered surplus</i>
Army	98	Nil
Navy	5	Nil
Air Force	20	Nil
Military Engineering Service	3	Nil
Defence (Finance) Division	5	Nil
Controller General of Defence Accounts	2	Nil
Director General Quality Assurance	30	Nil

**Joint Projects to Promote Tourism
in Orissa**

1954. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that Government of Orissa, which had declared tourism as an industry a few years ago has not been able to make much headway in this direction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the projects agreed to jointly by the Centre and State which are to take off; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed by

Union Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa has not declared Tourism as Industry but has declared Hotels as industry and offers several incentives which have resulted in a substantial increase in accommodation facilities in Orissa. The total number of beds which were 6265 at the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan has gone upto 15378 by the end of 1986.

(c) and (d). The following projects are at various stages of implementation jointly with State Government for promotion of tourism in Orissa:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Date of sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Forest Lodge at Similipal	36.76	33.10	23.3.84
2.	Toilet Block at Konarak	3.49	2.61	19.3.84
3.	Boats for Chilka Lake	2.00	1.80	19.3.84

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Floodlighting of Khandagiri-Udaigiri	8.10	7.29	16.6.84
5.	Transport facilities at Similipal	4.04	3.64	14.2.86
6.	Boats for Nandankanan	1.50	1.35	6.3.86
7.	Yatri Niwas at Satpada	26.50	5.00	31.3.86
8.	Wayside amenities at Rameshwar	7.27	4.00	30.12.86
9.	Wayside amenities at Taptapani	6.98	5.00	30.12.86
10.	Wayside amenities at Sunabeda	6.98	5.00	30.12.86
11.	Wayside amenities at Angul	6.98	5.00	30.12.86
12.	Open Air Theatre at Konarak	7 10	5.00	9.12.86
13.	Yatri Niwas at Konarak	29.25	8.00	3.1.1987
14.	Moto Yatch for Chilka	4.30	3.50	March 1987
15.	Water Sports at Chilka	21.96	20.00	26.6.87

In addition, Hotel Nilachal Ashok now under construction at Puri, is a joint venture of ITDC and Orissa Tourism Development Corporation.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to ensure expeditious implementation of Plan schemes. These include undertaking regular review of physical and financial progress of all schemes at the level of Secretary and Minister of Tourism. Detailed discussions are also held with the State Government representatives and executing agencies to review progress on each scheme.

Pak Intruders in Punjab

1955. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of May, 1987, after promulgation of the President's rule in Punjab, a number of Pakistani intrud-

ers have been killed or captured; and

(b) if so, the number of such Pakistani intruders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). During May, 1987, the BSF had apprehended 33 illegal entrants on the Indo-Pak border in Punjab. Of these, 15 persons were handed over to the State Police for taking further necessary action under the law, and the remaining 18 persons were sent back to Pakistan. During the same period 46 intruders were also killed in the encounters with the BSF on the Punjab border. During June, 1987, the BSF had apprehended 66 illegal entrants on the Punjab border, of whom 8 were handed over to the State Police and the remaining 58 persons were sent back. 20 intruders were killed in encounters with the BSF on the Punjab border during the same period.

[*Translation*]**Incidents of Crime Against Women**

1956.SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crime against women are on the increase in Delhi and other parts of the Country;

(b) if so, the number of cases of kidnaping eve-teasing, molestation and rape reported during 1.1.86 to 30 June, 1987; in various States and Union Territories; and

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard and the details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Available information is given in the Statements I & II below.

(c) Enforcement of criminal laws is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Information regarding arrests and follow-up action in crime cases is not compiled by the Central agencies.

STATEMENT - I**Number of Cases Reported as Crime Against Women During the Year-1986**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Molestation</i>	<i>Kidnapping of Women & Girls</i>	<i>Eve-Teasing</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6

STATES

1.	Andhra Pradesh	301	989	295	576
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	6	1	Nil
3.	Assam	354	139	244	3
4.	Bihar 563	411	**470	**	
5.	Gujarat	144	637	554	235
6.	Haryana	144	265	170	155
7.	Himachal Pradesh.	52	117	79	Nil
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	187	899	508	274
9.	Karnataka	137	557	105	40
10.	Kerala	133	494	117	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1,526	4,698	936	477
12.	Maharashtra	800	2,724	744	264
13.	Manipur	10	27	138	Nil
14.	Meghalaya	19	10	21	Nil
15.	Mizoram	46	29	2	Nil
16.	Nagaland	8	Nil	1	Nil
17.	Orissa	164	583	158	49
18.	Punjab	49	37	89	6
19.	Rajasthan	598	939	1,287	22
20.	Sikkim	5	6	4	Nil
21.	Tamil Nadu	231	750	365	774
22.	Tripura	38	26	49	Nil
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,192	1,591	1,630	1,446
24.	West Bengal	503	304	362	123
TOTAL (STATES)		7,213	16,238	8,329	4,446
UNION TERRITORIES:					
25.	A & N Islands	2	22	3	1
26.	Chandigarh	4	1	18	2
27.	D & N Haveli	Nil	5	Nil	Nil
28.	Delhi	91	112	856	2021
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	8	8	10	3
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	5	7	3	Nil
TOTAL (U.Ts)		93	138	528	612
GRAND TOTAL		7,306	16,376	8,857	5,058

NOTE: 1) Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

2) ** In the State of Bihar, Molestation figures include figures of Eve-Teasing also.
 ...Separate for eye-teasing are not available.

STATEMENT-II

Number of Cases Reported as Crime Against Women During the Year , 1987.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Molestation</i>	<i>Kidnapping of Women & Girls</i>	<i>Eveteasing</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	353	76	338	upto April, '87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	6	Nil	upto June, '87
3.	Assam	20	14	23	Nil	upto Jan., '87
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Gujarat	57	216	176	39	upto April, '87
6.	Haryana	12	41	20	32	upto Feb., '87
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20	55	44	1	upto June, '87
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	79	70	24	upto Feb., '87
9.	Karnataka	65	313	32	20	upto May, '87
10.	Kerala	65	201	36	Nil	upto May, '87
11.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Maharashtra	247	851	212	102	upto April, '87
13.	Manipur	3	10	74	Nil	upto May, '87
14.	Meghalaya	2	Nil	6	Nil	upto Feb., '87
15.	Mizoram	22	17	Nil	Nil	upto June, '87
16.	Nagaland	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	upto May, '87
17.	Orissa	85	222	64	22	upto May, '87
18.	Punjab	14	6	34	3	upto April, '87
19.	Rajasthan	244	368	534	8	upto May, '87
20.	Sikkim	4	9	1	Nil	upto June, '87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Tamil Nadu	85	329	149	337	upto May, '87
22.	Tripura	6	16	7	Nil	upto June, '87
23.	Uttar Pradesh	464	566	633	603	upto March'87
24.	West Bengal	91	54	64	23	upto March'87
UNION TERRITORIES						
25.	A & N Islands	3	10	4	2	upto June, '87
26.	Chandigarh	3	2	19	2	upto June, '87
27.	D & N Haveli	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	upto June, '87
28.	Delhi	51	62	447	927	upto June, '87
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6	6	Nil	Nil	upto June, '87
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	upto June, '87
31.	Pondicherry	2	4	1	Nil	upto June, '87

Note: 1) Figures may be treated as provisional.

2) Goa attained the status of statehood in May, 1987.

3) N.A. stands for Not Available.

Industrial Licences to Co-operative Spinning Mills in Gujarat

1957. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications have been received by Union Government from Gujarat and other States for industrial licences in spinning mills from January, 1985 to 15th July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of licences granted and the number of licences rejected and the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of licences under consideration;

(e) the salient features of the policy for issuing fresh industrial licences;

(f) the incentives being given to this co-operative sector and to make popular this industry; and

(g) how many co-operative spinning mills are existing in Gujarat and other parts of the country and the details thereof and what is the production of these mills during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir, except Gujarat.

(b) and (c). The number of applications for grant of industrial licences received during this period for establishing cooperative spinning mills was 24. In 14 cases, the licence was granted. In remaining 10 cases licence was not sanctioned as the applicants did not fulfil conditions for grant of licence as per policy on the subject.

(d) No application is pending at present. However, several representations against rejections have been received.

(e) The salient feature of the Licensing

Policy are contained in Press Note No. 8 (1985 series) published on 19.3.85 by the Department of Industrial Development.

(f) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides financial assistance towards the equity of cooperative units and for their expansion/modernisation. Besides, NCDC also provides technical assistance and functions as a financial coordinator.

(g) A Statement is given below

STATEMENT

List of Cooperative Textile Mills Licensed under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. (As on 30.6.1986)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Mills</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Gujarat	5
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Karnataka	7
5.	Kerala	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	28
8.	Orissa	6
9.	Punjab	4
10.	Rajasthan	3
11.	Tamil Nadu	18
12.	Uttar Pradesh	8
13.	West Bengal	1
14.	Pondicherry	1
Total		93

The total production of the cooperative mills in 1985-86 was 151629207 kg. of yarn.

Expenditure on Modernisation by NTC

1958. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the total amount spent by his Ministry on modernisation/renovation of machinery in the nationalised units under National Textiles Corporation (NTC) during 1986-87?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): The Ministry of Textiles released during 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 15 crores for modernization/renovation of machinery etc. in the nationalised units under NTC.

Jute Purchased by Jute Corporation of India Ltd.

1959. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) during 1986-87;

(b) the target fixed for purchase of jute by JCI for the current year 1987-88; and

(c) the total quantity of jute purchased as on 30.6.87;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (c). The total quantity of jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India alongwith State-level Cooperatives as on 30th June, 1987 i.e. during 1986-87 season is 22.21 lakh bales.

(b) Under price support operation no target has been fixed for purchase of raw jute during 1987-88 season and Jute Corporation of India undertakes to purchase whatever quantity of raw jute offered to it for sale by growers at the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government.

Cement-Packaging in Jute Bags

1960. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage in cement, fertilizers, foodgrains and sugar packagings respectively for jute bags;

(b) whether Government are aware that cement packaging in jute bags is leading to exploitation of consumers by shortage of some quantity of cement per bag of cement; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider its decision in respect of cement packaging in jute bags in the larger interest of the consumer?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) As per the Order dated 29th May, 1987 issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, the percentage of total production of cement, fertilizers, Foodgrains and Sugar to be packed in jute Packaging materials is as under:—

S. No.	Commodities	Percentage of total Production of commodity or class of commodities required to be packed in jute packaging material.
1	2	3
1.	Foodgrains	Hundred per cent.
2.	Sugar	Hundred per cent.
3.	Cement	Seventy per cent.
4.	Fertilizers excluding;	Fifty per cent.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| (a) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate | (CAN) |
| (b) Ammonium Nitrophosphate | (ANP) |
| (c) Single Superphosphate | (SSP) |
| (d) Suphala-produced by RCF, | Trombav |
| (e) Triple Superphosphate | (TSP) |

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

[*English*]

Killing of Innocent People by Terrorists

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a notice of Adjournment Motion regarding continuous killings of innocent people by terrorists and increasing terrorist activities in Punjab from Shri Basudeb Acharya.

I give my consent to the moving of the motion.

Shri Basudeb Acharia may ask for leave of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Benkura): I seek leave of the House to move my Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those in favour of leave being granted may rise in their places.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Are they opposina?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Are they

opposing, Sir? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of opposing. Those who are supporting the motion may rise in their places.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI. C. MADHAV REDDI: Kindly see the rules. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Nobody is opposing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they are interested let them rise in their places. If they are sitting, they may neither support nor oppose. What can I do for that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The question is redundant because nobody is opposing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who are for it may stand up. Some people may abstain. They may vote this way or that way. What can I do? Those in favour may rise in their places.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): If they want to make Punjab issue also a partisan issue, than they stand self-condemned.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): The purpose of this motion is to have a full discussion on the menace of terrorism and also Punjab situation. We are willing to have a discussion. But, Sir, this is not the only way, the Adjournment Motion is not the only way for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The leave is not granted because less than 50 Members have stood up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Allow it under Rule 193.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Allow it under Rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can make a request in writing. It will be put before the Business Advisory Committee and decided.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I never called you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I wish to draw your attention to the manner in which the speeches of the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, have been censored by the Government in bring out the volumes ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: They have censored all references to emergency.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already asked for information whether it is correct or not. I have already asked for information on that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, we the Members of this House, for the last several days are not allowed to participate properly in the debates because of the terrorism of the opposition parties in the House. Are you going to ensure that this terrorism of the Opposition Parties is stopped?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, terrorism is a national problem and two incidents took place in Haryana during the last few days. *(Interruptions)* The Central Government should intervene in this matter.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give it in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): The State Bank of India Branch functioning in the premises of the Cement Factory at Sawai Madhopur has stopped the payment and as a result the workers are not begin paid their wages and the cement factory has come to a standstill. It is a question of life and death for the 10,000 workers. They may please be made payment immediately.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record because everybday is shouting. Nothing is going on record. I am very sorry. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What about the adjournment motion?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not al-

lowed. I have told you. You give notice under rule 193 and it can be considered. Adjournment motion is not allowed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi): The extremists have threatened the school teachers in Delhi that they will kill school children by 15th August. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs may please pay attention towards it, otherwise a number of school children will lose their lives. Life and property of school children is in danger.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give it in writing.

Now, Papers to be alid. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notifications under Customs Act. 1962 and Central Excise Rules 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on
the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English
versions) under section 159 of
the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G. S. R. 485(E) to 493(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding levy of auxiliary duty of customs on goods falling under the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

(ii) G. S. R. 656(E) and 657(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to coking coal of ash content below 12 per cent from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(iii) G. S. R. 669(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to thirty one specified video software generation equipments from the basic customs duty in excess of 80 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.

(iv) G. S. R. 670(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe auxiliary duty of customs at the rate of 25 per cent on the goods covered by Notification No. 280/87-Customs dated the 22nd July, 1987.

(v) G. S. R. 668(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 514/86-Customs to 516/86-Customs all dated the 30th Decemehr, 1986 so as to make certain procedural changes with regard to production of essentiality certificate for the purpose of availing concessional rates of import duty on various items imported for the oil sector.
[Placed in library See No. LT-4574/87]

(2) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English
versions) issued under the
Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (i) G. S. R. 478(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods falling under the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 from the whole of the special duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (ii) G. S. R. 479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all goods produced or manufactured in a free trade zone or in a hundred per cent export-oriented undertaking from the whole of the special duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (iii) G. S. R. 480(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 55/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987.
- (iv) G. S. R. 481(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 56/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987.
- (v) G. S. R. 482(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 57/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987.
- (vi) G. S. R. 483(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 60/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987.
- (vii) G. S. R. 484(E) published in

Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 44/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987.

- (viii) G. S. R. 680(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of basic excise duty of Rupees 10.75 per kilogram on polypropylene filament yarn, no textured, of denierage not above 750.

[Placed in library See No. LT-4575/87]

12.07 hrs.

Message from Rajya Sabha

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule II of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1987."

NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, calling attention. Shri Ajoy Biswas.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Now, we are on call-attention motion.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order. Please see rule 60 (2) regarding adjournment motion. It says:

"If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places ..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't raise it now. That is gone. We are on call-attention.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: If there is any objection from any quarter, then only counting is done. But there was no objection. You cannot brush aside rule 60(2) just like that. Nobody has objected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is over. I have already gone to call-attention. There is no point in raising it. Don't raise it now. I have come to call-attention.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): What about this rule 60? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You did not raise it at that time.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I raised it even then. When you took up that motion, immediately I raised that point. We should follow the correct procedure. When nobody has objected, there is no need to count.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I objected to it. I said, we are willing to have this discussion under 193. I said, we are willing to discuss discuss this issue under 193. Let there be full-dress discussion on it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why not under adjournment motion?

S. BUTA SINGH: No. This will be a bad precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you

raised this matter, at that time, Shri Buta Singh said, he is ready to discuss this matter not in this manner but in some other manner. He told it at that time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has not opposed.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: He has not opposed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, please read the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have read the rules. I have given my ruling and it is on record.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Are you allowing the adjournment motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No allowed. I have already given my ruling.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Did you allow the motion? If you did not allow the motion first, then there is no question of objection from anybody.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Buta Singh has objected.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No, Sir. You have to say that you have allowed the motion. Is it on record that you have allowed the motion? Only then, the question of objection comes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I allowed, at that time, Mr. Buta Singh immediately rose and told...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Mr. Buta Singh stood up much after you started counting heads.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. He was also on his legs. Then only, I called him. He was also on his legs at that time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You are first to say, "I am willing to allow this motion." Then, the question of objection comes. Then, the question of head counting comes. You are putting all these things topsyturvy. Kindly see and follow the rule. I only ask you to follow the rule. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: First you dispose of the adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already I have disposed of it. Leave is not granted.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You must follow the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am following the rules and I am going according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

H. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a great deal of injustice is being done in Haryana and a lot of loot is there.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want me to follow the whole procedure once again?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): You should follow the rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have followed the rule.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The rule is definite. The rule is: if the Speaker says or the Chair says 'I am allowing this', then there is an objection, then there is the question of head-counting. You ask the people to rise in their seats. None of the procedures have been followed. Without the first two steps, you cannot straightaway go to head-counting. *(Interruptions)* Please follow the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): The rule has been followed. We, on the Government side, are never opposed to the discussion on issues like Punjab or anything.... *(Interruptions)*. Just a minute....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Then, why are you opposing?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Just a minute. Permit me to speak. All Adjournment Motions contain an element of censure. Therefore, we are opposed to it. This discussion can take place, when you want it. It is always taken that an element of censure is there in the Adjournment Motion. Therefore we are opposing it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Please see the rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, when I allowed this thing, at that time Shri Buta Singh also rose.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No. He rose much after that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am telling you that if you are having any doubt in this, once again I will allow you, if you want.....

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): With your permission, may I clarify for the knowledge of the hon. Members opposite? Under Rule 56, when you gave you consent to Shri Achariaji, you asked him to rise in his seat and when he

looked back, he found that there were no 50 members....

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Without counting, how can you say that there were not 50 members?

S. BUTA SINGH: Just a moment. Let me complete my submission as to what has happened in this House. Immediately, I got up. He yielded in my favour. You asked me to say what I have to say. Then, I said that Adjournment Motion is not the only modus in this House. We are equally concerned with the situation in Punjab. The menace of terrorism is not a subject matter of one party. This is the concern of the whole country. The whole House is concerned about it. I informed you that we are willing to have a discussion under Rule 193; the Government will come forward with a Statement; let there be a full-dress discussion in this House. At that point of time, Achariaji did not press. After that they started raising all these niceties in the rules.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What necessities? It is a question of following the rules.

S. BUTA SINGH: My stand and the Government's stand is that this is a serious matter concerning the lives of the innocent people. We are fighting against the menace of terrorism. I am glad that their party and all other parties except the Janata Party and the BJP who have their reservations, all other parties in Punjab are fighting jointly...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have no reservation on this Adjournment Motion.

S. BUTA SINGH: You withdrew. The publicly withdrew from the Joint Action. I am not quarrelling with you. I am saying that this is a menace which has to be fought across the party lines. The nation has to fight it. The whole House has to fight it and we are fighting it. Therefore, there is no question of

having any disagreement. We are willing to discuss this under Rule 193. We will have a full-dress discussion on this. But, if the Opposition parties are very keen to have political mileage out of it, I cannot help it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): On a point of order. We are concerned with the rules of the House. The hon. Member brought an Adjournment Motion. The Chair admitted it subject to the required strength of the Members supporting that motion...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Please read the rules carefully.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Please have patience. Once the Chair has said that it is going to admit the motion and wanted to test the required strength of the Members supporting it, where is the question of anybody saying otherwise or anybody coming in between to speak? So, I want a ruling from you, Sir. Since you admitted moving of the Adjournment Motion and asked the Members supporting that Adjournment Motion to rise, it is for the Chair to decide and not for anybody else. I want a ruling from you, Sir.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The hon. Member presumes that on such a motion there are only two situations—either 'yes' or 'no'. What we say is that we did not say 'no' to it because we did not want to debar the discussion and we did not also say 'yes' because there is an element of censure involved in that motion. Therefore, even if we were silent, we were silent because the rule does not demand the House to say 'yes' or 'no' only.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make one thing very clear. I had given consent only for the moving of the motion. I never said that the motion had been admitted. I only said, "I give my consent to the moving of the motion by Mr. Basudeb Acharia". That is what I said. At that time Shri Buta Singh rose and objected. Therefore,

[Mr. Deputy Speaker] there was no unanimity in the House regarding that. But this can be discussed.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Even without anybody objecting, what I say is, there are three situations on the board: there are three buttons — 'yes', 'no' and 'abstention'. What I say is that when we did not say 'no', it meant that we did not want to debar the discussion and if we did not say 'yes; it was because there was element of censure involved in it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): This is just a technical matter. I will tell you what actually happened. when you said that you had admitted this....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not 'admitted'. I only gave my consent for moving the motion. I never said, 'admitted'. This is clear. I never said that I had admitted the motion. I only allowed moving the motion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: We only say that the rule had not been properly followed. That is all. When the Member moved the motion, you immediately asked those in favour of the motion to rise. But the correction procedure is that you should have waited till somebody objected to it. Nobody at that time objected to it....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: -Immediately he rose and objected.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: We do not want to press it. But let the records show that an objection was taken to this motion.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I refer to rule 60....

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: You had given consent as per rule. As per the rule, the Chair had to give its consent, and you, having given the consent to the Adjournment Motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had not given consent to the motion. I gave consent only to moving of the motion. I never admitted the motion.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Having given the consent, it was for the Chair to see whether the required number of Members were supporting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I never gave the consent for the motion.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: You gave consent to move the motion.

S. BUTA SINGH: The hon. Members opposite claim to be experts on the rules of business of the House. A simple reading of rule 56 makes it abundantly clear without any iota of doubt. Rule 56 is very clear. If you permit me, I can read it, but for the benefit of the House, I will read rule 60 (1). It says:

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56..." which you did.

"...and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order...."

which you did.

"...shall call the member concerned..."

which you did.

"...who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House."

This is the end of it. No proviso is required here. That would have been required only if he had refused his consent. He had given his consent. The proviso under rule 60 (1) comes only if he refuses consent. He has not refused his consent. Having given the consent, there is no other course left but to follow Rule 60 (1) and that you have followed. Unfortunately, there was no sufficient number. It is very clear. There cannot be two readings. Proviso has to be read if the Chair

refuses to give consent. He has not refused the consent. He has given his consent under Rule 56. Therefore, proviso is not applicable. My contention is you have followed the right course by giving your consent under Rule 56. They were to move under Rule 61 which they have failed. This is the position. Rule is very clear.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Please read Rule 60 (2) —"If objection to leave being granted is taken...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: That arises if you withhold the consent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I never refused my consent.

S. BUTA SINGH: I have refused you consent. Rule is very clear.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, the fact is even if you ask us to repeat the procedure in all the three stages, there are no 50 members here. Adjournment motion is not applicable. There is no point in discussing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point in discussing this matter.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): The relevant fact, Sir, is on issue like Panjab, the ruling party is partisan....

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I have offered that the Government is willing to have the matter discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going to take it up under Rule 193.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Are you going to make a statement today on yesterday's killings?

SHRI S. BUTA SINGH: Not today. But

any day next week fixed by the Speaker.

12.23 hrs

[English]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Strike by Junior Engineers of C. P. W. D.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): I call the attention of the Minister of Urban Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon:—

"Situation arising out of the continued strike by junior engineers of the Central Public Works Department all over the country and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issues involved amicably."

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Mr. Speaker Sir, The Junior Engineers of Central P. W. D. are on an indefinite strike since July 14, 1987. Their main demands are:—

- (i) Removal of stagnation through Cadre Review and promotion on seniority-cum-merit basis;
- (ii) Fixed Travelling Allowance;
- (iii) Enhancement of special pay for planning and design work;
- (iv) Abolition of Class II direct recruitment and ban on class I recruitment; and
- (v) One single pay scale.

As a result of the Cadre Review, 559 additional posts of Assistant Engineer have already been created. Normally, they would have been filled up by promoting 50% Junior Engineers on seniority-cum-merit basis and

[Smt Mohsina Kidwai]

50% through a limited Departmental Competitive Examination. However, it has been decided to make an exception this time and promote Junior Engineers on the basis of seniority-cum-merit.

As regards the fixed travelling allowance, there is already adequate provision in the financial rules for the re-imbusement of travelling expenses by Government servants who have to make frequent journeys within 8 Kms. on duty.

Presently, the Graduate Junior Engineers get more special pay than Diploma Holders for doing planning and design work. It has been proposed that the Diploma Holders should get the same special pay as that given to Graduate Junior Engineers

The demand of the Junior Engineers for not recruiting Graduate Engineers, both at Class II and Class I levels, cannot be acceded to. However, considering the stagnation in the Cadre of the Junior Engineers, direct recruitment to Class II has remained suspended since 1972.

Prior to the 4th Pay commission, the Junior Engineers were in a single scale of Rs. 425-700 with a selection grade of 550-900 for 15% of the posts. To improve the service prospects of the Junior Engineers' Cadre, the 4th Pay Commission had recommended two revised scales of pay:

(a) Rs. 1400-2300

(b) Rs. 1640-2900.

The Pay Commission had recommended these two scales on a 50: 50% basis of the Cadre posts. Government have decided that 25% posts may be kept in the junior scale and 75% in the senior scale, which is evidently an improvement to the benefit of the Junior Engineers. Awarding a single uniform scale to Junior Engineers by making a major departure from the recommendation of the 4th Pay Commission has not been found feasible.

All possible efforts have been and are being made by the C. P. W. D. Officers to maintain the essential services during this period. The maintenance of all Government

Offices and buildings, including vital installations, is an essential service under the Essential Services Maintenance Act. The strike has been declared illegal under the provisions of this Act.

For the last 6 months or so, the Junior Engineers had resorted to work-to-rule. They have been intimidating their officers and neglecting their duties throughout this period. During negotiations as well as through written communications, they were asked to desist from such activities. They have always been assured that every effort will be made to deal with their demands as sympathetically as possible and their demands have in fact been quite substantially met.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Junior Engineers to resume duty forthwith. I hope the honourable members of this House will prevail upon them to give up their agitational approach.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Sir, I have gone through the statement. Actually the statement is evasive and the statement itself shows that the Government had no intention to settle the issue amicably. The strike was started on 14th July and 25 days have now been elapsed. During this period the Government has not come forward to settle the issue. The Government has not even taken any initiative to open a dialogue with the striking workers.

Sir, the Junior Engineers issued the strike notice on 8.5.1987 - 70 days before the strike. They started the agitation from 1985 November. They also discussed their demands with the secretariat of the Prime Minister. Both the Prime Minister and the Urban Development Minister assured them to fulfil their demands. So, they even deferred their strike decision twice at the request of the Prime Minister and the Urban Development Minister. They have given much time to the Government to come to a settlement; but the Government for such a long period, during these two years, did nothing to settle the issue. They started the strike - because they had no other alternative but to go on strike when the Government did not implement these assurances

Seven thousand Junior Engineers are now on strike for the last 25 days. Instead of settling the issue, the Government has declared a war against its own employees. They have promulgated MISA, they have terminated the services of 1200 Junior Engineers; one thousand police cases have been launched against the Junior Engineers and they have been harassed by the police. Even the fathers, brothers and relatives of the Junior Engineers are being detained by the police. The Government has let loose a reign of terror against the striking Junior Engineers.

Sir, what are the problems? In spite of your reign of terror the striking workers are continuing on strike and the strike is total. The problems are because of the bifurcation of the pay scales. The junior engineers, the draftsmen grade II and the foremen are in the same pay scale but the draftsmen grade II and the foremen are to work under the junior engineers. Even the junior engineers are to supervise the duties of the foremen. So how it can be that the pay-scales of the supervising staff be at par with the subordinate staff!

Secondly, the situation has become complicated on account of raising the pay-scale of the draftsmen. Now the pay-scale of the draftsman grade I is Rs. 1600-2640. The job and duties of the junior engineers are superior to that of draftsman grade I. The Government formed a job evaluation committee and that committee has also given its report. I am quoting from the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4694 dated 30th March, 1987:

"The *ad hoc* committee for undertaking a comparative job evaluation of the duties and responsibilities attached to the posts of junior engineers and draftsman grade I in the CPWD arrived at the following conclusion unanimously:

On making a comparative study of the duties of the two posts the Committee is of the view that the duties of the junior engineers in the CPWD are of more complex and onerous nature than those of the draftsman grade I."

The Government have accepted the conclusion of the Committee. You have set-up a committee. The committee has given its verdict unanimously that the duties of the junior engineers are more complex and onerous as compared to draftsman grade I. You have also accepted the conclusion of the committee. Then what you have to do. You have to remove the anomalies. You have to improve the pay scales of the junior engineers. You have not done anything in this period and the pay scales of the junior engineers in spite of their more responsible duties as compared to draftsman grade I are lower. Virtually the pay-scale of the junior engineers has been down-graded and, as such, their feelings have been hurt.

The main problem is that the junior engineers who are supervising the duties of draftsmen and foremen their pay-scales are less. So, definitely they feel that their position has been denigrated. Their prestige has been denigrated. So definitely the situation has been made more complex.

Another thing is that you are violating the verdict of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has given a verdict in the case of Savita versus Union of India that there should not be two pay scales where the responsibilities and the nature of work are the same. In the case of Junior Engineers Grade - I (Rs. 1400-2300) and the promotional Grade (Rs. 1640-2900), the nature of duties is the same everything same. So, you are violating the verdict of the Supreme Court.

Then, Sir, in other departments under the same Government, you are allowing higher pay-scales for the Junior Engineers. In the P & T Department, all the Junior Engineers are getting the pay scale of Rs. 1640-2900. There are no two pay scales in that department. Only in the CPWD you have two scales. You have bifurcated their pay scales. It is Government which have created the problems and the Junior Engineers are not responsible for that.

The next point is about promotional avenues. It is your statement that you are

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

trying to open promotion avenues for the Junior Engineers. That is not true. Promotional avenues of the Junior Engineers are limited. Stagnation in their cadre is acute. You promised to create 559 posts at the Assistant Engineer's level to remove the stagnation. Still you have not implemented it. What is happening? The Junior Engineers working for the last about 28 years are not getting the promotion to the Assistant Engineer's level. Even if you fill up these 559 posts, only the Junior Engineers who have served for 26 years will get the promotion. So, that is the avenue of promotion for the Junior Engineers.

Sir, the Minister has said that she tried time and again to discuss with the striking Junior Engineers. Actually it is not true. You told them to meet you on 14th July - the date of the strike. They went to your office but you were not there. Then again they went to your residence. But you did not meet the leaders of the Junior Engineers. That is the attitude of the Government. They served a notice of 70 days earlier. In spite of that, the Minister did not even dare to discuss the issue with the striking workers. It is not the attitude of the Government to solve the problems.

So, my question is whether it is a fact that the Urban Development Ministry has recommended the demands of Rs. 1640-2900 pay scale (basic grade) of Junior Engineers with all sorts of justification but failed to finalise the same even after 25 days of the strike. If so, I would like to know the reasons of such delay. The matter has already been delayed and an immediate settlement of the disputes is required in the interest of the people and the development of the country. Will the Government initiate discussions with the representatives of the junior engineers immediately and settle the issue? If so, when is the Government going to discuss it with the leaders of the junior engineers? You must indicate the date and time here, because the entire country wants to see the end of the strike and creation of congenial atmosphere. Further, will the Government also withdraw all sorts of repressive measures?

I shall give a way out. You can promote all the junior engineers who had been appointed before 1st April, 1987 as a stagnation relief. If there are any problems to merge both the pay scales, my proposition is that you just give all these junior engineers higher pay scale as a stagnation relief, and then you can discuss with them and settle the issues. Are you ready for that?

Further, is it a fact that the Job Evaluation Committee unanimously pointed out that the duties of the junior engineers are more complex and onerous and the Government have also accepted the recommendations. If that is the case, why are the junior engineers not getting preferential treatment?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chintamani Jena. only five minutes please.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): This is a very important issue. You cannot put a restriction like that. It is such a burning issue today.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is not there. You have no right to ask any question. There is a procedure I have to follow. If you think, it is very important, give notice for some other motion.

In the calling attention, the first member can take ten minutes and others five minutes each only. I have to follow that procedure.

Shri Chintamani Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after going through the statement made by the hon. Minister, I convey my heart-felt thanks to her for her sincere efforts to put an end to this very unfortunate strike by 7000 or more junior engineers of the CPWD. I am sure, the hon. Minister has a motherly affection for them.

At the same time, I would like to draw her kind attention towards their demands and the anomalies in their promotions, pay scales etc, which have already been elaborately stated by the previous speaker.

Regarding their demands for cadre review for removal of stagnation, you will be surprised to know that for the last more than 26 years, not a single junior engineer has been promoted to the next higher grade of Assistant Engineers. Hon. Minister or the Ministry has agreed to accept the report of the Job Evaluation committee. Then also you will see that only 2 years' stagnation will be given, i.e. the Junior Engineers who have served for more than 24 years cannot be promoted. Only after that period they will be promoted.

I will not take much of your time because you are giving me only 5 minutes to speak. I would request the Hon. Minister that at least as a temporary relief, remove such stagnation. Those who have completed 15 years of service, let them be given promotion. This is not a new thing which I am submitting before this august House because this system is there in the P&T Department and in C.W.C. In CWC, it is for Class-I officers.

Sir, regarding the anomalies in the pay scales, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the letter dated 2nd April, 1986 of her Ministry in which the Ministry had recommended the case to the Fourth Pay Commission. In the letter they had strongly recommended the replacement of scale of pay from Rs.550-900, which is there at present, to Rs. 1640-2,900. If you kindly allow me, I have the data with me and I can read the relevant portion. I quote:

"It is a fact that the duties of the Junior Engineer in the Central P.W.D. are more difficult than the duties assigned to the Draftsmen Gr.I. Draftsmen Fr. I have mainly in-door duties. Their responsibility and accountability is limited to the accuracy of their own work. On the other hand J.Es basically have out - door work. They have to deal with public contractors, labourers, etc whose work they are required to supervise. They are also accountable and answerable for the measurements of works which form the basis of payment to the contractors and workers. Thus, their responsibilities are much wider and their work more arduous

than those of the Draftsmen Gr.I.

It is, therefore, recommended that the Junior Engineers of the Department may be placed in the scale higher than that of the Draftsmen Gr.I. The Central P.W.D. Junior Engineers Association has demanded the scale of Rs. 550-900. The Junior engineers in the National Security Guards, under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been assigned this scale of Rs. 550-900. The duties are identical." etc. I quote.

So, in this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister, that when they had recommended this scale of pay to the Pay Commission, whether her Ministry is reluctant to accept this?

Sir, regarding the Job Evaluation Committee, I wish to inform the House that the job Evaluation Committee, was constituted because the Pay Commission had expressed its inability to undertake the job of evaluation. And the Committee in its report unanimously recommended that the duties and responsibilities of junior Engineers in C.P.W.D. in comparison to draftsmen Gr. I are more complete and arduous. In this connection, my hon. friend Shri Kamaramanglam had put a question. While replying the Minister had told that they had accepted the report of Job Evaluation Committee. So, what is the hunch in implementing it? The hon. Minister has told that they have upgraded some 550 and odd posts. It will not solve the problem. Rather, it will create more problems. For 25 years, one Junior engineer has to work without any promotion. When the Government has accepted the Report why wasn't it implemented?

Before the Pay Commission's Report came, Secretary, Urban Development wrote to the Secretary, Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance to remove anomalies with regard to draftsmen. I am not going to read out the letter, I will just give you the date of the letter. It was written on 14th March, 1986. We all have the bitter experience of the consequences of strikes etc. For the last six

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

months, these people have taken recourse to such actions as 'go slow', 'work to rule', etc. Even then, there was no action on the part of the Ministry. No attempt was made by arrive at a settlement.

One day before they proposed to go in strike indefinitely, the then Minister of Urban Development, Shri Abdul Ghafoor, wrote to the then Finance Minister Shri V. P. Singh requesting the removal of anomalies in connection with Draftsmen Grade - I. I have a copy of that letter also. It is a D.O. Letter F.12011/1/85/EW-II (P&T), Dated 3rd June, 1986.

I will just cite one more example. On 21st April, 1986, a decision was taken at the level of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The Joint Secretary in the prime Minister's Secretariat wrote a letter to the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Urban Development. The letter No. is 45 (164) / 86 - PM Sectt. Dated: 2nd April, 1986. Some decision was taken on 21st of February, 1986 and the joint Secretary of the Prime Minister's secretariat also wrote to her Ministry to implement the decision. But unfortunately, it could be pursued. I think, therefore it was not implemented.

In her statement the hon. Minister told that her Ministry was not going to accept one pay scale by bifurcating all the junior Engineers' cadre. But it was done by her Ministry. Previously, there was only one cadre and also only one pay scale.

While coming to the other aspects, the hon. Minister has told that alternative arrangements are made to meet the requirements of the general public.

Sir, you might be knowing and we also know that millions of people who are occupants of Government accommodation are experiencing lot of difficulties for the last about one year in the absence of maintenance assistance and also other facilities which are provided by the CPWD. Even the MPs and also the Union Ministers who are occupying Government accommodation are facing a lot of difficulties. Whenever we tried to request the CPWD Service Centres, their reply was that junior Engineers are on strike.

Even for replacing an electric bulb, we have to wait for five to six days. We have to purchase it from our own pockets. That is the reality. I am not talking about MPs and Ministers only, but I am talking about millions of people who are occupying Government accommodation. You just see, what is going on there. You kindly send a team of our officers to R.K. Puram and other places in Delhi where Government quarters are there, then you will see how the Government servants living there are suffering in the absence of maintenance assistance. I hope the hon. Minister will appreciate that this is not the proper way of negotiating with them. If we become rigid in our approach, then there may not be an end to it or otherwise, it will continue for ever and ultimately the Government will have to lose and the national economy will be shattered.

In this Connection, my first submission is that the junior Engineers who have put in more than 15 years of service may be given promotions on temporary basis till a permanent solution is reached and this type of agitation can be put an end to.

Similarly is the situation with the junior Engineers working in the Horticulture Department. They are also stagnating. They are also agitating like their counterparts in the CPWD.

If the people working in the Horticulture Department also go on strike, then, it will pollute the entire environment of the country. so, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this problem, immediately, and try to settle the matter as quickly as possible.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members have either not been told the full facts or they have been provided distorted information.

I want to give a brief background of this matter. As you have said, as per the Third Pay Commission's Report, the scales of pay

of Draftsmen and those of the Junior Engineers were equal. As per the report submitted by the Third Pay Commission, the scale of pay of Draftsmen working in the department of Urban Development had become a little less and those working in other departments had been increased a little. Prior to that the scales of pay of junior engineers and those of the Draftsmen were equal. Thereafter, the Draftsmen represented against reduction in their pay scales. Their case was also referred to J.C.M. In the arbitration award, it was stated that it was an anomaly and the pay scales of these Draftsmen should be brought at par with other Draftsmen.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam Minister, you can continue your reply after lunch.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, I will complete within 15 minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can adjourn for lunch now. Let the Minister continue her reply thereafter. We do not want to restrict the time for her reply. Let us give a lengthy reply, after 2 O' clock.

Madam Minister, you can continue your speech after the lunch hour is over.

13.00 hrs

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

14.05 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch
at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —
CONTD.

**Strike by Junior Engineers of
C. P. W. D.**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Urban

development has full sympathy with the demands of the Junior engineers. If you go into the details, there was not a single occasion when the ministry of urban Development did not make every possible effort for recommending their case either to the ministry of Finance or the Pay Commission. So far as I know, the Junior Engineers have no grievance against this Ministry. Shri Ajay Biswas was saying that I did not meet their representatives. It is a fact that I had made an appointment for the 14th. Everybody knows that elections to the post of President were to be held on 13th and all of us were busy there. I gave appointment on the first opportunity that was available to me on the 14th. Their leaders had sought appointment met me. Your statement that I did not meet them is totally incorrect. I met them at my residence. I met all the leaders of their association. Besides, the recommendations made by us to the Pay Commission

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): That was not correct. They went to your residence. But even then you did not discuss with them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Shri D.P. Ray had sought an appointment which I granted him. I have been meeting their representatives frequently. I have never declined to meet them..... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Please do not interrupt. They have a genuine demand and it is to be solved.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Shri Biswas had also said that Shri Ghafoor had written a letter to the Finance Minister. Shri Ghafoor had written the letter at a time when the pay Commission report had not come. As a result the Pay Commission took cognizance of the letter. The Ministry of Urban development had recommended higher pay

[Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai]

scale to the Pay Commission. But the Pay Commission gave two scales, one higher scale and other junior scale. The higher scale was from Rs.1640 to 2900 and the Junior scale was from Rs. 1400 to Rs. 2300. We had to agree to that. When the Pay Commission recommended these two scales and sent them, we wrote to the Ministry of Finance that we should be permitted to adopt 100 per cent the higher scale just as the Ministry of Telecommunication has been permitted. But the then Finance Minister turned it down. Just now Shri Biswas was saying that the Ministry of Telecommunication has done it. They have done it for their graduate engineers and not for diploma holders.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not interfere. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: She is misleading the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: The Ministry of Urban Development, made all possible efforts. You are under the impression that the ratio is 75 per cent and 25 per cent. The Pay Commission had recommended 50:50 ratio. We again raised this issue and demanded that the higher scale be adopted 100 per cent. We have not only to look after the junior engineers of the Ministry of Urban development, but also think about engineers of the other departments. They have recommended 75 per cent in the higher grade and 25 per cent in the lower grade. This also provided them a lot of relief. I fully agree with you that these were the grades in the Ministry of Urban Development. there was a good deal of stagnation in the Department. It is fact that they were not getting promotion after putting in 20 to 25 years of service.

This step has been taken after consider-

ing all these aspects. This is the first time that 559 posts have been created in the Ministry of Urban Development. Higher promotion used to be given fifty per cent on examination and fifty per cent on merit basis. We have said that they should be given one time benefit of filling these 559 posts without any examination. There are two ways of promotion for Junior Engineers. Those who came through exams do not face any stagnation and within fifteen years they are promoted but those who are promoted by virtue of their seniority, have to wait for a long time. But examinations are open to everyone. On paper we have done it 25 percent but in actual practise 85 to 90 per cent people will get promotion. The total strength is 5625. Only those Junior Engineers will remain in the Junior scale whose service period is less than five years. We have accepted almost all the demands. According to Shri Biswas, we have violated the orders of the High Court or the Supreme Court, but that is not the case. Even after talking with us, the Junior engineers went to court. The Court suggested to them to enter into negotiations with us. Talks were again held on the 22nd July and the next day their petition was rejected. Even today we are ready to discuss with them and settle this matter....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I have talked to them but why you enacted a drama with them.....

After the court orders, one of your Joint secretaries remarked that only because of Court orders have we invited you to talks otherwise we don't want to talk with you.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: No, this is not true.

[*English*].

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't interfere. Is she replying or are you replying? Let her finish. Madam, you can continue.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS; What is this? She is misleading.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whether you

are listening to her reply or are you making your own statement? How can you say? If she is misleading, you please give a privilege motion. You have a right for other alternative. You can give in writing. Don't simply say in misleading'. What is this? You can give a notice under 115. Therefore, you wait, Let her finish. If you are not satisfied with her reply. If you are not satisfied with her reply, I gave you the rule. Why are you interfering in her reply? Madam, you can continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Order. I am not permitting others to speak except Madam.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: As far as the ministry is concerned, we have accepted all the demands. Today, I can also say that we shall accept all their genuine demands. We have done our duty and we have full sympathy with them.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: But they are not satisfied.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Shri Jena has also conceded that a lot has been done for the junior engineers. Regarding other demands we are ready to discuss them. They are most welcome. But the problem of the junior engineers is not new. For the last one year they are resorting to 'Go Slow' and "Work to Rule". This is not good. Daily we receive a number of complaints from M.P.s regarding repair works, water and other problems. I would again request the Junior Engineers to and their agitational approach and co-operate with us.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: If you sit with them and discuss with them, the problem would be solved.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: We

havd discussed it many times.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You should at least recommend their case and send it to the Finance Ministry.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: It is well known that we have already recommended hundred per cent senior scale and sent it to Finance Ministry, and Shri Rawat and Shri Kumarmanglam know it. But the Finance Ministry has rechanged it to 75 and 25 per cent. In spite of that, we shall try to cover more and more personnel. What else do you expect from our Ministry? We have taken steps for removal of stagnation. We are ready to help by all means but I will not tolerate indiscipline and misbehaviour.

14.18. hrs

STATEMENT RESETTING UP OF NATIONAL EQUITY FUND

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE
MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NAR-
AYAN DATT TIWARI):

Mr. Speaker Sir, I am happy to inform the House that the Government has now taken a decision to set up a National Equity Fund which would provide seed capital assistance to tiny and small entrepreneurs in the rural areas of the country as well as in urban areas with a population below 5 lakhs. The details of this Scheme have now been finalised and are being announced to-day by the Industrial Development Bank of India which will administer the Fund. To begin with the Fund will have a capital of Rs. 10 crores. Government of India is making a provision of Rs.5 crores and the IDBI will be providing a matching contribution. The assistance under the Scheme will be available not only for establishing new projects but also for the purpose of rehabilitation of small and tiny viable sick units under the given criteria. I am sure that this Scheme will contribute to strengthening the policies of the Govern-

[Narain Dutt Tiwari]

ment for dispersal of industries and for encouraging the establishment of tiny and small industries by new entrepreneurs in our smaller towns villages and thus create new avenues of employment. Thus a long standing demand of cottage and small scale industries movement of the country is being fulfilled. Further steps will be taken to strengthen the scheme or augment the Fund as and when required. I have pleasure in laying a copy of the Scheme on the Table of this House. (Placed in library. See No LT 4576/87)

14.20 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 10th August, 1987, will consist of:-

- (i) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of :-
 - (a) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987.
 - (b) The Atomic Energy (amendment) Bill, 1987 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (c) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (d) The Navy (amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (e) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

The New Education Policy has given impetus to the teacher training as that would help the society to cope with the needs of the time. The teacher training is considered to be imperative in the present context and the required fillip should be given to this aspect. Some universities in Orissa, specially the Berhampur University, have brought out an advertisement on all India basis regarding the correspondence course for B.Ed. A candidate is required to pay one thousand rupees towards admission charge and each form is sold at Rs. 25. This step taken by Berhampur University, when there are no elected Senate Syndicate and Academic Council, contravenes the Act and the statutes of the University and also the spirit of the New Education Policy. The New Education Policy enshrines the spirit of empirical studies which are apparently neglected in the correspondence course, especially in the sphere of teacher training. This course may help the candidate to get his B.Ed. degree but cannot help him in any way to face the students academically. The exorbitant collection is an encouragement for collecting capitation fees to which Government is deadily opposed. Government as well as the University Grants Commission should give direction to stop this correspondence course. On the other hand, permanent concurrence and affiliation should be given to the B.Ed. College at Bhanjanagar. The matter may be discussed in the House at an early date.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

Incesant rains and swollen rivers like

Kosi, Gandak, Kamla Balan, Gahuma, Adhwara and Mahanada which originate in Nepal and flow into North Bihar have caused havoc in districts like Madhubani, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Madhupura, Motihari, Samastipur, Purnea and Katihar. Nearly three million people have been affected. Hardship of marooned people is beyond description.

Central Government, on the request of Bihar Government, has asked the army to take up relief measures. Army helicopters and jawans have started relief and rescue operations in the flood ravaged areas of Madhubani and Darbhanga districts. But unfortunately, the relief is very inadequate. There are at least sixteen blocks in Madhubani and Darbhanga Districts where no relief has been given by the army personnel as yet. Hapless people are sitting on thatched roofs and tree tops in the hope of being rescued. They are undergoing this torture for more than a week.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that the centre should ask a larger number of army personnel to rescue the marooned people with the help of helicopters and army boats. Besides, in view of the unprecedented floods, the Centre should grant special aid to Bihar government to undertake relief measures on a war-footing. The time has come when the Government of India should seriously discuss with the Government of Nepal to tame these rivers there.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I request the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to include the following subjects in the list of business for the next week:-

1. All the railway employees are agitated over the demand of productivity linked bonus for the current year. In view of the profit earned by the Indian Railways, the employees are demanding minimum of

fifty days bonus. The delay on the part of the Ministry of Railway is not in the interest of either the Ministry or the workers of the Railway department. Hence, the employees of the Indian Railways should be granted at least fifty days productivity linked bonus. Discussion may be allowed in the House on this question.

2. Severe drought conditions are prevailing in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh government has asked for Rs. 110 crores from the Central Government to meet this situation but the Government of India has not sent any study team to ascertain the facts about the drought.

Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the measures undertaken to meet the drought situation in the biggest State of the country.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to include the following subjects in the list of business for the next week:-

Serious situation has developed due to drought in the entire Rajasthan which has been further aggravated due to continued drought for the past few years. Farmers and other citizens are scared over this situation. Drinking water is also not available there. Handpumps have dried. The rivers and ponds are also drying up. The starvation deaths may also start. There is acute shortage of fodder.

I suggest that Rajasthan should get ad-hoc grant. The study team adopts very lengthy procedure and the aid comes very late. They should be given central help immediately.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda.

[Shri Mankuram Sod]

In a road accident which took place at condagaon- Mardapal on 27.6.87 in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, a truck overturned resulting in the death of 19 persons and injuries to others. In this way as many as 21 persons were killed in the accident. It is one of the most grim accidents that took place in the Bastar district upto now. Several demands were made by the rural people to ply State Transport on this road. On that day, there was the weekly bazar at murdpal. As there was no passenger bus plying on the road, the passengers had to take a truck to reach their destination.

On behalf of the district administration the collector reached the spot and sent the wounded persons to the hospital. Besides this, he, exercising his powers, sanctioned Rs. 2,000 to the next of Kin of the dead persons, Rs. 1,000 to the injured and Rs. 500 to persons with minor injuries. All the dead persons belong to the poor families and they were earning their livelihood by selling their goods in the market. The amounts which have been sanctioned to them are very meagre.

I would request the Government that an assistnace of Rs. Twenty housand should be sanctioned to the families of those persons who die in such road accidents. The Central Government should ask the State Government to sanction at least this much amount.

[English]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (JAJPUR): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

According to the Govt. report, at least 3 crores young people are still unemployed when only a meagre 2 1/2 crores people are serving in Government and semi-Government organisations. It is quite obvious that there will be no development in family unless one member of the family is assured a job.

So, it should be the policy of the Govern-

ment to assist one member of a family in providing him a job in Government and semi-government organisations. Again in view of providing one job for one family, the government should adopt a policy of compulsory retirement of Government servants after the completion of 20 years of service. The subsequent 10 years (consolidated) pension should be given to the retired Government servants for a capital formation and to be an entrepreneur:

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I request that the following may be included in next weeks agenda:-

The recent out-break of communal violence at Meerut in U.P. and at Ahmedabad and Baroda in Gujarat and some other places have very much disturbed the communal harmony of the country. This has shattered our beloved principle of secularism and has thus earned a bad name for our country known as the abode of peace, non-violence and communal harmony.

The communal riots have created an atmosphere of distrust, hatred and a sense of insecurity among people belonging to different religions and communities threatening our much needed national solidarity and integrity. Drastic measures at different levels of administration together with combined constructive efforts by the political and social workers are urgently called for to restore normalcy and sense of confidence and security among different groups and communities.

This being a matter of immediate national importance needs to be discussed threadbare in the Lok Sabha in the next week.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I request that the following may be included in the next Week's agenda.

The West Bengal topped the list of sick industrial units in the country which numbered 1,30,606 as on June 30, 1986, followed by Tamil Nadu, etc. According to the

latest information, out of the total 1,17,783 sick units in the country as on december 31, 1985, West Bengal has 18,620, Tamil Nadu 15,171, U.P. 12,036 and the Union Territory of Delhi 2271.

So as a Member from West Bengal, I am very much concerned about this. Hence the matter may be allowed to be discussed in the House in the next week

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the week's agenda:-

Due to floods in the rivers Gandak Kosi and Ghagra and soil erosion caused as a result thereof, great devastation has been caused in Gopalganj, Siwan, Saram, eastern champaran, western champaran, Katihar, Purnea, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur districts in Bihar. Thousands of houses and lakhs of acres of land have been submerged in the river due to soil erosion and lakhs of persons have taken shelter at elevated places. The situation has become extremely grave.

Therefore in this grim situation I would request the Government of India to provide maximum Central assistance to Bihar so that the State government may be able to face the situation caused by the flood and soil erosion. A discussion should also be held in the situation caused by the floods immediately.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I have listened to the submissions that have been made by the hon. Member and we would try to accommodate as many subjects as we possibly can.

CONVERSATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL— Contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Item No. 8 in the list of Business, that is, further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Janardhana Poojary regarding the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. Shri Vyas to continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, section 9 of the Act says:-

[*English*]

Who are engaged in areas of highly vulnerable.....

[*Translation*]

I would like to know what is the definition of vulnerable areas which have been mentioned in it? Besides this, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu and Gujarat etc. are regarded as coastal areas but West Bengal has been left whereas it is a coastal area. Assam has also been left. Other eastern States have also been left. Do they not come under vulnerable areas?

Another thing is that you have treated desert areas in western side and border areas like Rajasthan, Punjab, Kashmir as vulnerable areas. May I know what is the reason behind it? The figures given to you in regard to the smuggling of hashish, heroin, gold, cloth and other items last year pertain to coastal areas. But you have not given figures about the smuggling activities that take place in these areas and neither have you stated the action taken by you. So, I say that the COFEPOSA Act is incomplete and in order to plug the loopholes, it would be necessary to include a number of areas

[Shri Girdharilal Vys]

which you have left and which come under vulnerable areas wheter they are in coastal areas or areas within 50 miles radius in which the areas of west Bengal, Assam, Maghalaya, other eastern states, Bihar and Orissa come. So that all these States may be treated as vulnerable areas. Besides, the entire border area between Nepal and Bihar, where smuggling takes place should be treated as vulnerable areas so that smuggling could be checked in the whole of the country. Therefore, it is my Sbmmission that this Act is incomplete. It seems that you have not studied ti properly. Many more areas should be included in the list of vulnerable areas.

The hon. Minister has stated that this Act has proved very effective. He said that goods worth Rs. 101 crores were seized in 1984, Rs. 195 crores in 1985, Rs. 216 crores in 1986, Rs. 109 crores in 1987. It seems that you have detailed only a few items. In my view if all the items are included in this definition, these figures will become astronomical and will reveal the actual magnitude of the smuggling which is increasing day by day. You have no control over them and neither you take strict action against them. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen this law.

You have formed a committee which has been empowered to produce the person after his arrest before the advisory Board. The Advisory Board must work in the interest of country. The big smugglers should not be let off on technical or family grounds. These loopholes prove helpful to the smuggler and they resort to large scale smuggling.

Another thing I would like to tell that smugglers do not operate only in coastal areas. They also operate in the interior. They carry out smuggling activities from a remote distance. You have treated coastal areas as vulnerable areas so as to arrest them but instead the Act should be made applicable to them irrespective of their place of residence. Only then strict action can be taken against smuggling. The provision should be made more stringent in view of all these things.

You have quoted explanation (i) from an old Act of 1974. It says:

[*English*]

"the Indian Customs Waters contiguous to the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry."

"The inland area fifty kilometers in width from the coast of India falling within the territories of the State of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry."

[*Translation*]

I had submitted to you that instead those coastal areas which fall near the coast should be included in it. There is need to enclude areas like Rajasthan, Punjab and Kashmir in the western side. Smuggling activities are taking place on a very large scale there. If the smuggling activities are checked properly, the economic situation of the country can be improved a lot. There is a nexus between the movement in Punjab and the smuggling activities. Crores of rupees obtained through these activities are being utilised against the Government of the country and for creating Khalistan. The reason behind it is that the Khalistan activists are getting assistance through smugglers. They get funds, armaments and all kind of assistance. There is need to check these things is not effective. There is need to strengthen it. The State Police cannot maintain security along the border properly. You cannot control the state effectively. Therefore, you should create a post to control the border areas and coastal areas effectively. There is a great need to control the smuggling activities with a heavy hand.

You have said that the period of detention is three months and it can be increased to six months if there is some reason. In the vulnerable areas, this period can be increased to two years. Such traitors do great harm to the country. You say that the two

years period of detention is quite effective. The smugglers get all kinds of facilities inside the jail. The contact man can approach them and provide all help to the smugglers. They can even carry on smuggling activities from there. In my view they should be awarded life imprisonment. By making such a provision, the smuggling activities can be checked. The country is suffering a great loss due to this. The economic condition is deteriorating. All the money is being sent to the foreign countries. You can save that money by checking smuggling activities and it will have good effect on the economy of the country. Therefore, there is a great need to strengthen this provision.

If it is proved that the person was involved in the smuggling, his entire property should be confiscated. These people have established their empire in Bombay and other places.

You enact stringent laws to put all the smugglers in India behind the bars. They should not be allowed to mix with the people. These people get encouragement because of their affluence. If you check their activities and seize their property, it will definitely curb their activities. Therefore, you may please enact stringent laws which may check all smuggling activities and the traitors may not get a chance to flourish. It is my submission to you and I hope that the hon. Minister of Finance will consider it and try to solve this problem, so that the traitors, engaged in smuggling are awarded deterrent punishment.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, nobody can object to the Government taking stern action against the smugglers. The Government says that it is doing something. But, in fact, it does not do, which is apparent from the reasons given by the Government itself in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, appended to the Bill. In this the Government says that, in spite of the provisions which have been there for a number of years already, the smuggling

activities are going up. In the next sentence it says that it is necessary to have such an Act because this has proved to be a deterrent. Now, how does it prove to be a deterrent as well as it increases the smuggling activities. They cannot blow hot and cold at the same time. In fact, what happens when such a power of preventive detention is given in the hands of any authority? It becomes very lax. Its investigative and detective agencies do not work any more. It catches hold of anybody it can lay its hands on and it also becomes corrupt itself. Our practical experience in the field has shown that the preventive detention Acts, under various names—now it is under the name of N. S. A. - have wrought havoc in the ordinary crime detection agencies of all the States because the police are no longer required to detect and get evidence of crimes and apprehend the criminals and bring them before courts of law where they are required to produce legally acceptable proof. Therefore, they can go and apprehend anybody and say that this person is put behind the bars for having committed such and such crime. In fact, what happens? Even if they are able to spot the person who is responsible for a crime, and in this case for a smuggling activity, they will call him to the Police Station or to their office, show him some proof which they may have got, which may not be an acceptable proof, show him the draft of the order which has been written and tell him, "Well, for Rs. 5,000 we will let you off". He being a smuggler is in a position to pay Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 50,000 or even Rs. 1 lakh, whatever is demanded, and he is let off. But when an innocent person is caught, he is unable to pay and such a person is put behind the bars on the strength of such an order; only the name is changed. What is the remedy against that? The Advisory Board. Any kind of fabricated evidence is put before the Advisory Board. They cannot check by cross-examination or anything like that. The officers write down notes and on the basis of the written notes, at the most on the basis of asking one or two questions to the officer concerned, without any proof, the Advisory Board confirms the detention. So, what Mr. Poojary is wanting us to support is some-

[Shri Amal Datta]

thing which is unacceptable in any democratic country. The Act is already there. That Act itself is bad. It has been made worse by having the period of detention enlarged to two years from one year. He says that the smuggling activities have increased in spite of this Act. I am reading out from the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"A comparative analysis of the figures in regard to seizures of contraband goods effected in the said highly vulnerable areas.....

for which the two-year period is applicable

"during the last three years had revealed that the menace of smuggling has not abated in any way in the said areas."

Then what is the use of having this two-year period instead of one year? It is not that I am supporting the one-year period. But why this extraordinary measure when your own experience has shown that the menace of smuggling has not abated in any way—in your own language. In the next sentence he says that the longer period of detention for a period of two years has, however, proved to be a deterrent effect. How is it? It cannot be both. I hope Mr. Poojary will have something to prove that he can blow hot and cold at the same time.

Now, Sir, I say, this is an unacceptable thing in a democratic country. Not only that, it is bad for effectiveness and efficiency of the Government as such. We cannot go, we cannot live with such preventive detention laws for ever. In the meantime, there has been a complete break-down of the law and order machinery, of the ordinary machinery for detection of smugglers. Where are the intelligence agencies who are supposed to bring information about what kind of smuggling activities are going on; who are operating them; who are the beneficiaries of them; where the money is coming from; and where the procedure is going to? Nothing is avail-

able. Whom can they catch under this? Only those who are, maybe, caught red-handed, giving them the benefit of doubt that they have all the best intentions and best offices to implement this kind of act. All that they can do is to put behind the bars for a period of 3 years those paid agents or servants of the real smugglers. It is not possible through this kind of machinism to catch hold of a big fish who is operating from behind the screen. So, it is an ineffective act. If put to use, only one set of persons are put behind the bars to be replaced by another set of persons who, because there is not enough for them to eat or maintain the family, can take any type of hazardous job which has got in it the risk of even going behind the bar. They will come and do it in order to maintain themselves and maintain their family. In effect, Mr. Poojary's whole Objects and Reasons defeats the purpose of the Bill itself. When once said that it has not abated, then there is no further reason for supporting the additional period of two years which is, what this Bill is for.

Sir, lastly—there is nothing much to say because this is absolutely unacceptable—I come to the procedural propriety. Up to 31st July the previous Act remained valid. Now what happened was, according to them on 22nd of July, they promulgated an ordinance for the purpose of continuation of this Act for a period of three years beyond 31st July, 1987 knowing full well that the Parliament is going to meet. Lok Sabha is going to meet before the end of the period of previous Act, i.e. before 31st July. They could have brought it and got it passed in Lok Sabha. Nothing would have happened had they even not got it passed on 31st or before 31st July. Even if there was a gap, as it happens in the case of this Bill, he may say Lok Sabha was so busy. He apprehended that Lok Sabha will be busy with the Bofors 'Rs. 50 crores kickbacks. Therefore, he apprehended that the Bill may not be taken up, may not be given priority and, therefore, there will be a gap of 7 days. How does it matter? It has a gap of 7 days.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: It was brought on 2nd July.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: On 2nd July, they apprehended, when we did not know, when the Lok Sabha is going to meet because usually it meets on 25th or 26th of July, and there was a clear period on all counts, of 10 days or so. It so happened, it was laid on that day. Before that they had brought this ordinance for a period of extension for 3 years. Why? This is highly improper. It should not be resorted to in future. This is not at all concerned with the tenet of democracy according to which the House is supposed to function.

Sir, I therefore, on this count, oppose the present Bill for the extension of the period as amendment of Section 9. That is all, Sir.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir: I rise to support the conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act 1974 (Amendment) Bill.

It is an important piece of legislation meant to deal with the growing menace of smuggling. Section 9 of the original Act provides for detention of any person who is engaging in smuggling activities in areas considered vulnerable for this purpose. The areas which are vulnerable are defined in the Act.

One Hon. Member on this side said as to why should other areas be not included among the vulnerable areas. Perhaps these areas which are defined as vulnerable because they have greater incidents of smuggling than in other areas. If persons engaged in other areas are caught, they are subjected to detention for one year. This section provides for detention only in cases of orders made before 31st July 1987. This Amendment Bill provides for continuation of the provisions of the Section 9 in cases of orders which may be passed during the period of three years after 31st August 1987.

An objection has been raised by the Hon. Member Shri Amal Datta to the Ordinance promulgated in this behalf on the procedural ground that if the Government had waited till the Bill was brought in this Session—even if

there had been a break of seven days—what would have happened. I am afraid the smugglers would have had to be let off and the work done during these previous years would have come to nought. In trying to defend the freedom of the individual, he has in fact argued which is in support of the smugglers themselves! It is very surprising the way people oppose the actions of the Government.

In the case of persons who are detained, the authority or the competent officer who passes the orders has to make declaration that the person is guilty of smuggling or is likely to smuggle, that he abets or is likely to abet the smuggling or he is guilty of engaging in transporting or concealing or keeping smuggling goods in the near future. Provided such a declaration is made he can be detained for a period of three years. In the case of such preventive detentions, the opinion of the Advisory Committee under sub-section 1 of Section 4 of Section 22 of the Constitution need not be obtained. This Advisory Committee is meant to protect the freedom of the individual. But in this particular case, the opinion of the Advisory Committee need not be obtained if such a declaration is made by the competent officer.

It must be admitted that but for these provisions of this Act, the activities of smugglers would have been on a much larger scale. It is in that sense that the this provision has been described deterrent. It deters in the sense that but for it the activities would have been much larger. The objection to this provision on the ground that it violates the fundamental right of freedom is not correct.

Smuggling and related activities not only make it difficult to maintain law and order, they disrupt the economic life of the country. Because of these reasons, Entry 3 of List Three of the Constitution confers imposes on the Centre and States Legislatures the right to make laws on preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of the State, the maintenance of public order and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. That had some effect in saving the foreign exchange

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

or in reducing the potential scale of smuggling. This cannot be denied. But still, inspite of this Act and the vigil of our Customs authorities, it cannot be denied that the magnitude of the smuggling operation is vast. It has increased tremendously. It threatens seriously the law and order position of our country and threatens to disrupt the economic life of the community.

The beneficiaries of these harmful and concealed activities spread right upto the big villages or towns to cities of our country. Wherever there are jewellery shops or market of foreign goods, you can be sure that smugglers have spread their tentacles to these establishments.

15.00 hrs.

Recently because of the smuggled imports of narcotics and other dangerous drugs, such as, heroin and brown sugar even students in universities have fallen a prey to them. According to a recent survey 37 per cent of the students of the Calcutta University and 33 per cent students of the Delhi University have been afflicted by this malady. All this is happening because these drugs are being smuggled on a large scale and made available to the people at reduced prices.

Sir, among the goods smuggled gold is the most attractive commodity because of our traditional love for it and because of the fact that internal price of gold is higher than that outside by about Rs. 800 per unit of 10 gms. I think we could reduce this price differential by stepping up the production of gold internally and secondly we could have gold bank or gold unit trust which could undertake the supply of gold or gold units and return physical gold at a future date. That will make possible greater re-cycling of gold supplies within the country.

Sir, much can be said about the other items which are smuggled, such as, synthetic fibre, electronic goods, watches, etc. Perhaps ways can be found to make illicit

trade in these goods less attractive first by producing these goods inside on a large scale and secondly by reducing the price differential between the internal price of these commodities and the prices at which they are available abroad. Perhaps these methods would yield better results if used along with the provisions of this Bill.

So far as narcotics are concerned the only way is to educate our young men and women, wean them away and also use the provisions of this Act more vigorously. If we do all these things, I am sure, the Bill as amended will be in their interest of the community.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, I rise to support the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill. At the outset I support the contention which was raised by Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas that the definition which has been appended with Section 9, which is sought to be amended by this Bill, needs to be re-considered at the hands of the hon. Minister because smuggling of narcotics, electronic goods and gold have been possible and during the last three-four years in Punjab and Rajasthan the smuggling of arms from our neighbouring countries has been causing a concern and giving rise to terrorist activities in various parts of the country. In view of these circumstances the hon. Minister needs to re-consider the definition of vulnerable areas. The vulnerable area does not mean that speedier access to the country can only be possible from the sea. It can be possible through inland areas also, such as the border areas of Rajasthan and Punjab along the Pakistan border. Sir, you are quite aware of the fact that our para-military forces and Customs & Excise personnel are doing their best. In spite of that, valuable goods in large quantities have been smuggled into our country from other parts of the world through Pakistan.

So far as drugs are concerned, Pakistan is re-routing them through India. Opium, charas, hashish and smack are brought to

India. In Pakistan, a number of persons are engaged in this trade. It is also adversely affecting India. What is smuggling? Smuggling means import and export of commodities or gold, etc., into the country from neighbouring or other countries. That may be through the sea or inland routes. Here I will stress upon the Hon'ble Minister that Explanation 1, sub-clause (i) and (ii) should, as a matter of fact, be amended. There should be separate clauses. In the initial Act of 1974, there was a provision of sub-clause:

- "(iii) such further or other inland areas not exceeding one hundred kilometres in width from any coast or other border of India, as the Central Government may, having regard to the vulnerability of that area to smuggling, by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf."

Now, by amendment, you have narrowed down the distance from 100 kilometres to 50 kilometres. What is the reason and why you have done it? There was no need for narrowing it down. You should have expanded it. In the original Act, there was an explanation clause (ii) also in the case of any person detained under the preventive order. All the original sections and sub-sections appended to the "Explanation" have been done away with by way of amendments. I think the Hon'ble Minister will give due consideration to all this.

I expect that there should be amendments of a wider nature to cover up all the eventualities which have been experienced by the Customs & Excise Department as well as the para-military forces-BSF, CRPF or the Indo-Tibetan Border Police-posted on the border. They have got their own experiences to deal with the smuggling.

Sir, you want that drugs should not be smuggled into our country. At the very outset, it is very necessary that we stop production of drugs in our country. In my State of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and some other parts of the country, poppy plants are

being grown. From poppy, the opium is being produced. Unless you discourage the cultivation of poppy or opium in those areas, this menace of drug addiction cannot be eliminated.

There is the programme of the UNO called UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control. This body is giving funds to the countries where poppy, etc., are grown. Therefore, those cultivators whose income is based on poppy cultivation should be given some alternative jobs.

They should be given some alternative holdings or some other provision should be made for them so that they can earn their livelihood and give up this poppy cultivation. The hon. Minister should consider this aspect also and he should have provided for the drug abuse control as well.

Another point is drug addiction. Social Welfare Minister is here and she knows and has also given a statement to what extent the drug addiction has spread in the nation. There has been one survey conducted by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police under the supervision of Shri A.K. Kanth. They interviewed about six thousand drug addicts and they have come to the conclusion that majority of them were regular drug addicts and peddlers. If that is the situation in the capital of India, we can well imagine the plight in the other parts of the country. The other revelation is that all the persons who were interviewed were in the age group of 16 to 30 years. Thus, the younger generation is very badly involved in drug addiction and the hon. Minister has to very carefully consider as to how the drug de-addiction programme can be implemented, specially in areas like educational institutions, hostels and other similar areas where these drugs are sold, used and consumed.

Then, pumping in of the foreign money is one of the very important factors as regards the economy of our country. There are so many voluntary welfare institutions in the country. I have read about them in the newspapers. There is one such institution known

[Shri Ram Singh]

as *Lokayan*. These institutions function only on the foreign donations. As far as I know, these foreign donations, when these come to the country, even the Intelligence agencies cannot question the person concerned it to find out from where the foreign money has come. That cannot be enquired into. You, as the Finance Minister of our country, should give powers at least to the intelligence agencies of our country so that they can find out from which country that foreign cheque has been received. Who is the man and for what purpose has the money been sent to this country? It is not only this institution, there are a number of other institutions also, who in the name of social welfare activities, in the name of religion, and in the name of other benevolent activities, receive foreign money. How do you control it? It is causing not only concern, but it causes unrest, communal riots and other riots. This is all happening because of the pumping in the foreign money into this country. There should have been some effective measures in this Bill. The hon. Minister should provide it now by means of some amendments.

Lastly, whatever goods are being seized by the Customs indicates that the incidents of smugglings are increasing day by day at the border. Hon. Minister needs to take very harsh steps. Whatever provisions he has made are quite relevant. I suggest that the definition of vulnerable area may be reconsidered. There is no necessity at all. All the border areas of the country are to be equally treated. You cannot distinguish smuggling at Jaisalmer or Barmer border areas from smuggling in the borders in Punjab. All the persons are guilty of the same offence and they should be meted out with the same punishment.

Therefore, it is very necessary, in view of the fact that smuggling activities are increasing day-by-day. With these words, I submit to the Hon. Minister that he may reconsider it and suggestions which have been given may be incorporated whenever he comes again with the amendment in the present Act because it is the need of the society and

these amendments are very necessary for the welfare of the Indian society.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, smuggling in our country is not today's affair but it is continuing since long time back. To control the smuggling activities in our country and to keep a check on the smugglers, in 1974 we amended Article 359 of the Constitution and brought the Preventive Detention Act saying that some of the smugglers in the country are creating have for the economy of this country and so, we must keep a check on these people. In 1974 itself, we brought the COFEPOSA Act and in 1984 we again brought the same Bill and sent it for an ordinance to the President on the 2nd July. Today again we are amending the Section 9 of the COFEPOSA Act. The explanation of the statement given to the Bill is not very clear. The Minister said that some of the areas, particularly Gujarat, West coast, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are very vulnerable to the smuggling activities. We have no doubt about it, but other parts of the country like Indo-Nepal border, Indo-Tibet border and also the West Bengal, are equally vulnerable to these smuggling activities. I wish to refer to the 3 or 4 forms of smuggling that is going on in our country.

Very recently, there were so many seizures of gold that was being smuggled from Bombay. I congratulate the Customs Authority for seizing 1 Kg. of gold from the rectum of a person. It is very difficult but our Customs Authority has done it and finally that man was detained. Every year about 120 tonnes of gold is smuggled in our country, and gold smugglers are running the parallel economy in our nation.

Coming to the Polyester cloth, particularly from the Japan about 300 worth crores of polyester fibre is brought in our country.

The ball-bearings of worth Rs. 250 crores are brought to our country through these smuggling activities.

About 1 lakh people in our country are daily taking the narcotics like Opium and

Heroin. All these drugs are smuggled in our country and there are some religious sceneries in Delhi which are looking after all these activities.

I would like to know as to which section of this Bill is going to solve all these problems. The smugglers are bringing about 10,000 crores worth of goods, may be in the form of Polyester, Gold, or narcotics, into our country and are running the parallel economy. They are able to do away with all these activities only with the help of politicians.

A kingpin of smugglers by the name of Iqbal was arrested in Bombay and on the same day he was released. Which Section of this Act helped him to release, I would like to know from the Minister.

Secondly, some of the smugglers in Bombay during the day time are detained in the prison and in the night they are allowed to go to their residences. In the morning, they go back to the prison. Which section of the Bill is going to solve this problem? Sometime back in Tamil Nadu, a man called Varadarajan was arrested for smuggling activities. He was given the detention orders in Hindi. He did not know Hindi. He went to the High Court on the ground that he was given the detention order in Hindi and that he did not understand that language. The High Court gave a judgment that the order was not valid. I want to know as to which section of the Bill is going to solve this language problem. Finally, last year, one Central Minister's house was raided at one o'clock by one lady customs officer. At about two o'clock, one important officer, who is not working in the present Government any more, rang up and directed to stop the action that was being taken. The very next day, the lady customs officer was transferred to some other place. I do not understand this sort of double standards.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): It is wild allegation. He should substantiate.

SHRIP.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): He should not be allowed to speak like that. These are all wild allegations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mentioning names of persons is not allowed.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): It is a very wild allegation. He should either substantiate it or withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record to see if there is anything objectionable in it.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: We are bringing all these laws to conserve our foreign exchange. But when we see the foreign exchange reserve position, we find that there is not much improvement. If we see the foreign exchange reserves, we find that in 1979 the reserves stood at Rs. 6,000 crores. In 1984, it increased to Rs. 7,200 crores. In 1987, it is only Rs. 7,600 crores. Even though we have all these Acts and Bills, we are not able to improve the foreign exchange reserves' position. At the same time, we are also not able to stop the smuggling activities. We are not going to stop the smuggling activities in the country, just by bringing out amendments to Acts, or even new Bills on the subject. So, we would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is going to check all these activities and see that the economy of the nation will improve.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this piece of legislation. I stand to support the COFEPOSA (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which has been brought forward with the limited purpose of giving statutory validity to the ordinance already promulgated for preventive detention of any person who is engaged in smuggling activities in vulnerable areas.

Sir, the need for taking stringent action against such offenders cannot be over-emphasised. It is estimated that goods such as gold, textiles, opium, *charas*, and other intoxicants and narcotics worth about Rs. 12,000 crores are smuggled into the country every year. Apart from the vast damage caused to our national economy, this large

[Shri A. Charles]

scale inflow of narcotic drugs is ruining the future of several thousands of youth in this country. All kinds of narcotic drugs which are smuggled into this country are easily available everywhere. They are made available very close even to the educational institutions—schools and colleges—of our country. Our children without realising the seriousness of it, get used to it and gradually become slaves of this very dangerous addiction.

In Kerala, very recently, two instances have come up. In yesterday's paper—*Keralakaumdi*—a very leading Malayalam Daily published from the Capital city, a photograph of a university class room is given. There, these narcotic drugs are supplied. Even injections are being given. Surprisingly, just two weeks' back, from Kovalam—an international tourist centre—one foreign woman was arrested. Her identity was not known. She had a false Passport. She was trying to sell Charas. After medical examination, a shocking news came that she is afflicted with AIDS. So, immediately, she was taken to the Medical College Hospital. After interrogation, it was revealed that four persons of that town had even illegal connections with her. That has created a great furore. Sir, now you yourself can understand how this is ruining the very social structure and the life of our State. Therefore, definitely, we have to take very serious action to prevent these things.

In each and every newspaper, when we turn, there are news items that such goods worth several lakhs are daily being seized by the customs' officers. So, even a parallel economy is running. One of the reasons for this huge blackmoney is because of large scale smuggling. I share the feelings of one of the Members regarding the vulnerable area, which is defined in the Act. I do not think, it is sufficient to limit this exclusively for this area alone because especially in the border areas, the possibility of smuggling is more compared to other places. The goods may come from Pakistan, Bangladesh or for that matter any other nation, bordering India.

Sir, I am very much in doubt whether any serious action is being taken there. Because, from the statement of the hon. Minister, it seems that about 90 per cent drug addiction cases come from the vulnerable area alone. So my doubt is that no serious effort is being made in other areas to find out, who is the real culprit and to see that this drug trafficking is put an end to. It is reported that thousands of criminals accused of trafficking in opium, charas and other narcotics are convicted under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act but finally they are acquitted on minor technical grounds. Under the Act, one of the provision is that, when such a person is taken into custody, the report should reach his immediate superior office within 48 hours. Only for this lapse several thousands of accused persons who are punished in the Lower Courts are acquitted. So, there is a doubt whether accused have any connections with the officers so that they finally come out of the court, taking advantage of the loopholes. I think in Haryana and Punjab High Courts, several decisions have come and even strictures have been passed by the judges against the officers.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into these cases and see whether these officers could be punished for their lapses.

Lastly, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that these provisions should not be in any way misused. There are occasions when Customs Officers and Enforcement Officers charged with the responsibility of taking action on these, probably with a view to get illegal gratification harass people and they are in trouble. So, an appropriate administrative machinery should be laid down, so that any possible misuse of this Act is prevented.

With these suggestions, I wholeheartedly support the amendment now being moved with a view to giving validity to the existing provisions for three more years.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Thirty-Eighth Report

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Ali-
garh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your
permission, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the
Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee
on Private Members' Bills and Resolu-
tions presented to the House on 6th
August, 1987."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-
tions:

"That this House do agree with the
Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee
on Private Members' Bills and Resolu-
tions presented to the House on 6th
August, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES FOR
UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBAL PEOPLE—
Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now
take up further discussion on the following
Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh
Bhuria on the 16th April, 1987:

"This House expresses its concern
over the continued backwardness of
tribal people in the country even after
thirty-nine years of independence and
in order to prevent their exploitation
and uplift them economically, socially

culturally and educationally, recom-
mends to the Government to—

- (i) take necessary measures for proper
and effective implementation of
various tribal welfare schemes in
tribal regions;
- (ii) open more schools and adult edu-
cation centres in the tribal regions;
- (iii) give priority in employment to tribal
people in various Government
developmental schemes viz. con-
struction and other works under-
taken through the Departments of
Irrigation, Public Works, Forest
Development, Public Health and
Rural Engineering, etc. in tribal
regions; and
- (iv) purchase their forest-produce at
reasonable prices."

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr
Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolu-
tion moved by Shri Bhuria. In the Resolution
it has been mentioned that a lot of progress
has been made due to the efforts made and
plans executed in the country to remove
backwardness of the Adivasis. We have
marched a ahead from what we were thou-
sands of years ago. This has brought aware-
ness in the adivasi areas. As a result of that
awareness they have made efforts to march
on the road to progress. Even then we are
still quite backward vis-a-vis the rest of the
world. In order to remove this backwardness
in the adivasi areas, first of all we have to
construct roads for them to facilitate easy
movement. In the absence of roads the
hamlets of the adivasis remain isolated and
there is no communication or interaction
among them. Due to non-availability of
roads good teachers also are not able to
come to those areas. If good teachers do
not reach their areas, the condition of these
Adivasis in those backward areas will rest
at the very place they had been thousands of
years ago. The non-availability of roads
poses great difficulties for them in receiving

[Shri Mankuram Sodi]

education, because good teachers do not go there. Even if you are concerned about their progress and you may be spending huge sums on the plans for their uplift, but if good teachers do not go there, all our programmes connected with education will not be fruitful. Even now all your programmes are not fully implemented because due to non-availability of roads good teachers are not going there. When good teachers do not come they attend duty only for two to three days in seven months. When teachers attend duty for two to three days, how the students in the backward areas can receive their education? Due to shortage of roads, We are not able to make use of development programmes. It is, therefore, very essential that roads may be made available in the backward areas to facilitate communication. The producers in these places are facing difficulties due to this exploitation. The middle-men purchase the produces of small farmers at throw away prices because they are not able to market their produce due to non-availability of roads. They are being exploited in this manner. It is essential to construct roads in order to check exploitation. And now when attention has been paid towards constructing roads under the development schemes, the Forest Act came in the way. Due to the Forest Act, it is not possible to construct roads at any place because the roads pass through the forests. As a result, it has not been possible to construct even a mile long road. Under the provisions of this Act, neither can we dig the earth anywhere nor remove it. If at all the work of removing soil is done and work is done in the block inadvertently and if some of the employees of the block or the engineers say that there is no big forest and this village may be connected with that village they seize all the implements. In this way, the money provided to the various schemes by Government for development of any area is shown on paper only. But in real sense no work is being done. This is the situation at several places. This needs to be changed.

If an epidemic breaks out in any village and there is a hospital at the block headquar-

ters, no help is made available due to non-availability of roads. If at all the message reaches within 10 to 15 days, half of the village is wiped out. Therefore, keeping all these factors in view wherever roads are not available, it is essential to provide means of communication for the development of the villages.

The second problem is that of drinking water. We have not been able to provide as much drinking water as we desire and as envisaged in our programmes. A hand pumps has been provided taking the entire village as a unit whereas its mohallas are situated at a distance of 1 to 2 miles. The Government have directed that one village may be provided with one hand pump. Thereafter, the question of raising its number will be considered. Moreover, one of the conditions of providing a hand pump is that the village population should be 250 to 300. In our area, the number of villages comprising 250 to 300 population is very less. Therefore, hand pump is not installed in that village. In this way, even today the position of drinking water is such that people take water from rivers, rivulets and other such places. As a result, people suffer from dysentery and diarrhoea. The Collector sends his staff asking them to make on the spot visit and check it. Had roads been available, there is no doubt that it could have been checked to some extent. But due to non-availability of roads and villages being surrounded by rivers and rivulets, diarrhoea causes a lot of damage in these areas and a number of people die. Even today we have not been able to provide drinking water at several places. The Government have provided hand pumps in villages. But this provision also has not been extended to all villages. If people continue to drink water from rivers and rivulets, this disease will continue to spread every year after the rainy season resulting in death of children and people. It is, therefore, necessary that provision of drinking water be made available in every village especially in the villages in Adivasi areas and in that case the population of the village may not be taken into account. A hand pump may be provided to every muhalla and in this

case, population of the Muhalla may not be taken into account.

If you cannot provide a hand pump in every hamlet, then the aim of providing potable water cannot be achieved and people will continue to drink polluted water.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): I think it will be proper to provided a hand pump to every population of 100.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI: If you can do this, many people will be benefited. As I have already said, if this programme continues we will be able to provide potable water.

Now we come to medical help. In all the mini hospitals or block level hospitals opened by us, the doctors do not join their duty because there is no arrangement of board and lodging for the doctors. Therefore, when they do not join their duty there, people cannot avail the facility of medicines provided by the Government and the subsidy given by the administration is misused by the employees. People are deprived of the arrangements made for them. Arrangements should be made to attract more and more doctors so that the people are benefited. They should be given special allowances. If you send them there as a punishment they will not work wholeheartedly. First of all, you will have to improve the system. Many times it has been declared by the administration that good and willing workers will be posted in the tribal areas. But only those persons are posted there who are to be punished and as a result they commit all kinds of irregularities.

In our entire Bastar district workers were posted as a punishment under the IRD programme. Some of them committed many irregularities. They produced a fictitious beneficiary. Another person was asked to bring his bullocks for sale in the bazar on a fixed day. The fake beneficiary was asked to make a deal to purchase the bullocks and sign an agreement. Everything was fake. The seller came back with his bullocks and was given some money for his role. The fake

beneficiary was also given some amount and a fake deal was concluded in this way. When the deal has been concluded the beneficiary is called after four-six months and is asked to bring the head of dead animal. That head of a dead animal is produced as a proof for claiming the Life insurance and like this the procedure of insurance is completed and the money is divided among workers and fake beneficiaries. Those who are sent there as a punishment indulge in these irregularities. Advancement of loans is shown against fictitious names and subsidy is distributed among the employees. A committee consisting of MLA's was formed and after thorough investigation these irregularities came to light. Otherwise these would never have come out. the workers posted there as a punishment commit all kinds of irregularities. After sometime these officers and workers are transferred to some other place. They cannot be caught because no documentary evidence can be found against them. Steps should be taken to check these irregularities and then only development will take place there.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the private members resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria is a very important resolution. One third of the population of our country belongs to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. These communities are the back-bone of the entire development of our country and our future is also in their hands. All the family members of these communities are engaged in labour unlike other communities. there is no comparison of these communities with other communities. They are fully committed to the work of nation building. the feelings expressed in this resolution are true.

The hon. Minister has said that they will evaluate the extent of development made by these communities after independence. But it cannot proved by means of data. They had made the greatest contribution to the freedom struggle. Without their participation no movement can succeed. It is only after participation in the freedom struggle that it

[Shri Keyur Bhushan]

became the people's struggle and we got independence. Just now Mankuramji was talking about Bastar district. I want to relate a little bit of its history. Even before the 1942 struggle, the Scheduled Tribes of this area had waged a war of independence against feudal lords kings and the Britishers before 1011. They fought against them eleven times. But this region is still the most backward region. If these areas are not fully developed then the development of remaining 25-30 percent population will be meaningless. Will it be possible for the caste Hindus, who have taken upon themselves the responsibility to make progress without the advancement of the working class, 'harijans and adivasis. You will have to look after every aspect. It is these communities which have preserved the culture of India. They are still making great sacrifices to save our culture and heritage. We are not doing anything to protect that culture. As Shri Sodi has said, if a dam is constructed in their region, it is they who suffer because their entire land is taken over and others flourish at their cost. Will you consider their position that they make sacrifices for our development? Their economic condition is not satisfactory. We will have to pay special attention to it.

It is only in the adivasi areas that the mineral deposits have still not been exploited and the Government has every intention to exploit the minerals there. If the Government requires copper, mica or iron-ore, it can be taken from here and the requirements of the whole country can be fulfilled. But what will happen to the Adivasis? You do not think about them at all. The hon. Minister should get a survey conducted of the Adivasis at Bastar district. What percentage of the Adivasi population will get employment in the iron factory to be set up here? Not even one per cent of the tribals will be absorbed. Their land will be acquired but they will not be rehabilitated. Several industries are being set up in these areas and as a result their culture is being eroded. It is as if the hermits and the sages will not be there to protect the Sitas. What is happening is that the adivasi women are being abducted.

16.00 hrs.

Their land, property and culture are being attached. They should also be protected. If their songs, their dances are lost, then a significant aspect of the Indian culture will be destroyed. We will no longer enjoy their song and dance and it will be lost for ever.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The culture in the big cities is not Indian culture. The cabaret dances in the big hotels are shameful for our country. The happy family life is the most important part of our tradition and when it is destroyed our culture will also be lost. Just as universities are being established for the propagation of classical dances like Kathak and Odissi, schools should also be established for preserving our tribal culture. The Sculptors belonging to the hill areas of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh etc. are living under miserable conditions. Their art is vanishing gradually. Attention should be paid in that direction also. Their sculptures are valued abroad but they are facing starvation here. No one is prepared to protect them and their art. The Government will have to protect them. Only then we will be able to preserve their art.

We should also pay attention to their economic and social conditions. I want to make a few proposals about their economic development. Their economic well-being is dependent on the forest resources. Industries are being established in the forest areas. It is all right to develop these areas but along with it they should also not be deprived of their sources of income. They are more dependent on the forests than on agriculture. It is not only important to develop industries there but also bring about their development. It is essential to develop the forest produce scientifically. Its scientific exploitation yields good results in agriculture as well. For example, the cross-breeding of the fruit cheeku with 'mahua' a produce found in our

forests in abundance, results in enhancing the sweetness of the fruit and it will fetch good price to the cheeku growers, we can make further progress by scientific research in this field. Again there are many kinds of edible roots which can fetch good price outside but they are sold very cheap in the forest area. There is a fruit called Teekhur, grown in Bastar which people eat when they keep fast and these fruits are very expensive in the market. However, in the forests these fruits are sold at very cheap rates. We should help them in the farming of 'Teekhur' on a large scale and assist in making them get a fair price for their produce like Char, Tendu etc. We should not allow the cutting of even one bush of these fruits because the forest dwellers possess one bush each as their own. They will take care of them and if we are able to make them get a fair price for the produce they will become well-off by owning just a single bush each.

Again, we will have to see as to where their agriculture land has gone. In Bastar and in other areas, I have seen that the land in the Terai region has passed off into the hands of the zamindars and the tribals are in possession of barren, rocky land where water also cannot be retained due to their steep slopes. I want to request you to ensure that the fertile land in the Terai region is restored to the adivasis. The people who had gone there as traders have grabbed all the fertile land. The poor inhabitants of the forests have shifted to the hill areas. Even if they eke out a living in the hill areas, still they have to come down thousands of feet to fetch water. Such is the condition of their lives in the hills. It is our duty to supply water in the hill areas and make arrangements for a bund in the Terai region and help in making the lands in the lower regions fertile by ensuring the smooth flow of water from above.

Apart from this, we will have to make special arrangements for their education. They are exploited from all sides and as a result their economic condition is critical. 'Chironji' seeds are grown there in abundance and they are bartered for salt in these areas. 'Chironji' seeds are very expensive

but in the hill areas their value is the same as that of salt here. 'Chironji' seeds sell at Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per kg. in the market and in this way they are doubly exploited. I want to request you to make arrangements through cooperative societies or some other means to ensure that they get a fair price for their produce and that they are able to get articles of daily use like salt, kerosene oil etc. at the rate at which these are available to us. The Government should set up centres in these areas where they can sell their items and also get other articles in exchange.

Similarly, it is also essential to spread education in these areas. Shri Sodi has stated rightly that imparting education in the Adivasi areas has become a problem because teachers are not prepared to go there due to non-availability of the basic amenities. Therefore, the children in the Adivasi areas are deprived of education. I want to request that only ashram schools should be opened in these areas. If a large number of ashram schools are opened, it will enable a large number of children to get education. In addition, arrangements should be made for the board and lodging of the teachers in the schools. It is important to accelerate the pace of the work done in this regard as the pace of this work is very slow at present. The areas of Bastar is equal to that of the whole of Kerala and Shri Arvind Netam was one of the first advocates from this area. Today, if we count the total number of advocates from Bastar then we will be able to find hardly 40 or 50 of them. Similarly, the number of doctors is also very small. If this is the situation after 40 years of independence then you can imagine that it will take thousands of years to educate the entire population in these areas. However, if this work is taken up on a war footing then we may get the desired result. The pace of the work has to be accelerated, if we want to enter the 21st century, and all the facilities of education must reach there and the teachers should get all the facilities so that they are able to give their best.

Mr. Chairman; Sir, I had submitted earlier that our culture is being destroyed. You will be surprised to know that before independ-

[Shri Keyur Bhushan]

ence when the tribal areas were included in the Princely States, outsiders who went to work there were compelled to learn the various dialects of these areas. These dialects were understood and spoken by everyone in these areas. But unfortunately, after independence, these dialects are vanishing. The Adivasis now have to master the languages of the outsiders because they have to serve in their homes as servants to earn their living. What a misfortune the masters are becoming servants and the servants are becoming masters. The local people are forced to learn the language of the officials who come here to earn their daily bread.

Their languages and dialects have found place in our literature and in our vedas. But today there is no one to protect them. Therefore, we want to submit to the Minister that the tribal dialects like the Haldi, Gaundi, Maria-Maria etc. in which culture spanning Thousands of years is enshrined will have to be preserved, otherwise our ancient culture will be lost for ever. Their songs have to be set to tune in order to preserve them. You will have to protect these ancient and great traditions. Otherwise, the foreign culture which has invaded our country and is destroying our culture will destroy the tribal traditions as well. No trace will be left of it. What is happening today? Attempts are being made to destroy the foundations of India culture and also the culture of the adivasis. If we tried to find out traces of Indian culture it will be found in the adivasi culture. To save such a culture we must make economic, educational, social and cultural progress. The development made in these fields will be a measure of the development made by India. If the culture of the adivasis, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes is lost. There will be no one to appreciate and understand this culture and make others appreciate and understand it. You will have to preserve this heritage. As regards the scheduled castes, if we evaluate the way of life of this community, will we find that the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar have been implemented? Gandhiji also had chalked out 19 point pro-

gramme in which the development and service of the adivasis, harijans and the lepers was emphasised but we have not made any progress in this matter so far and not much attention is being paid towards them. Even if they have made some progress somewhere, there is no change of attitude towards them. Even after 40 years of independence, the educated persons from these communities have to live a life of humiliation and disgrace and naturally they think only of rebellion.

What was that concept which took shape in 1932 and was known as the Poona Pact? What were the visions of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi? They believed that disparities will be removed within a period of 10 years but when we see the same even after 40 years, we cannot help feeling concerned about it. If we are not able to fulfil the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi even after 40 years of freedom we are not fit to be called Indians. Today also we have such temples where the harijans are not allowed to enter. They are physically assaulted if they attempt to do so. If it touches your heart, then you should ensure that the practice is stopped. I want to repeat it again and again that the temples, maths or gurudwaras where everybody cannot freely enter and offer prayers have no right to be called a place of worship. Until everyone is allowed to enter the temples our laws and social system are of no value. We must ensure that all are able to enter the temples with dignity. Of course, a harijan can enter a place without disclosing his identity but he cannot do so after revealing that he is a harijan.

Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Gandhiji had said that the country will develop and progress only when the two societies merge in the manner in which sugar mixes with milk and makes the milk sweeter. Only the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes have the capacity to mix with other communities. Which other section can really make such a claim? However, there are two sections which can make such a claim. We want to request the upper castes to take pledge in

the name of Mahatma Gandhi and Baba Ambedkar to treat everybody as their own and march together towards progress. If we fail to do so we shall never be forgiven for it. The powers of the world intend to destroy our culture and balkanise us. We should make efforts to remove these shortcomings. Today's proposal is based entirely on these points. I want to request that the work done by the Welfare Ministry in regard to the economic, social and cultural development of the Harijans and Adivasis should be evaluated and steps should be taken to accelerate the developmental work.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the proposal of hon. Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria. The economic condition of our Scheduled castes and Tribes is very poor and they form the weaker sections of our society. We have made efforts to improve their economic conditions and we have achieved some measure of success. But the condition of the adivasis and the Bhils is the worst today. The adivasis as well as the Bhils live in the forests. However, the Bhils are found in the desert areas as well

It has often been seen that the adivasis are allotted the worst type land and that they have been serving the feudal lords traditionally. I do not know about other states but in the state of Rajasthan they have been serving the feudal lords for ages. These feudal lords have given them the worst pieces of land and it is the main reason of their backwardness.

I am one of the members of the Parliamentary consultative committee. Today a number of programmes for alleviating poverty are being implemented. Our Hon. Prime Minister wants to eliminate poverty and that is why he has initiated many programmes for alleviating poverty. On finding that the benefit of these programmes is not reaching the poor he toured Madhya Pradesh to see the situation for himself. Subsequently, he went to Rajasthan to see the condition of the poor people. Under one of the programmes, wheat was supplied at the rate of Rs. 150 per

quintal and rice was supplied at the rate of Rs. 185 per quintal. It has benefited the poor people considerably.

Today the Adivasis are finding it difficult to get loans. If they get the loans easily and on time then fair economic condition can improve substantially....They do not take loans from the banks. They approach the zimandars who exploit them after lending them money. You can see such situations in my constituency and in other constituencies as well. They do not get the loans for the purpose for which they require them. That is why they borrow money from the money-lenders and are caught in their net.

It has been seen that the adivasis consume excessive liquor and marry several times. In our Udaipur area, most of them have 3 or 4 wives. Therefore, it is essential to bring about reform in their society. The person who spoke before me also said a lot about making social reforms, which I fully support. If you want to uplift the poor adivasis, they must be weaned away from their drinking habits. If they do not stop drinking, then their economic condition will not improve. As regards other social reforms, bigamy should be prohibited. And if we are able to bring about their social reforms, they will not resort to bigamy.

They will have to be engaged in other works. People belonging to scheduled castes in our area have taken to cottage industries and have improved their economic conditions in this way. But the adivasis do not take to cottage industry or learn any skill either. If they wish they can undertake the job of weaving. When people belonging to scheduled castes can do this work why the people belonging to scheduled tribes cannot do this work? But do they not take up this work. In Rajasthan these people are not engaged in avocations such as spinning or weaving of handloom cloth. If at all they undertake farming, they do it on a very small scale. They are also not adept in agriculture. They will have to be trained in agriculture. There is need to train them about the forest produce i.e. above the fruits grown

[Virdhi Chander Jain]

in those forests so that they may improved their economic condition.

So far as schooling is concerned, Ashram schools have been opened. But the fact is that teachers are available at 75 per cent places. There are no teachers in 25 per cent places. There are no compounders in 25 per cent places and no doctors in 50 per cent. places. I am of the view that until and unless you give some special allowance for the desert and hill areas, no teacher, compounder or doctor will be prepared to go to those areas. Now the prevailing situation if that is anybody is to be transferred, he is being sent to desert or hill areas. In this way, it is we who are punished. As a result there has been no uplift of the Scheduled Castes.

There is one more peculiar situation in Rajasthan. There is no I.A.S. or I.P.S. Officer from among the Bhils, who are in fact adivasis. If at all anybody has become such an Officer, he belongs to the Meena Community. I do not understand how the Meena Community, who are Zamindars, have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Their conditions is far better than that of Jats and Gujars. In the district of Alwar and Sawai-Madhopur district they have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. They corner most of the benefits, but the Bhils, who are poor and who ought to have got these benefits are denied these benefits. Some Meenas live in Mount Abu. They are chowkidars. Previously, theft and robbery used to be their occupation. In fact, they are adivasis, but they are not getting any benefit. They remain deprived of this benefit. On the other hand, those Meenas, who are Zamindars, whose economic condition is far better and live in the districts of Alwar and Sawai-Madhopur corner these benefits. I had raised this issue in the committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I had expected these people to raise their voice? The benefits which ought to have been received by these poor tribals, do not reach there and other people who actually do not belong to Scheduled Castes but have been deemed to be so avail of these benefits. In this connection, I would request

the hon. Minister to order an enquiry to find out their economic condition. If it is found that they are not entitled to the benefits being availed by them, they should be made ineligible for the same. If you do not do so, it is an injustice to those people who belong to scheduled castes and who are very poor. We have prepared integrated Development Programmes for the removal of poverty. We say that within a period of 5 years, we have been able to raise 11 per cent of the people above the poverty line. I do not agree with it. There has been no improvement in their condition, on the contrary the poor have become poorer. What are the reasons therefor? One of the reasons for this is that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not observe the Family Planning norms so much so that even the high officers belonging to these communities do not observe these norms. If they do not follow the Family Planning norms it will not be possible to eliminate their poverty: If poverty is to be eliminated, we shall have to adopt Family Planning. For this, the congress workers and social workers will have to implement these Family Planning Programmes with vigour. Then only can poverty be eliminated. Otherwise, it cannot be eliminated. Whatever programmes we may prepare, whatever development programmes we may chalk out, no programme will be successful unless the Family Planning Programmes is implemented properly. We will have to achieve success in it. Then only can we eliminate poverty.

With these words, I would like to submit that the people belonging to scheduled tribes.....(*Interruptions*) family planning is for all. But these people do not follow it. Therefore, I say this as a special case. It has been found that the poor produce more children and the rich are generally not blessed with children. They long very much for a child. This is the situation. The people belonging to Scheduled Tribes are very poor. Therefore, I made a mention of it. I want that poverty and unemployment should be eliminated from our country. And efforts should be made to solve the problems of the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes. They may also get the benefits of reservation.

With these words, I support this Resolution.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman Sir: When we look at our tribal population we have the experience of a variety of emotions. We are thinking of perhaps a primitive people, a people who add to the picturesque quality of Indian life. We are speaking of a brutal existence; but the tribal India has a beauty of its own. We are speaking of a people who are poor by material standards; but they live on a land which is perhaps the richest part of our common heritage.

Sir, after the dawn of independence, out of mixed emotions—perhaps out of a sense of gratitude to our ancestors—we felt indebted to the people who were the original inhabitants of India. Perhaps, as a matter of compassion, we, who call ourselves civilised, felt drawn towards those whom we consider to be under-civilised or primitive. Perhaps stirred by the great emotions of equality that was nurtured by our independence movement which conceived of India as a family of equal members we decided that the backward among us; that the tribes among us; the poor among us and the weaker sections of our society shall enjoy protection. We have provided for this in the Constitution and the Directive Principles of State Policy and with your permission I would like to read out just to remind ourselves what we promised to our brethren in the tribal part of India. I quote:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Sir, we promised them protection from social injustice and from exploitation but they are still subject to social injustice. They are still subject to all forms of exploitation. We promised them that we shall promote their education and economic interests. If you analyse

Indian society today the tribal India is still among the poorest of the poor and among the most exploited sections of our society. If you look at it from the educational point of view you will find—despite the tall talk about the Special Component Programme in our latest Five Year Plan—they still remain among the most backward educationally and perhaps with the lowest level of educational and material facilities for their advancement. If we just take a measure of what has been done on the ground, the number of roads constructed per square kilometer or take a measure of the number of educational classes made available to them on per thousand population you will find by any parameter they remain among the most backward sections of our society. My humble point, therefore, is that we have not fulfilled the promise we made by our tribal people. That is a fact that we must admit today before we can make any advancement towards the fulfilment of those promises and towards the realisation of the vision come through.

I find also in the Constitution there is Part X and Part XVI. In Part X we talk about the scheduled and tribal areas. Under Article 244 come Schedule V and Schedule VI. I will come to the distinction later but the primary fact is that here again we have to district approaches. Schedule VI gives a far greater measure of autonomy thus and a far greater possibility of self-development than Schedule V. But neither Schedule V nor the Scheduled and tribal areas have come into existence, for example, in my State of Bihar in which Jharkhand is largely a tribal area I do not think that we have yet constituted in a real practical sense any scheduled area especially for tribal development except in Assam. There, as you know, the experiment really failed. It is a measure of the failure of that experiment that finally dis-integrated and seven sisters have come into Assam their own and more are struggling to come into their own because we have not been able to work out a *modus operandi* under which these ethnic units could make progress within the framework of these same States. This is failure of the Constitutional idea. Therefore, we must go into it as to why we have tried to skip from the delimitation

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin], which we ought to have done of the tribal areas in the real sense and given them greater authority over the course of their development. Why have we denied them that? It is this denial which is the crux of the problem and not whether we have allocated a crore more or a crore less towards these so-called development programmes. So what is the issue, therefore, in my mind it is that these tribal communities need, desire and demand an autonomous development. We must admit, every such sub society in a social system has its own rules of development, has its own social dynamics. You cannot put them on a forced march against their will. You must provide them with the necessary conditions in which they can develop organically and evolve, as a whole, at their own pace, with their own momentum because they know what momentum would do. No sort of whipping would do. No sort of coercion would do. You will have to provide them with conditions and facilities which are important and, at the same time, give them this power to decide the course and quantum of development by themselves. This is what I call autonomous development.

Here we come across one problem that I am conscious of. We have certain tribal communities which are dispersed over a wide area and inter-mixed with a variety of other people. On the other hand, you have concentrations of a particular identity over a piece of land. There is a more organic relationship between man and land. Therefore, an essential principle of human living the territorial imperative comes into operation. These people, whom we have sometimes regarded as an object of pity or an object of reform, also feel this imperative sense of attachment to their land. Because they are backward, therefore, in any bargain they are likely to be at the receiving end. In any social transaction, they are likely to be exploited. Therefore, they need to have a far greater measure of control over their land and resources than we have allowed them so far. This is their precise complaint. This is what breeds bitterness. The distinction arises between the locals and the outsiders. The outsiders are looked upon as predators

and as people who have not come to benefit the local people. They have come there primarily to benefit themselves at the cost of the local people. This leads to a higher level of social tension than what was already implicitly present in the situation. In a way, I think, we have tended to disregard these sensitivities.

Sometimes we have taken the plea that these areas and these people have to be integrated. Nobody is against integration. But many societies, many sub-societies, which are at a different level of development, are afraid of assimilation. They are afraid of losing their identity. They are afraid of being de-tribalised. They, therefore, become antagonistic to the forces of change. They resist the onslaught of outside cultures. Here, to my mind again the nation, as a whole, has to reorient its vision. What vision do we have? What our vision of the future India do we have? Do we have monochrome or polychrome vision? Do we want a garden full of colourful flowers or do we want flowers of the same colour and one specie only? Do we want diversity or do we want uniformity? If we are really committed to the Nehruvian concept of unity in diversity, which is the essence of Indian culture, then in that case, we have to grant that right of diversity to our tribal people also without any hesitation at all. Let them develop their own culture. Once secure, in their own self-interest when they shall come together as the citizens of a larger country, a patriotic sense will grow in them. The need shall not have any compartments or any water-tight partitions between them and the others. There shall be social security. There shall be cultural inter penetration. But again in its own ways, not in the name of the shibboleths of national intergation which is being forced upon them really in terms of total assimilation.

Sir, I must mention that in these Schedules V and VI, we have talked even of their personal laws; we have talked about inheritance laws; we have talked about village institutions. But in practice they have been shattered particularly in the States where the tribal identity has not been recognised just as in Bihar. That is why you have got a rising

level of tension.

Again, Sir, in the field of economics, as I mentioned to you a while ago, any analysis, any economic census will prove that the tribal population is still among the poorest of the country.

They are among the most deprived and the most exploited. They, in my view, should have the first claim on the resources with which the nature has endowed them in their areas, for example the forest wealth, the mineral wealth, the water wealth and the power wealth. These are the four essentials that are there and because of the low concentration of population, perhaps much more can be derived in an economically useful sense, but all these resources are being exploited. Their grievance is whether it is in Rajasthan, whether it is in Madhya Pradesh, or whether it is in Gujarat or Bihar, you go and talk to them and they will tell you: "Yes, our areas are being developed, but not in our interest. Our areas are being developed, but not for us. We are not the beneficiaries of development." We have a very peculiar situation in which we find tribal population putting themselves physically against the process of development. They will not allow a factory to come up. Why? Let us go into these reasons. Why is this refusal on their part? Why is this reluctance and resistance on their part? This would continue unless we understand that psychology.

To my mind, the essence of their psychological perception would be that unless we develop that particular land, that particular region, that particular area primarily in the interest of the people primarily who live on it, there shall be no real democracy. I do not wish to give you the example of a part of our country which is today under fire, the hills of Darjeeling, which has been so much in the news. There are so many personal ambitions, personal aspirations and personal interest and the power factors are also involved. But the two basic factors remain. Whatever is being done for development of that region is not being done through the people of that region. When they go into any Government office, from top to bottom, they

find aliens. They think that they are not the masters of their destiny. They do not have the levers of powers in their hand. The officers and staff whom they consider to be outsiders.

Secondly, they have a cultural complex. Their language is not being given due recognition. Therefore, from the economic, I came to the educational factors. In our Constitution, we made yet another categorical promise.

We did recognize fourteen or fifteen national languages of India, and at the same time, we said that every child would have the possibility of learning his mother-tongue and learning through his mother-tongue. Any child psychologist or educationist will tell you that the process of learning is expedited, is made faster, when a child learns through his mother-tongue and when the child commands one language, then the process of acquisition of second language is also faster. With the linguistic base, which can only be the mother-tongue, any child can really take advantage of the educational process. This is the verdict of psychology and the verdict of educational method, and yet we have in our mind the creation of a sort of unilingual culture and we have tried to impose that upon them to the detriment of their languages. Under the imperialist Raj, languages which were dialects were developed into languages and the languages which did not have a script were given a script. We have the example of the Soviet Union, where the language of a few hundred thousand people got equal status and got an opportunity to develop it self and it gets recognition in education, in administration and as vehicle of development. And here we try in a sense to detribalise the tribals through the process of education, which is forced upon them. My plea would be that in order to give them a sense of confidence, our entire approach in the field of education must also change. Not only that, it should be more basically changed. We have said that in this resolution that there should be more schools. We should also see to it that the education meets with their approval, desire, self-perception, accords with their cultural

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

personality and is not antagonistic to their existence as community. My plea would be that the educational process must also be looked into.

Education leads me to the problem of employment. This is not only a problem, if I may say so, of tribal areas, we have a large number of people unemployed throughout the country. Everywhere we have these pressures of the local people, of the resident people. The question of domicile comes in and I have sympathy with it because what is the point in having, at the clerical level or at the menial level, people who are transferable throughout the country. There is no point in it. If a factory is being established somewhere and if local workers are available, they should have the first claim. If there is a Central Government establishment and there are clerical or menial posts are created, why should not the local people, who through the process of education are enabled to claim these positions, be given first preference. Of course, I do recognise there is a certain level of policy planning. There is a certain level of higher management, for national management there has to be a some sort of pool, a pool in which every section of the community, every part of the country, every region of our nation contributes. But that can be limited only towards the policy planning level. At the working level, at the grass-root level, perhaps the Administration will be more efficient, more effective, there shall be less gap between the people and the administration if to a large extent this principle is followed that as far as possible the local people should have preference. It is coming in its own way; you cannot refuse it. Whether it is Maharashtra, Karnataka or Jharkhand, it is coming. It is better to work out a national policy instead of this to come through a process of agitation. Let this be recognised that at the first level the jobs will be filled by local people, at the second level the jobs will be filled within district; at the third level perhaps within the region and only at the fourth level they will be filled at the State or at the national level:

I would not like to take more of your time.

I feel that the way we have gone about in the last 40 years, the new tribal elite that has come up, it has not been able to provide a catalyst for the development of the tribal society. The few who come up, of course they get their place in the national system, they get stuck up and disperse throughout the country. The youngmen are up-rooted, the educated elite is displaced from their area and instead of devoting themselves to the development of their own people whom they understand best they who can be our real instrument for a transformation, are dispersed and on the other hand, as I mentioned a little while ago, non-tribals are concentrated in the tribal areas which as I said, breeds the bitterness and a certain reactions. So, the employment policy must be changed.

Sir, my suggestion is that we should think in terms of developing new political institutions and carry out slogan of decentralisation to its logical limits. I am not only for the application of the principles that are already there in our Constitution, the creation of scheduled areas and tribal areas and clothing them with real responsibility and a large measure of autonomy, I am in act pleading for the whole country. No outside force can transform a society and this applies to a nation as much to the village or a region. You must allow a local will to develop for change, for reform, for transformation and, therefore, you must give them power. You must give them resources. This is where decentralisation must be made into a reality. Our whole political structure must be decentralised. Power must go down to the level at which people should decide whether they want a road or a school or where resources are on their command. They can hire and fire the people whom they have to engage for their services. As it is, a citizen feels, whether it is a tribal village or an ordinary village, helpless against the local doctor, banker, policeman, local authorities, revenue collector, local teacher, who are all employees of a very distant far of State on whom he has no control; whether they work or don't work, whether they deliver the goods or not, whether they treat the people with equality or whether they treat them, as I said, as an

object of pity or as an object of ridicule, whether they have any commitment to development or they don't have any such commitment, whether they are only financially motivated or whether they have a social purpose behind their service. There is absolutely no love lost, at the grass root level between the people and the Administration. This is true of India as a whole, but this is much more true of Tribal India. And this dichotomy must cease. Unless it ceases, no amount of planning will transform the tribal society or the backward regions of our nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the time allotted is over, is it the pleasure of the House to extend it?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. Please extend it by three hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for debate on this is extended for three hours. You may please continue.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My second suggestion is that the big difference between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be reviewed. A uniform pattern for the administration of tribal areas should be brought about. We should apply it equally in all parts of the country. In fact, if we had done so, this disintegration of the Eastern Region of India would not have taken place other many disintegrations could be avoided. What I am thinking about, Mr. Chairman-and I am thinking aloud-is that we should have a system in which you do not have a two-level federation, but a three-level federation, where you have a micro state within the ambit of a larger state. And each of the micro states has a life of its own and cultural and social personality of its own with certain built-in safeguards for the economic, cultural and social interest of the people of that particular region, whether it be in terms of regulation of entry and settlement of outsiders, whether it be in terms of transfer and ownership of land and its resources or whether it be in the management of forest wealth and mineral wealth. Sir, even a constituent unit of the Union of India like Jammu

& Kashmir, or even a big State like Assam wants such safeguards, Jammu & Kashmir is not prepared to part with Article 370 and no force can make the people of the State part with it, until they develop a sense of security. Therefore, in this interregnum, you will have to think in terms of giving sufficient protection even to the ethnic groups that are found in various parts of our country.

In the field of social and cultural evolution. I would plead in one word that we must universalise all our schemes of welfare. Let there be no limitation based on numbers. Anything that the State has resources to do for the people, it must do for all without any distinction. We have adopted, for example, the National Education Policy, and we made a promise to our children to provide free and compulsory primary education upto the age of fourteen. It should be fulfilled. We have promised that there will be a primary school for every 500 people. Let that be so in Tribal India also. But I am afraid Sir that Tribal India shall not get the attention and the priority that it deserves. Again the people who matter, the people who shout, the people who demonstrate, the people who hold the keys of the kingdom in their hands, the people who control the legislature and the governments only they get their share and our backward sections of areas remain backward. Our deprived people remain deprived. Unless we make an institutional reform, I do not think that we can do much for the tribal people.

With these words, I support the Resolution as it stands. But I feel that much more intensive thinking should go into the question of development of Tribal India and the betterment of the tribal people and in evolving measures for the integration of our backward people into our national society this must be taken up as a matter of national priority.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am extremely thankful to you for extending the time for this debate and also for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate on the Resolution brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Dileep Singh

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

Bhuria. This resolution is regarding the simple, straight forward, honest and brave people who have been facing the adversities of life all on their own. The resolution is very thought provoking and it focuses attention on four very important aspects of development with regard to the tribals of our country.

Since our Constitution came into being, not only has it enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy of our Constitution, but the Government has also been making allocations through various five year plans for newer and more concerted efforts to improve the lot of our tribal people.

17.00 HRS

If one goes through the plan documents, one sees that higher allocation, higher emphasis and also administrative machinery geared to that has been set into motion. But the fact still remains that the resolution brought by my friends, Mr. Bhuria also has a lot of validity because notwithstanding all the legislations, all the steps taken by the Planning Commission, by the various action groups, by the various study groups, working groups, the lot of the tribal still remains unchanged in lot of spheres of activities. It is therefore very laudable on his part to focus the attention of the House. I do hope, the Government and the hon. Minister will cooperate with the hon. Members and accept the spirit with which this Resolution has been brought. Because in spite of our administrative and economic measures we have taken, the fact still remains that the tribals are an impoverished lot. As my friend said and also the distinguished speakers before me also enumerated that the tribals do form the poorest of the poor of our segment of the society and people living below the poverty line.

In this context, I would just like to quote from a study made by a very eminent journalist, who has been with *The Times of India* and other well-known newspapers and whose special field of specialisation is on the study of tribals. He had been to Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar,

Rajasthan, Gujarat and other predominantly tribal areas. The name of the book is "Tribals-The Island of Deprivation." It is a very recent study. It begins with a forward, which has also been written by a Advisor to the Planning Commission, who is an eminent person in the study of the subject of tribals. He got a Doctorate also. He is an serving officer of the Government of India so I would not like to take his name. But suffice to say that he was an Advisor to Planning Commission and he still remains as Secretary to the Government. This book says:

"Geographically, island is an isolated place of land from the main land. But in the context of society, it indicates alienation of people from people. It unfolds another world of miseries sufferings, wretchedness, drudgery and poverty, surrounded by oceans of oppression, deprivation, exploitation and prosperity."

This book took more than three years for its compilation. A study was also conducted in various parts of India, has very lucidly, very logically, and very clearly brought out some of the oppressions and the sufferings of section of our population known as tribals. First is the indebtedness which brings in an atmosphere of constant fear, where power drunk money lenders, who interests are upheld and promoted by arrogant bureaucrats leads to other forms of exploitation culminating in the loss of land in 90 out of 100 persons. Land is the only asset which these poor tribals have. Landlessness signifies distitution. In the tribal world, it means de basement of a humanbeing.

The second is landlessness and land alienation

Land alienation, whether by legal or illegal means-although legislation has been passed, although land ceiling laws have been brought in, and land reforms have been brought in-which earlier on was due to greed and mischief by immigrants, has now taken on serious proportions, where even laws are being bent, and illegally the tribal is forced out of his land and his possessions.

The third is industrialization. This also intensifies and adds to the alienation of land, and transforms the tribals into landless labour, or as industrial proletariats. The tribal land, grabbed through legal and illegal means, thus adds to the sufferings and destitution of this impoverished section of our society.

Industrialization also leads to a certain influx of migrants, who also introduce non-traditional, urban habits and cultures, including crimes: murders, dacoities, gambling, loot and boot-legging. In an areas refreshingly free from molestation of women who hold their heads high in dignity, today the order of the day is sexual exploitation, rape and flesh trade. These are the gifts of modern society and the influx or ingress of immigrants and modernity.

A proud culture is now being devalued and debased through an assault on the sterling qualities of the tribal, viz. innocence, honesty, frankness, laughter, fun and happy human relations. These are now being replaced by vice and vulgarity.

Then the fourth, ironically, is the survey of lands and settlement operations, including consolidation. This, apart from helping the tribals, has led to dispossession, landlessness and resourcelessness.

This is the question we have to ask: Is it in our national interest? Today, our industrial policy both at the Centre and in some of the States which follow the policies of the Centre, offers rapid industrialization in backward areas, where huge nucleus plants are put up, mother plants which give rise to ancillary industries, medium industries and small scale industries, with the hope of taking prosperity to the rural and backward areas.

My State is also one of the victims, and the hon. Deputy Minister also comes from an area where Asia's largest aluminium plant is coming up, viz. NALCO. The alumina plant is located in Mr Gomango's constituency, and the smelter is located in my constituency. This is a Rs. 2400 crores plant.

The same is the case with the Rourkela Steel Plant. I am sorry the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines is not here. I would have had the benefit of his presence here. When these two plants came up, they not only uprooted the tribal population from there; they are not only exploited, they were not only made into destitutes, their livelihood, their vocations were taken away. They were illiterate; they were simple folk. They did not have the requisite qualification—education or experience-wise, and the aim of taking these big industries there was to help in prosperity, so that it would arrest the influx of the rural people into urban areas. None of these things has happened. On the contrary, we have impoverished and made into destitutes and drones people who were at least standing on their own legs.

Not even one percent of the cost of the project is being spent on rehabilitation. Should we not now ponder and see that wherever such type of gigantic projects with the aim of bringing in socio-economic progress are coming up, should also take place in cognizance of the fact that rehabilitation is an important integral factor, because this gives rise not only to economic problems but also to sociological, administrative and political problems; and as one of the hon. members said, it leads to social tension. I can not understand, with such gigantic projects and with such high capital costs, they are not even willing to help in peripheral development; they damage roads, bridges and culverts by bringing in heavy machineries. Those roads, bridges and culverts are not meant for that type of heavy traffic. But, simply, they point black refuse to help.

Not only that, I know, last year I had raised an issue here in Parliament itself. In NELCO, eight tribals fell down from a scaffolding. A vehicle was not made available to carry these eight tribals to the hospital in ANGUL, which is less than 5 kms. But if an officer suffers from influenza, toothache a vehicle will be ready to take him to all the way to Cuttack Medical College, which is 75 miles away. This I had said last year and I say it again without any fear of contradiction.

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

The fifth point he has mentioned is about the question of bonded labour. About 80 per cent of the bonded labour come from the segment of our society known as SC & ST; and the Scheduled Tribes or the tribals being simple and illiterate, being disciplined and being committed to an etho of having given a word, sticking to the word, are the exploited. Sir, this study has cited three examples. One is Bhawani-Patna in the District of Kalahandi in the State of Orissa where the author says, "Coarse sarees has to be distributed before these bonded labourers could come out their dilapidated huts." It is a crying shame seeing the amount of expenditure we are spending on various developmental projects in the country. This is a state of affairs where people cannot come out of their dilapidated huts because they do not have the means, and this is their sorry plight. He also cited another example of the UP Himalaya, the hilly areas where *serfs* for several generations now have to go through the shameful state of selling their flesh in the *bazars* of Agra, Merrut and Delhi. The women are the worst sufferers, who are vulnerable to, what I may say, MCP (Male Cahuvinistic Pigs).

The third one was in Medak, Andhra Pradesh. He has also given the examples of other States. I would not like to take too much of the time of the House, but the fact still remains—nowwithstanding the laws, the land ceiling laws, the land-reforms laws, the programmes for the weaker sections. It is only a couple of years back when there was an acture femine. The Ministry of Food and civit Supplies and the Ministry of Finance under the instruction of our Prime Miniser, had a package programme for supplying cheaper food materials for the weaker sections of the society to the ITDP blocks and the MADA area. It was then found that most of the ITDP blocks did not have the officer in charge of the ITDP blocks. That means they were headless organisations, where there was no coordination, there was no responsibility and there was no accountability and it was all *Ram Bharose*. So, immediately in December 1985 the State Governments had to be told that they must post officers in the ITDP

blocks so that the cheaper food for the weaker sections of the society, the package plan for which was endorsed by Parliament here could be worked our so that the impoverished population can be saved from starvation and distress.

Having given you the salient features of this study, I would like to give a few points for thought, or food for thought for the hon. Minister and the Ministry. Is it not high time that these programmes which we have been following, which we have been strengthening both financially and administratively, at least in documents need a thorough review as to their implementation?

Since we have a new Ministry of Human Resource Development, which encompasses education, training, the cultural aspects as well as the physical, welfare and the physical health aspects, family welfare aspects, is it not high time that we had an in-depth look into these aspects implementation. That is one.

How are our Ashram schools and Kanyashrams working? Are they adequately equipped? Because, over the years we have seen Districts Collectors, SDOs, BDOs when it was envisaged in 1957, the National Extension Service blocks, they were provided some staff but that staff still remains unchanged whereas there are multi-farious activities and responsibilities which have been given to those officers. So, are these Kanyashrams and Ashram schools for tribals properly equipped? Do they have proper class-rooms? Or are they still having the Scandinavian style of temporary living sheds? Because in my own constituency, but for the timely help I got from our Dy. Minister Mr. Giridhar Gomango the Ashram School in my constituency would be having those tribal people comprising five districts of Orissa living in huts and bamboo sheds, temporary houses. It is only due to the timely help I got from him that they have got at least a *pucca* house over their head. But do they have water facilities? Do they have blackboards? Do they have the wherewithal for their education? Do they have security there?

Second is the training. Do they have any vocational training? We are trying to take away their livelihood by spreading industrialisation and development? We are uprooting them. Are we equipping them? Are we preparing them to face the world? They were following certain traditional practices. We are taking away those traditional practices, their means of livelihood. Are we giving them any alternative source of livelihood or not?

The Human Resource Development Ministry is in charge of having cultural centres in various parts of the country because it wants to keep the regional culture, it wants to give a forum for the culture to flower and develop. It wants to give a forum and an opportunity for the survival of culture and art, which is fast decaying and dying out. Would the Ministry now think whether the traditional art and craft centres be put predominantly in the tribal areas, where they could not only have production centres, but also training centres to upgrade and improve their skills, because some of the skills which are dying out will have a chance for survival. Just like the Project Tiger for safeguarding our ecology and environment and the entire Flora and Fauna, a time bound programme for this Scheme is necessary.

In the case of culture, it is quite different. We have Bharathanatyam, we have Kathakali, we have Odissi, where the artistries who actually participate are one or two and the whole audience acts as spectator. Whereas in the tribal culture, the entire community takes part. That only keeps the culture going, because it is participated by the entire community. Have we given them a forum? Have we taken any steps to see that this culture is not polluted or adulterated by the so-called modern culture? I am not, for a moment, suggesting that we should encourage such type of culture such as shifting cultivation, which destroys the very habitat and the environment, in which the tribal people live. But, we can certainly help the traditional culture, which keeps them bound together as a community and as a society. We should also give them better types of education. Instead of Jhum cultivation, they

can get a better yield from the land.

Another question which has been haunting me is Sir, why is it that even after 39 years this is the fortieth year—we have not produced people like Sri Jaipal Singh, who was a very distinguished former member, who led the Indian Hockey Team to its first success in the year 1928. Late Jaipal Singh is revered Member of this House—an able Parliamentarian and a distinguished Barrister, who had held the flag of India high. Is it something wrong with IQ of our tribals? Have we not had people like Late Mr. Karthik Oraon, who never stood second in his life in any technical examination, whom even the British thought that he should be good for the British Railways, Mr. Karthik Oraon had a distinguished career in the British Railways and was a distinguished Member of the Council of Ministers here and a very able Parliamentarian.

Today we have distinguished people from the tribals—Shri P. A. Sangma, one of the ablest Ministers and a very successful Advocate. We have our Union Deputy Minister Shri Giridhar Gomango, who has been representing his constituency from the year 1971, and who is an authority on the aspect of the tribal people, and who has enlightened the Houses of Parliament on the problems of tribals. We have Shri Arvind Netam another former Deputy Minister of Sports and a Member of Parliament who has represented the State of Madhya Pradesh. Why is it that when we have had so many, still the tribal education literacy is remaining where it was? We must ponder over, we must see, we must investigate and we must come up with corrective steps, if we have gone wrong somewhere.

Sir, another problem which has also been haunting me—I read in a book while I was in the Public Accounts Committee Tour that the tribal population has come down over the last decade by one per cent. One per cent means seventy seven lakhs.

This 77 lakh is at a time when the population of India is growing by nearly 2 per cent.

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

what is the reason? Is it because our health and family programme is a tremendous success among the tribals? Or is it because of the fact that tribals have been de-scheduled? I do not think that is so. Then what is the reason that the tribal population is not growing comparative to the rest of the population? Has there been some study to find it out? Is it due to mal-nutrition? Is it due to environmental problems or ecological problems? Is it due to biological reasons? Is it due to bio-technology? We must look into this aspect also.

Talking about de-scheduling, some hon. colleagues have also mentioned names of certain tribes which are described in certain States by various nomenclature. I would like to mention only four tribes because I know of two myself. One is the tribe of Kora. In some States it is known with the spelling Kora. In my area it is known as Koda. In Orissa they are not considered as tribes, whereas in Madhya Pradesh and certain other States they are considered as tribes. Same is the case of Kalanga. In Madhya Pradesh they are considered as tribals whereas in Orissa they are not considered as tribals. Same is the case of Kuruwas. In Karnataka they are not considered as tribals whereas they are considered as tribals in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Same is the case of Banjaras. They are considered tribals in some States, criminal tribals in some other States and not considered as tribals in yet some other States. For the last seven years from 1980 till date I have been having correspondence with the Home Ministry. I have seen at least six Home Ministers. My correspondence still goes on. Only last week I spoke to one of the hon. Ministers from the Home Ministry. Committee after committee has been set up. I have got a file which is about two inches thick. They say that they are asking the State Government; they are consulting the State Government about it. A committee of Secretaries has been set up. Then a committee of Ministers has been set up. As the saying goes 'when the Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling', it has taken me seven years. I am my distinguished predecessor who rep-

resented my constituency, must also have taken up the same problem. 40 years in a nation's life are not much but in a tribal's life it is a generation. when the same tribes are getting facilities, when they are getting other governmental aid in other States, they are being denied the same in Orissa, because the committee cannot decide whether they should be treated as tribals. It is not the fault of the Government of Orissa. Government of Orissa is pressing for it. The definition of a committee as described by a wise crack is 'a group of persons who decide you cannot do what you had already decided not to do'. I do not know how long this Committee will go on. But these tribal people have been deprived of their facilities which are enshrined in the Constitution of India. The Government of India wants to help them; the Government of Orissa wants to help them but the Committee is not taking any decision.

These are the people who, during natural calamities like drought, floods and cyclone, are the worst victims. these days, press is galore with such new items. Everyday when you open a newspaper you find the news item captioned 'spectre of drought', 'shadow of drought', 'worst floods', 'worst drought' and 'tribals dying of starvation', which is quickly denied by the State Government no matter of what colour or hue the State Government is. Right from Kashmir to Kan-yakumari or to Andaman & Nicobar Islands, every State Government will deny that there is any starvation death. Some State Governments will say that it is because of over-eating. But the fact remains that these tribals out of impoverishment have been eating roots and tubers which are sometimes poisonous and are due to prolonged malnutrition-either dying of meningitis or gastroenteritis leading to death. In our own State, Press reports say that in Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani, which are predominately tribal areas, there are starvation deaths, some numbering them in thousands, some are saying 500, some are saying 600. I shudder to give any credibility to these reports because the State Governments are denying it. But the truth is somewhere in between. Whether it is starvation deaths, whether it is

meningitis or whether it is gastroenteritis, the fact is that the tribals are dying, and specially in an age group between 18 and 35, which is not an age group to die. We can understand infantile deaths where mortality is from zero to five, but these are fully grown people, in the pink of health, pink of manlihood or pink of womanlihood. What is the reason? Have we tried to find out? Have we taken any preventive action because prevention is always better than cure? Our young and dynamic Prime Minister has been sparing no efforts in going to these tribals areas. He has visited Madhya Pradesh, he has visited Rajasthan, he has visited Orissa, he has visited Kerala, he has visited Tamil Nadu, in 1985. After that, crash programmes were put in. After the Prime Minister's visit, there were certain Government instructions that officers and staff who will be posted in tribal areas should be the best, the cream of the bureaucracy, the cream of the administration. Have we found out whether the Prime Minister's instructions are being followed by the various States? Are we posting the best officers? Have these officers taken their families with them because a tribe basically is a unit? He likes to have his entire family as one unit. Have their children gone there? Have they tried to learn their language? Have they tried to learn their culture? Do they assimilate in their culture? Or are they behaving like Moghul emperors? These are things which we must find out because the Prime Minister has taken his precious time from his other duties and has taken the trouble to go to these places, sometimes at the risk of his life. If you have seen the TV serial, when he went to Orissa, his jeep nearly capsized. But what is the follow up action after that? Why are people still dying in these areas which the Prime Minister has visited in September-October 1985? Is there any monitoring? Is there any effective reviewing of what is happening there? Have we tried to look into the ITDP and the MADA areas, the socio-economic problems of the tribals, because every month or every quarter, MLAs and MPs are supposed to attend these MADA and ITDP meetings? They give various suggestions there. Are they being implemented? The views reflected by the

MPs are a reflection of the problems of the tribals. Are they being looked into?

While talking on socio-economic factor of the entire thing, it is rather paradoxical. Most of the tribal areas are richly endowed naturally. Most of the forest wealth, most of the mineral wealth of India is located in the tribal areas. How is it that there is poverty amongst the richly endowed areas? Have we found out whether development has reached them? Have we found out that the money which we are giving for their development is actually reaching them?

Before I conclude, I would only like to say that it is not enough to have legislation, it is not enough to just make certain financial allocations....what is necessary is an integrated and systems approach with effective monitoring and reviewing which should be able to take corrective actions immediately on identifying a problem. The administrative machinery which is there in the ITDP Blocks and the MADA areas there is no co-ordination at the moment. There is no co-operation. There is no accountability. Some heads must roll if tribals suffer. Thank you very much.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANÇO): Sir, I would like to intervene at this stage to give some points concerning tribal development as well as the Resolution moved by Shri Bhuria wherein he wanted that Government must take some concrete measures in regard to tribals economic development, education, employment opportunities. Above all, he laid stress that expert advice should be made available to the tribals.

The hon. members to-day as well as the previous day suggested very good points on different aspects of the tribal development. All those points have been discussed and debated. Government has also taken decision on those points. Such things have been seen in the policies, programmes, adopted by the State Governments as well as the Government of India since First Five Year

[Shri Girdhar Gomango]

Plan upto the Seventh Five Year Plan. I am not challenging the views of the Members what they have shared. But honestly you can say since the First Five Year Plan upto the Seventh Five Year Plan, the measures taken in this regard by the Government, have been to uplift the weaker sections of the population.

Sometimes we differ in regard to implementation and allocations made for the tribal development. In democratic set up be difference in certain respects is not unusual. But we have to take decision to give proper direction towards development. Therefore in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the first time the Government of India took decision to have a new type of developmental approach for the tribal development which we call tribal sub plan approach.

Shri Shahabuddin said Tribal India. I differ with that word. He may be thinking, presuming, that Muslim India type magazine Tribal India. He referred to scheduled area. Yes, we have scheduled area. That area are demarcated where certain rules and regulations framed by the Government of India will be executed in those areas to protect the tribals from money lending evils, alienation of land and other exploitations which are generally found in the scheduled areas. Sir, there is a system followed according to which the Annual Report is submitted to the Government of India. Though the reports are not submitted to the Government within the stipulated time, the reports do come to the Ministry and they are in turn submitted to the President. Recently, we issued a set of guidelines for the Administration to deal with the tribal area. It is a part of the administration work to reflect and follow the guidelines for the tribal areas and their development. I think that this set of guidelines will go a long way in the new line of approach in the implementation of various tribal developmental schemes. The main thrust and emphasis will be made on the State Governments. A number of policies such as Personnel Policy, Excise Policy, Forest Policy, Education Policy, Allocation Policy, Industrial Policy and the new Education Policy for tribals will

be incorporated in the Five Year Plan and the guidelines will be framed for their implementation. My friend Shri Singh Deo was referring to the National Education Policy I may point out here that we have discussed all the policies and they will be covered in the Five Year Plan.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI (Fatehpuri): May I know from the hon. Minister what the percentage of implementation is?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I will come to that point afterwards. Now, all these policies are there for tribal development. Then we initiated the Tribal Sub-Plan approach. The tribal sub-plan scheme is basically an area-development approach as also tribal development approach. If you go through the Plan Outlay of the previous Five Year Plans, you will find that for tribal development, in the First Five Year Plan the allocation was Rs. 19 crores only, for the Second Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 42 crores, for the Third Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 50 crores, for the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 75 crores, for the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 1182 crores and for the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 5123 crores. The estimated plan outlay for the tribal development in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 10,500 crores. Here, there are two types of allocation One is the allocation made by the States for the tribal development schemes and those schemes are implemented by the States and the welfare of the tribal people is looked after by the States. The second part of the allocation is made by the Centre for the various tribal developmental schemes in the country. The fund allocated by the Ministry of Welfare for the development of tribal areas is to be spent for that purpose. So, the contribution of funds towards the development of tribal areas in the country coming from all Sources including Central Ministries works out to Rs. 10,500 crores during the Seventh Plan. So, the fund allocation is made for this purpose. But so far as the implementation part of the schemes is concerned, I would like to deal with that. Now, there is a need for creation of a new Ministry for the Tribal Welfare and their development.

I will just elaborate on this point later. We are now planning to have a new type of policy in order to remove the discontentment prevailing among the tribal people. They feel that proper development is not taking place in tribal areas. Keeping all these factors in view, the BPE has issued new guidelines, to be followed by the Central Government in regard to the public sector undertakings. But what will happen to those projects and undertakings which come under the State Governments? We are therefore examining some of the laws passed by the different States as also their guidelines and the guidelines issued by the DPE so that a National Policy could be framed for the rehabilitation of the tribal people. At the moment the Ministry is examining this important subject.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: I only want to ask the Minister one thing. He is talking of planning and thinking. We would like to ask him to be more specific about achievement, which they have made.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: About the achievements, I am coming.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: After all, the discussion is only for the welfare of the tribal people. The Minister himself is a tribal man. We would like to know, in his own State, what development he has made.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am coming to that.

The Welfare Minister has stated in the House regarding SC & ST Commissioner. This is another achievement. The Commissioner Office has been strengthened.

The hon. Member who has moved the resolution has focussed the attention of the Government on TRIFED, national apex body and ensuring minimum price for the forest produce as well as identifying the produce in which the tribals are interested. This is the apex body. Apart from that, project-wise quantification is being done. That is a very important component of the tribal sub-plan because the money which is being allotted has been increased. So, we review

all those development plans. Unless the money is earmarked project-wise, the money cannot be spent properly. What we have done is, we have got a number of approaches. One is ITDP. Second approach is MADA. Third approach is cluster one. Fourth one is micro project. Fifth relates to dispersed tribals, for the benefit of those who are living outside the tribal area. They should be covered under Special Central Assistance and State plan. Therefore, project-wise contribution is needed. Unless the allocation is made for the project, for a particular period, its implementation will be very difficult. Therefore, there are two lines of approaches which we have initiated in the Plan period. First is, single line demand which is relevant for tribal development. Some States have already adopted it and some States are yet to adopt it. The second one which is most important in implementation is, unless there is single-line administrative structure under one ITDP authority, the officers who are working under ITDP will not be accountable or answerable. Therefore, what we are thinking is of one umbrella approach where officers who are working under ITDP should be responsible to a particular authority. There will also be decentralisation of authority in respect of allocation and there will be administration at the project level, so that the deficiency could be identified and removed. If there is no implementation, how the money will be spent? The question arises, whether the money reaches the people or not. When we review, we find that unless the project is indicated and the money is allocated for that particular project, the project will not be implemented properly. This is a new approach we have adopted. The most important thing is project-wise account which the hon. Welfare Minister has already indicated. We are presuming that the State would indicate the State Plan outlay which is earmarked for the Tribal Sub-plan for the various projects.

The last part of my point in which everybody seems to be interested is, that money is there, but implementation is not proper. Who will implement it? Therefore, the new 20-point programme is very relevant here. The new 20-point programme is a guideline

[Shri Giridhar Gomango

to the nation. That guide line is not only a guide but also the line of approach. There are sub-points which indicate how to reach the destination, how to achieve the goal. There is Point No. 11 which is for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is very relevant because that talks about protection to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): The hon. Minister is drinking water. In the meanwhile may I put one question? They are supplying water into the river Ganga. But how many have been despatched to heaven?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Water flows in the river Ganga. The water does not reach the heavens. Ganga is not in the heavens. It is in the Puranas.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talk please. The hon. Minister may continue.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Point No. 11 of the 20 Point Programme is relevant for the S. Cs and S. Ts because it gives the right to protect the SCs and STs.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he needs your protection.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I don't need any protection. I will manage. Point No. 20 of the new 20 Point Programme-on which we lay emphasise-is very relevant not only for the S.Cs and S.Ts. but also for others.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, when we are discussing about the tribal development, none from the Opposition is present.... (Interruptions) We are concerned with this. Our concern must be recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Mr. Minister, please continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, not only Point No. 20 of the 20 Point Programme is relevant for the SCs and STs but the other 19 Points of the new 20 Point Programme is also relevant. What that Point No. 20 says? It says: a responsive administration. What does it mean? It means simplification of procedure and that procedure is financial procedure as well as administrative procedure. Then, there should be decentralisation of authority which should be at different levels viz. at the national level, State level and it should, in turn, extended up to the block level, which is the unit of development. The next component is: enforcing accountability. Government will not enforce accountability. That accountability has to come from the implementing agency. The next component is that of monitoring from the block level to the national level. Here, I would like to say that money is important for everything. But money will become less important, if there is no monitoring. So, monitoring should be done right from the field level. We have to do it from the field level so as to ensure proper implementation of our policies and programmes. Unless that is done, I think the development as well as achievement of any policy or programme in our democratic set up-which we want to have-will not be achieved to the desired level. The other important component is that of redressal of public grievances. This should be entrusted to a particular department. This redressal of public grievances has been indicated in the 20 Point Programme, which is very relevant. It is relevant not only for SCs and STs but also

for others. In this connection, I would like to suggest that it is relevant for all the Ministries, Departments in the Government of India as well as in the States. At the end, I would like to come to tribal development...*(Interruptions)* Regarding tribal development, hon. Members elaborated it and they have made indepth study of it. I have to answer all the points raised by them. I will try to answer them. They know well that whether that answer is correct or not. They also know in which way the answer will come because truth is truth. I know it.... *(Interruptions)*. Here, I would like to say one thing. We have done something and what we have not done yet, that we may do it in future. But it is not correct to say that it will not be done. It is not the case.

The next important component for the tribal development is: approach, allocation, attitude, administration, appraisal and achievement. Approach means-the psychological approach as well as right approach for the tribal development which we are ensuring now. Then allocation means adequate allocation and it is not piecemeal allocation. The thing is attitude. Attitude means it must be a positive attitude. Administration-single line administration. Appraisal-timely appraisal. Achievement-not only monetary but also physical.

The last one is implementation. We all say that the plan is very good, the policy is very good, but the implementation is wrong. Who are responsible for it? In a democratic set-up, implementation has to be reviewed at different levels, and we, elected representatives, should be involved in the implementation part of it. The bureaucratic set-up, starting from the national level....

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: You were talking about elected representatives. Do you involve them?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: We have involved them in the Committees, at the Block level, at the project level....and district level.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: It is only on paper.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: They are members in the project level Committee. But whether implementation should be given to them or not, that is left to the Planning Commission and the Government of India to decide. 'Involving' means, the Members are there in the Committees which are there at the project level. But who is implementing? The officers are implementing. We are not the implementing agencies. *(Interruptions)* If we want implementation, then we have to develop the infrastructure for implementation. What is the infrastructure for implementation? With these, I will conclude. One is interpretation; the second is intention; the third is implication; the fourth is impact; the fifth is interest. These are components which are not money-components but which are components of the mind. These five points are very important for the development and upliftment of the tribal population. When we talk about infrastructure, these things are to be taken into account. The money-part is important, but the mind-part is also needed. I conclude my submissions by making this request to my friends. Tribal development is not a simple matter that we decide then and there; the implications and the impact are also important.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by hon. Member Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria in the House. So far as the spirit of the resolution is concerned, it is justified and is intended for the development of the tribals. The objectives for which the resolution has been brought in the House are very laudable.

At the same time, there are no two opinions that the Government have done a lot of work for the development of the tribals and spent huge sums of money so that they may come at par with the rest of the society,

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Pandit Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken active interest in this regard. Our present national leaders are also taking active interest in the development of the tribals. It is also a fact that different kinds of Plans were formulated in our country for their uplift, but as has been told by Shri K. P. Singh Deo, our achievement either in practice or in theory has not been as per our expectation.

There is no doubt that our Government is allocating huge sums of money for the development of the tribals. A 20 point programme has been chalked out for their development. A number of other schemes like the I.R.D.P., R.L.E.G.P., D.R.D.A., N.R.E.P., have been launched and necessary provisions made in the constitution of India, such as (1) Maintenance of Ethnic Identity, and (2) Preservation of the Areas are two important provisions. Despite all these, we will have to pay a little more attention towards the people in the tribal areas, because the problems of the tribals is not of general nature. Their tradition, culture, customs and dress are all different.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue on the next occasion.

Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

17.58 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Thirty-ninth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to present Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): This shows how much interest the opposition has in the development of tribal and others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Poojary to lay the Paper on the Table.

18.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE *CONTD.*

[*English*]

Notification under Customers Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 285/87-Customs and 286/87-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to synthetic tracks and artificial surfaces imported under the "Scheme for Laying Synthetic Tracks and Artificial Surfaces" of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library see No. LT 4577/87]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 10, 1987/ Sravana 19, 1909 (Saka)