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Friday, August 14, 1987
Sravana 23, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Friday, August 14, 1987/Shravana 23,
1909 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU Sir the Monsoon has come

MR SPEAKER I think the tempers will be cooler today

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Sir look at the impact of animated discussion on drought

MR SPEAKER I am one with you on that score It was the thing which was

2

affecting me so much
Shri B D Patil

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Deployment of Army in States

*264 SHRI D B PATIL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of times army was kept in readiness and/or deployed in 1986-87 and upto 10th July, 1987 to deal with law and order situation, State-wise, and

(b) the duration of such development in each case?

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 Statement is given below

STATEMENT

S No	States/UTs	No of times army was kept in readiness		No of times Army was deployed	
		1986	Upto 10th July 1987	1986	Upto 10th July, 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	—	—
2	Assam	—	1	1	—
3	Bihar	1	1	—	—
4	Goa	—	—	1	—
5	Gujarat	—	—	1	1
6	Haryana	—	—	3	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1
8.	Maharashtra	1	—	—	—
9.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	2
10.	Mizoram	—	—	—	1
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	1
12.	Punjab	1	—	9	—
13.	Rajasthan	1	—	—	—
14.	Tripura	—	—	1	—
15.	Uttar Preadesh	—	1	1	4
16.	West Bengal	1	1	5	—
17.	U T Delhi	2	—	2	1
Total		8	4	24	21

Duration of aid rendered for maintenance of law and order during 1986-87 (Upto 10 July, 1987)

Sl No	Year	State	Place	Duration	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1986	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	28 March 1986	30 March, 1986
2	1986	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	9 July, 1986	—
3	1986	Assam	Karimganj	21 July, 1986	24 July 1986
4	1986	West Bengal	(a) Darjeeling (b) Jaldhaka (c) Kalim-pong (d) Darjeeling (e) Bijonbar,	27 July, 1986 27 July, 1986 27 July, 1986 23 Sept, 1986 13 Oct, 1986	3 Aug, 1986 3 Aug 1986 3 Aug, 1986 24 Sept, 1986 17 Oct 1986
5	1986	U T Delhi	(a) Delhi (b) Delhi	25 July, 1986 6 Dec, 1986	29 July, 1986 7 Dec, 1986
6	1986	Punjab	(a) Amritsar (b) Fatehgarh Churian (c) Gurdaspur (d) Pathankot (e) Batala (f) Taran Taran (g) Batala (h) Hoshiarpur (i) Khanna	27 July, 1986	28 July, 1986
7	1986	Harayna	(a) Ambala (b) Yammina Nagar (c) Jagadhri	29 Oct, 1986 30 Oct, 1986 30 Oct, 1986 26 July, 1986 26 July, 1986 26 July, 1986	— — — 30 July, 1986 30 July, 1986 30 July, 1986

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	1986	Goa	Madgaon Area	21 Dec, 1986	22 Dec, 1986
9	1986	Tripura	Amarpur	25 Dec, 1986	27 Dec, 1986
	Total aid provided during 1986 = 24 times				
10	1987	Nagaland	Zuneboto	6 Jan, 1987	—
11	1987	Mizoram	—	7 Feb, 1987	24 Feb, 1987
12	1987	Uttar Pradesh	(a) Meerut (b) Meerut (c) Rishikesh (d) Dehra Dun	19 May, 1987 1 July, 1987 8 July, 1987 9 July, 1987	23 Jun, 1987 5 July, 1987 14 July, 1987 10 July, 1987
13	1987	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	27 June, 1987	30 June, 1987
14	1987	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	8 July, 1987	12 July, 1987
15	1987	UT Delhi	Delhi	7 July, 1987	14 July, 1987
16	1987	Haryana	(a) Hissar (b) Sirsa (c) Fatehabad (d) Rohtak (e) Yamuna Nagar (f) Jagadhri (g) Mandi Dabwali (h) Kurukshetra (i) Karnal (j) Panipat	8 July, 1987 8 July, 1987 8 July, 1987 9 July, 1987 9 July, 1987 9 July, 1987 9 July, 1987 9 July, 1987 9 July, 1987 9 July, 1987	10 July, 1987 10 July, 1987 10 July, 1987 10 July, 1987 13 July, 1987 13 July, 1987 10 July, 1987 10 July, 1987 13 July, 1987 10 July, 1987

17. 1987	Meghalaya	(a) Shilong (b) Shillong	17 June, 1987 9 July, 1987	24 June, 1987 17 July, 1987
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SHRI D. B. PATIL: Sir, from the reply, it is very clear that the tendency to deploy army for maintenance of law and order is on the increase. This is a very vital and important question so far as the morale of the army as well as that of the police force is concerned. It has been stated in the reply that in 1986-87, the army was deployed 24 times and in 1987-88 it has been deployed upto July 10, 21 times. That means there is a lot of increase in the deployment of army. As the issue of deploying army for the maintenance of law and order is very delicate, it should be given a serious thought. It is the primary duty of the State Police force and other forces, especially meant for the purpose, such as Central Reserve Police Force, to maintain law and order. So, we will have to think seriously about the frequent use of army in maintaining the law and order. But, our experience is that if the army is called frequently to maintain law and order then the image of "enemy" built in the minds of army personnel will be damaged, if not destroyed. This is in the sense that the army is supposed to deal with enemy and not with civilians who have no arm and other things. Even though there are riots, even though there is the question of law and order, army is not expected to meet such type of situations and they are not trained in that way. They are mentally and psychologically trained to meet the challenges of the enemy. Because of the frequent over-deployment of army in the maintenance of law and order, and also if power to raid and search the houses of people is given to the army to imprison the people, there is a danger that army may be delineated from a large section of the people I would cite one example...

MR. SPEAKER: No speech

SHRI D.B. PATIL: This is very important, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It might be important. But you should come to the question I cannot allow you to go on speaking like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Patil you start by saying, is it a fact?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the Question-Hour, Mr. Patil.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Sir, the case of deployment of army is very important. In 1955 in Baroda the army was deployed and it was stored twice there.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken 5 minutes, so, please put the question now

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Sir, is it not very serious? Army is being challenged.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: I will come to the question.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Originally in the Constitution, the Centre was not authorised to deploy army personnel for the maintenance of law and order...

MR. SPEAKER I will pass on to the next question, irrelevant

SHRI D B. PATIL Sir, I would like to know from the Government, whether more deployment of army will not be made though I know that the Government is deploying the army as far as possible...

MR. SPEAKER If you know it, then there is no point in asking

SHRI D B PATIL May I know whether the Government will re-think about the question of frequent deployment of the Army?

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the number of 21 which the hon member has quoted, appears to be large. But, if he will kindly look into the statement, the deployment in Haryana is shown as 10, but in actual fact what it means is that between the 8th of July and 13th of July in respect of the same situation, army was deployed in 10 different places. In a manner of count-

ing, it is being counted as 10, but really the number is large because army was deployed in Haryana in one transaction over a period of four days. And army was deployed in Meerut on four different occasions.

Secondly Sir, the policy of the Government is to discourage requisition of army assistance by the civil authorities, unless the situation is beyond the control of the police. This policy is strictly followed and I do not admit the suggestion made by the hon. member that army is being deployed indiscriminately.

SHRI D. B. PATIL: It is the primary duty of the police and the special police forces of the States and the Centre to maintain law and order and to deal with other related matters. But it is the common experience of everybody that the PAC in Uttar Pradesh is accused of partial attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned about the experience. Will you please put the question?

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Sir, everywhere in the State, the special forces that are created to deal with law and order situation are accused of partiality. Therefore, will the Government think of creating an independent and impartial force in the States and at the Centre also?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Central

Police Organisations are an independent police force and they are made available to the States.

Vacant Posts in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration

*265. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts class-wise and department-wise that are lying vacant in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration for (i) six months (ii) more than six months but less than a year (iii) for more than a year; and

(b) what action to fill up these vacant posts has so far been taken by the Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Necessary steps like placing requisitions with the UPSC or the Employment Exchanges as the case may be, in case of direct recruitment and holding the meeting of the Staff Selection Board or the Departmental Promotion Committee in case of posts to be filled in by promotion, have already been initiated by the Administration to fillup ban-free vacant posts.

STATEMENT

Vacant posts in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration

Name of Department	Upto six months Classification of post				More than six months but less than a year Classification of post				More than a year Classification of post			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Public Works Deptt (Irrigation Div)	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	02	06	01
2 Dy Conservator of Forest	—	01	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Co-operative Deptt	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Social Welfare Deptt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—
5 S D S C D-II (One)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	—
6 Field Publicity Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
7 Rural Dev Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Mamiatdar/Land Reforms Office	—	01	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	03	—
9 Dist Inds Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	03	—	05	—
10 Industrial Trg Inst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	06	02
11 Associate Town Planner	—	—	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Public Works Dn —II	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	01	—	01	04	01

13.	Public Works Dn. -I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	07	05
14.	Education Deptt	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	10	—
15.	Excise Deptt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	06	05
16.	Chief of Police	—	—	54	04	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
17.	Chief Medical Deptt	—	01	05	—	—	—	—	06	05	01	01	01	04	—
18.	Development and Planning Office	—	—	—	—	—	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Administration Office	—	01	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	—
Total		—	05	76	06	01	—	16	01	10	14	84	19		

Note 1 54 posts (Group 'C') have been created very recently (April, 1987).

2 43 posts (33 in Group 'C' and 10 in Group 'D') are hit by economy-ban instructions and cannot be filled up.

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: From the answer, it can be seen that the number of posts lying vacant in the small Union Territory is so large. Mr. Speaker Sir, you are well aware that the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is predominantly a backward area here 82 per cent of the population consists of Adivasis. I want to know whether it is a fact that due to vacancies in the categories of specialists for a long time, in Silvassa Cottage Hospital, the patients are referred to the Government hospitals in Valsad district in the State of Gujarat. If so, when will these vacancies be filled up, because the poor Adivasis have to spend from out of the money meant for their day to day expenditure on food, etc. to go to outside hospitals from Silvassa?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: As already given in the statement, the total number of posts in Dadra and Nagar Haveli in different groups is 1,999. Out of these posts only 25 are in Group 'A', 58 in Group 'B' 1,510 in Group 'C' and 406 in Group 'D'. The total number of posts vacant is only 232 and out of these 232 posts, 87 are vacant for less than six months. So far as the difficulties with regard to specialists in medical service are concerned, we have already asked the UPSC and the Union Territory Administration to solve these difficulties immediately within a month or two. We are taking immediate action and these posts will be filled up in a month or two.

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Does the Government intend to have an administrative set up, consisting of the Administrator, Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary, Development Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer, common for both the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu? If so what is the present state of this proposal?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. member himself is aware of these things and he came and met us also in this regard. For Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, one post of Chief Secretary

and one post of Finance Secretary are being proposed separately.

The hon. Member and also the people of that area presented a demand. Therefore for the three districts of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, we are having three District Collectors so that the administration can be very efficiently run.

So we are taking all these steps.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is a very small place which is situated in an area of 48 square miles. In that whole area 150 posts of police, medical officers, etc. have not yet been filled up and it is just running. The reasons given are that the direct recruits are not coming and also there is the problem of Employment Exchange.

These are all known reasons. I would say it is only negligence. Because it is a very small area, nobody has got time to look after this area. It is situated near Bombay. I know there also exist, problem concerning the labourers.

Therefore I am requesting the Government that instead of delaying things by going into this technical discussion, will they fill up these posts without further delay?

At present there, the Collector is acting as a King. If an adivasi villager wants as work to be done he has to take his file to the Collector for his signature. Regarding police cases also, he requires the signature of a Collector. The Collector is not delegating any power to the BDO or the Health Officer or something like that. So this is causing a lot of dissatisfaction. There 80 per cent of people are Adivasis.

So my first suggestion is that these posts should be filled with out any further delay. My second suggestion is that the Collectors should delegate their powers to the BDO or the other small people, like the Tehsildar or *Mamlatdar*?

Will you consider these suggestions of mine because it directly comes under your Department?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. We are taking immediate steps to see that in a small Union Territory like Dadra Nagar Haveli, all the vacant posts are filled up. Whatever difficulties are there we are trying to see that these difficulties are eased and the posts are immediately filled up.

We shall take immediate action. Rather we are taking immediate action.

Regarding the delegation of powers, we are having separate District Collectors for all these three districts.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Everybody goes to him. Even the village adivasi goes to him.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Now, as you know we have set up the Provincial Council there. Now-a-days, even those Provincial Councils have been given more powers so that they can directly participate in the administration of this small Union Territory. The Pradesh Councils are working, if any deficiency is found out, we shall overcome it because we want more and more participation. That is the desire of the Government.

Pepper Export

*268. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the countries to which pepper was exported during 1985-86;

(b) whether any conditions have been placed on the export of pepper;

(c) the number of parties allowed to export under Export Guarantee Scheme; and

(d) the number of parties refused permission and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Export of pepper (ASTA Qty-MGI) is subject to a minimum export price and pre-shipment quality inspection.

(c) There is no 'Export Guarantee Scheme' in operation.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Export of Black Pepper from India during 1985-86 to Major countries

(Quantity in M. Tonnes Value Crores of Rs.)

Country	Quantity	Value
1	2	3
USA	14039	64 49
USSR	8255	39 32
GDR	1349	5 5
Poland	1299	5 57

1	2	3
Czechoslovakia	826	3.56
Yugoslavia	934	4.26
Italy	1153	5.24
FRG	1548	7.29
Egypt	940	4.17
France	881	3.97
Singapore	1382	6.12
Canada	937	4.33

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: From the Statement which is placed on the Table of the Hosue, it seems that about Rs. 150 crores worth pepper has been exported. That may be the biggest item of spice exported during the last year. There was a cess levied on pepper. It has increased by five times as compared to the previous year.

I would like to know what is its impact on the exports; whether it has benefited the cultivators and whether it has affected our export business?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: First of all, the hon. Member has rightly stated that pepper export is the main export of our whole spices which we export in bulk to the international market.

The problem which the hon. Member has raised is regarding its impact. The impact is felt very highly in the country so far as the exchequer is concerned

But so far as the growers and the cultivators are concerned, the unit value realisation, although is very high because pepper price is increasing every year in the international market but the proper that we would like to communicate to the hon. Member is the variation in pepper production in India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil which is quite different.

Here we produce it on the inter-culture mixture pattern and Brazil and Malaysia do grow it on a selective pattern which results in the proper assessment of the hectare-wise production because it cannot be gauged and judged. Therefore it was the difficulty. Nevertheless the Department of Agriculture have introduced special schemes and initiatives to increase the productivity and provided some subsidy schemes for the growers.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: My second supplementary is this: in the answer it is said that there is an inspection of export items. They have said in the answer that there is no export guarantee scheme. To my knowledge, what I have understood is that there is an export guarantee certificate, on the basis of which the exporters are permitted to export items abroad, instead of levying money of foreign exchange in that regard I would like to know whether such a permission is given to the pepper exporters; and also whether any pepper which was exported especially to USSR has been rejected on account of poor quality, in the recent past. If some quantity has been rejected, what is the reason therefore, and what action against the inspection agency has been taken, the agency which has shown slackness on its part in inspecting it?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: The hon. Minis-

ter had raised a point in his question viz. whether there was an export guarantee scheme. We said no. But I would like to tell the hon. Member that if he had put the question in a proper manner, we would have said: there is no export guarantee scheme, but there is an export credit guarantee scheme. If the hon. Member wants to ask that question, I would say that the export credit guarantee scheme is available to all exporters. No one is denied.

Finally, I want to tell the hon. Member that it is a fact that there was only one shipment involved. I do not say it was a huge one; it was a small one. It was black-listed by the United States. They have found certain faults in it. We have taken it up at the Embassy level. I will sort it out.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Is it a fact that some exporters are spraying some oil on it when pepper is exported, so that people in the foreign market have rejected the pepper—because of the prohibited oil which they had sprayed on pepper?

Another thing: You are giving incentives to all exporters who are earning foreign exchange. Why can't you give incentives to the poor farmers who are producing pepper actually in forest and village areas and thus earn foreign exchange? Why can't you give some incentives to those farmers?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: We appreciate that incentives to farmers and others are determined by the Agriculture Ministry. But so far as exporters are concerned...*(Interruptions)* we could not provide them with subsidies under these schemes, as I have stated.

About the problem which the hon. Member has raised with regard to some kind of spraying on pepper which is being exported, this has not been brought to our notice. If any specific cases are referred to us, I shall certainly look into them.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I have the

feeling that our share in world export of pepper is going down. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether it is so; and if so, the proportion that our export of pepper has, in the total world export of pepper, say five years ago, and now - both in terms of quantity and value.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: It is not a fact that our share in the world market is going down. We are till now the front-ranking exporters as far as pepper is concerned. After us come other countries: Malaysia and others. But it is a fact that the productivity and production ratio in our country, as I have stated earlier, could not be gauged properly, because it was a selective production...*(Interruptions)* Though we have taken some measures like writing to the State Government and consulting the Agriculture Ministry because it is the result of a very selective production arrangement of the State Government.

The hon. Member has referred to the quantity of production, quantity of export, and the value of the quantity that we have sent to the world market. As regards the export of black pepper from India, during 1985-86, for United States the quantity sent was 14,039 metric tonnes.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I only wanted the global figure Indian export versus the total world export.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: We are doing 40% of the total export of pepper in the world market. We are the first among them.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to the per-acre yield, when compared to Malaysia and other countries, our production per acre is very very less, not only in respect of black pepper but also cardamom. The hon. Minister may be knowing well, with regard to cardamom also, that the cardamom growers are facing very many difficulties because of drought conditions and also the monsoon failure. You have taken up the matter actually with Guatemala. They are the only producers; they are growing more and they are pro-

ducing more and they are able to compete in the world market. But our Indian farmers are notable to compete with Guatemala or the world market. What steps have you taken with regard to black pepper and also cardamom in order to increase production per yield? Have you fixed the minimum price with regard to cardamom and black pepper?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The hon. member has raised a very valid question. I had the privilege of having a review meeting in the field of spices also a few days ago and we discussed that in some depth the productivity aspect of the spices, pepper, cardamom and all that. In the Seventh Five Year Plan we have many schemes for establishment of model gardens for high yielding pepper variety, distribution input kits and sprayers to small and marginal farmers for increasing pepper production, field demonstration of pepper, roots pertaining to high yielding pepper variety. Similarly, we have a scheme in the 7th Plan for spices also including cardamom. I agree that the productivity here in India is only 500 kg compared to Malaysia who are having 1575 kg. It is a sort of inter-culture; it is not just one crop; it is a mixture of crops. Therefore this yield has to be taken in the overall context. But I may assure the hon. member that we will take all necessary steps so that we can also increase productivity per hectare as suggested by the hon. member in cooperation with the Agriculture Department.

Tiger prawn hatcheries by MPEDA

*269. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marine Products Export Development Authority propose to set up two massive tiger prawn commercial hatcheries to raise Sixty Five million larvae, as part

of its strategy for boosting prawn culture in the country; and

(b) if so, the sites selected and funds allocated, State-wise for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. MPEDA is establishing two prawn hatcheries, one each in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh to produce 25 million and 40 million prawn larvae per annum respectively.

(b) The site in Orissa has been selected at Gopalpur. In Andhra Pradesh, the site has been selected at Mangamaripetta near Vishakapatnam. The estimated total cost spreading over a period of 4 years for implementing the projects are Rs. 256.49 lakhs for Orissa hatchery and Rs. 295.27 lakhs for Andhra hatchery.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: I would like to know about the amount of foreign exchange earned last year from the export of shrimps which are also called tiger prawn? Has the Indian Council of Agricultural Research formulated any scheme in this regard for the next two or three years?

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: In so far as shrimps exports are concerned, I would like to inform the hon. member that in 1986-87 we have earned a value of Rs. 375.93 crores out of shrimps only and the quantity exported was 49.203 tonnes. In regard to increasing production of prawn, since the land has become very limited on ports, that is why shrimps export is going down in terms of value, not in terms of value realisation. We have taken several steps: one of them I have already stated earlier is to have the hatcheries; and then with the help of the State Government we have taken up brackish water prawn farming programme, sweet water prawn farming programme, and we hope we can

implement all these programmes. Our production of prawn will further increase.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is in the process of evolving a new scheme under which shrimps are likely to be produced successfully in paddy fields also. In this regard tests have also been carried out at certain places. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the results of the tests undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and whether Government propose to under take further production of shrimps in paddy fields?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Though shrimps are often produced in paddy fields along the sea shore in West Bengal, yet the Government has not formulated any programme in this regard. We have received reports from not only one Department but from many Departments and we have been drawing their attention through the State Governments that they should make available more and more land under the Land Ceiling Laws so that Back-water Prawn Farming Programme could be undertaken.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: The hon. Minister himself is saying that the country is earning about Rs. 377 crores by way of export of this tiger prawn and other marine products. This clearly indicates that there is also ample opportunity to earn more and more hundreds of crores of rupees and it is said that the per acre earnings may be more than a lakh of rupees which is many times more than what usually the farmer gets from one acre of any other crop in this country, and in one of the question it is given that—though it may not be right—in Qn. 275, as the trade balance is a major problem, or foreign exchange is a problem, some honourable colleague of ours want to know whether the Government has been under-selling cotton textiles only to earn foreign exchange. If this were to be the importance of foreign exchange, an

amount of Rs. 295 lakhs—lakhs only, not crores—Andhra Pradesh which has got ample potential to earn foreign exchange by way of raising the hatcheries of tiger prawns, will the hon. Minister think in terms of encouraging private entrepreneurs also apart from the State Governments to go ahead with more and more hatcheries on liberal, less rate of interest not over a period of four years, but in the coming year?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: In so far as the hatchery is concerned, I have already stated that private entrepreneurs in the usual manner by obtaining the licence can go to the field and the cooperation will be given. In so far as the MPEDA is concerned, it is the nodal agency for the export of our marine products, they consider it very important and necessary to run if we have some project of prawn hatchery and it should be done on a large scale. That is why we have chosen Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and we are thinking in terms of expanding investigations also. In so far as the private sectors are concerned, there are provisions for help from MPEDA may be big or small, we will cooperate and we will give all possible help.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO: As the Minister has mentioned, there is ample opportunity to increase the production and in this connection I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will evolve suitable schemes for increase of production of inland and backwater prawn culture for the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections along the coastal line to meet a part of the expenditure to develop the tanks by way of subsidy in order to encourage all those farmers to go in farm prawn culture. Also, I would like to know from the Minister what steps Government has taken to earn more foreign exchange by means of value added exports of prawns.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Yes, we are giving assistance to all categories whether it is small fisherman or big, or cooperatives and others. In so far as earning of foreign exchange is concerned, subsidy on

account of development for new prawn farms, small or big, up to 50 per cent of the capital cost or Rs. 7,500 per hectare whichever is less subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000 per unit is given. In so far as prawn farm development programme is concerned, we are giving much more emphasis on it. That is why we are having more freezing plants for the individual plants, which is accepted in the Japanese Market very highly and we are intensifying this programme.

Very recently our hon. Minister Shri Narayan Dattji had two rounds of review meetings and we have drawn up a new strategy also, going by State to State export zone basis to select the sites for prawn export and to encourage them.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. P.M. Sayeed.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED— *Rose*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Is your temper high even today?

[*English*]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Yesterday was a bad day for you and me both

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. P.M. Sayeed, is your temper still high or is it normal now?

[*English*]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Yesterday, it was a bad day for you and me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Sir, I talked to Sayeed Bhai yesterday. You may or may not agree the clouds wept throughout the night on account of yesterday's dispute.

MR. SPEAKER: And Sayeed Saheb has starved me for full one year.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, I have forgotten all after one night's sleep. Now it is all right.

[*English*]

Sir, the hon. Minister has just now detailed the two places where the hatcheries of Sixty Five million larvae is going to be produced. I have been to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The type of Prawn found there are very tasty. Sir, in Andaman groups as well as in Lakshadweep, the land area is of course limited. But, we have unlimited area in the form of lagoons. Nearly one thousand square kilo metre are there in Lakshadweep and Nicobar Islands. Having this kind of area now only available for lagoon fish cultivation, why don't you explore the possibility of cultivation of this prawn culture in these lagoons?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: I would like to inform and explain the hon. Member that we have taken up this matter very recently with vigour to explore the possibility in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and in Lakshadweep also, not only for prawn, but further to exploit Tuna fish as our marine product. So far as the hatcheries are concerned, there are certain criteria, salinity of water is important for this. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we are taking up this matter and we shall look into it. We shall make personal visit there to see that this project comes up

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the construction work implementing this Project is proposed to start and when it is likely to be completed.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Sir, the construction process is just on. We expect it to complete by 1990

Agitation by K.S.U. against foreign nationals in Meghalaya

*270 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the movement being launched by the Khasi Students Union (KSU) in Shillong against foreign nationals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since the middle of May, 1987, the Khasi Students Union (KSU) has been trying to whip up anti-outsider sentiments. This has evoked reactions from other sections of population in Meghalaya. The State Government held talks with the representatives of KSU and such demands as were acceptable were agreed to. However, the KSU has not called off the agitation, but the situation is well under control. Meanwhile the State Government have taken steps to maintain law and order.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister in his answer under (b) and (c), says "that the Khasi Students Union (KSU) has been trying to whip up anti-outsider sentiments". In his next sentence, he says: "This has evoked reactions from other sections of population in Meghalaya". It seems both are on par. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that in the beginning of July—within ten days of July, thousands of Nepalis had to leave Meghalaya. Eight thousand

refugees according to Government admission and more than ten thousand according to non official sources had to take shelter in refugee camps. Therefore, I would like to know whether the two reactions can be equated and what has happened to these refugee camps. Now whether all had been able to go back to their houses.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the hon. Member is welcome to draw inferences but we are not placing them on par. According to information furnished to us by the State Government and our own sources, seven thousand persons were rendered homeless. And property worth about Rs. 23.47 lakhs was destroyed. Of these 7000 persons, our information is that 3000 persons have returned to their respective places and the remaining 4000 are still in pathsalas and schools. Their rehabilitation is a matter which is engaging the urgent attention of the State Government. We hope, the State Government will be able to send them back to their respective homes very soon.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In the answer it is said: "However, the KSU has not called off the agitation, but the situation is well under control. Meanwhile the State Government have taken steps to maintain law and order."

In view of the fact that the KSU has not called off the agitation and in view of the press reports that a section of the ruling party also is helping the KSU in this matter, I would like to know: What is the guarantee that the same situation will not again flare up and add to the tension which is there in this area? Every day we get reports that these people are being hounded out and their houses are being burnt.

Even the Central Government employees are not getting accommodation. In this tense situation, I would like to know what steps are being suggested by

the Central Government to defuse the situation so that in the name of driving out foreigners, those who are really born and brought up in India and are perfectly Indian citizens, are not attacked in future?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There need be no doubt that all citizens of India will be protected and we will not allow them to be harmed in any way on the ground that they are foreigners.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: That they are foreigners!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The word 'foreigner' is being used indiscriminately. (*Interruptions*) I think, the Speaker has not permitted you to ask the question Mr. Swell. I am answering Mrs. Mukherjee's question and not yours.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think, the word 'foreigner' has been used indiscriminately. I think, we should be very careful when we use these words and we should also show a certain amount of responsibility and balance while we use these words.

As far as the steps taken are concerned, I may assure the House that the State Government itself has accepted some of the demands of the KSU and on some other questions the State Government has written to the Central Government. We are considering some other issues at the level of the Central Government. In order to maintain peace, there are 9 companies of BSF, 7 companies of CRPF, some companies of Border Home Guards and Assam Rifles. We have been assured by the State Government that they are taking every step to maintain law and order. And I am confident that the State Government will maintain law and order. Beyond this, the only guarantee is the good sense of the people and a larger perspective that there are various communities in that State and that they have to live together, work together and prosper together.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: It has been reported in the press that the State Government has agreed to their demand, namely, the reservations for locals on the basis of population. 'Locals' I do not know how it has been defined. What is your information about this? Does 'local' mean only tribals or be people belonging to other communities also? The State Government has agreed to move the Central Government for inner line regulations and more safeguards for locals. Has the State Government moved the Central Government; if so, what is the reaction of the Government? Their major demand is that all Assembly seats should be reserved for tribals. What is your reaction to this also?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The State Government has agreed to some demands of the KSU and they are. (i) not deploying the CRPF on active duty in the State, (ii) recommending to the Centre for the introduction of the Inner Line Permit System, (iii) making efforts to ensure completion of the judicial inquiry within three months, (iv) withdrawing all cases against students registered between 1979-87, (v) taking up with the Central Government the issue of reservation of all 60 Assembly seats for the tribals.

On the two specific questions which the hon. Member addressed, namely, extension of the inner line permit regulation, and reservation of seats in the Assembly, these two questions are engaging the attention of the Central Government.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Sir, the cut and dried and the cavalier answer—I am using the word 'cavalier' advisedly—of the Minister of State shows that he is totally ignorant of the situation in Meghalaya. His attitude is just that of law and order—use the police, use the CRP, use the army to suppress the agitation. If you think that is your way of doing things in this country, if you think that is your way of dealing with the different sections of the people in the North-East, you may have your way. But this

question is much deeper. I would like to know from this seemingly intelligent Minister whether he has gone into this question, whether it has been brought to his notice— if he has not seen it, he better read the papers because the papers have reached the Home Minister, they have reached the relevant quarters of the Government—that what happened in Meghalaya is not a sectional, is not an isolated agitation but a symbolic—again I use the word 'symbolic', I emphasise the word 'symbolic'— outburst of the people of Khasi and Jaintia Hills against the disgusting image of the State Government, the various misdeeds of the State Government, and especially the anti-Khasi-Jaintia policies of the present State Government, and that the present trouble started on the 16th of June when the Central Reserve Police Force, in total violation of all the codes laid down in this country, opened fire on a group of students killing some on the spot and injuring many others. I would like to know whether he has gone into this question, whether the police has violated all those norms. I would also like to know whether the agitation has stopped, whether it is true that for two months now there is almost constant curfew in Shilong. Everywhere we have trouble but there is a curfew for a day or two, but for the last two months continuously, except for relaxation of a few hours a day, there has been constant curfew in Shillong. The schools have not opened.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it please. Put the question Sir.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: I am putting the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: In view of this, I would like to know from him whether he is prepared to go deeper into this question, will not deal with it only as a law and order question but will go into the roots of the political problems and try to remove those problems. This is what I want to know.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we are not dealing with it as a mere law and order problem. We recognise that there are differences which give rise to the social tensions in that area and this is later on manifested as a problem which has to be dealt with as a law and order problem at least when the law and order situation deteriorates. If the hon. Member wishes to give the impression that the immediate provocation for the incidents which took place on 16th of June and thereafter is not the violent agitation launched by the KSU, then I have to disagree.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: I do not follow what the Minister has been saying.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The immediate incidents which took place on the 16th of June and thereafter were because agitation launched by the KSU...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: There was no agitation. The agitation followed police firing. There was a voluntary black-out in which people were asked to put off the lights in their houses.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There was an agitation launched by KSU. When agitation took a violent turn, the C.R.P...

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL: As a result of the police firing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If I am allowed...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If he wishes to punctuate and interrupt my answer...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The House wants to listen to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL: He is misrepresenting things to the House. I come from that area. He has not had the courtesy to discuss it with me. Have you ever discussed?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If the hon. Member wishes to discuss with any one of us, he is most welcome to discuss.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL: You have to discuss with me. You never had the courtesy.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): May I inform this august House that it was Mr. Swell with whom I discussed in the initial stage. I have been keeping in touch with him.

SHRI G.G. SWELL. In a very cavalier manner.

S. BUTA SINGH: And my colleague who is answering the questions has been fully in the know of it. My other colleague Shri Panigrahi visited the spot. We know each and every detail.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: And also we know the individual M.P.s.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Their conduct is known. We know they are doing it with a purpose.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL: It is a cock and bull story.

S. BUTA SINGH: We know it is with a purpose.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: There was no full-fledged discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Minister is on his legs.

MR. SPEAKER: No problem, if he wants to answer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They realise that my answer was interrupted by hon. Members in a rather angry out-burst.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Of course, it was a cock and bull story. I am a senior member of the House. I never lose temper. You came to the House the other day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please allow me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL: You have yet to learn the rules and regulations of the House.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I know the rules and regulations. Just because you are older, you are not wiser in this matter.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Of course, I am wiser.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you lose temper, nobody is wiser.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.G. SWELL: He has got to learn.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly keep quiet and allow the House to proceed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Should I answer him or should I answer you?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: On or after 16th June 1987 there was a violent incident. The C.R.P. was deployed. When CRP was deployed, it had to open fire on an occasion. Two persons were killed. Altogether seven deaths have taken place. A judge of the Gauhati High Court Justice Manisana Singh has been appointed to enquire into the incidence which took place and to submit report by 31st August. We would have to wait for the report to see whether CRP was at fault. I do not think it is fair to make allegations against C.R.P. when enquiry is pending into the matter.

Communal incidents in Delhi

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

(a) the number of communal incidents in Delhi since January, 1987;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured;

(c) the number of persons arrested and released; and

(d) the number of persons charge-sheeted and prosecuted?

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) 5

(b) Killed-14

Injured-54

(c) Arrested-403

Released—369
on bail

(d) 7

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: With almost a permanent state of tension and almost one riot every month the people of Delhi have been living through a harrowing time. But perhaps as inhabitants of an Old city, with a great history, they suffer these inconveniences including long curfews, indiscriminate searches, arbitrary arrests with an equanimity, and they survive. Now there is a facade of normalcy. Something which has been achieved. But behind this facade of normalcy, there is still an under-current of tension. One symbol of that tension is, numerous black flags on Jama Masjid and the drippings of its minarets and domes with black cloth. I believe the Imam of Jama Masjid has placed certain demands in connection with the Delhi communal disturbances before the Government. I believe that they have not yet had a full response and that is why the protest continues. May I request the hon. Minister to let us know why those demands have not been fulfilled and I wish that those demands were fulfilled so that normalcy would be restored completely in Delhi?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member. But I also wish to place before this hon. House that in the year 1987, the first four months were very peaceful and there were no communal incidents in Delhi. The incidents took place following the incident in Meerut on the 19th May, 1987, 22nd May, 4th of July and 10th of July. There were certain incidents following incidents in Punjab on the 9th of July. Today there is a certain degree of peace in Delhi. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Member not to say anything which may vitiate that peace. We are doing everything possible to restore communal

peace and harmony. Hon'ble Member referred to certain demands. I just consulted the Home Minister. I do not know of any demands which were formally placed by the Imam before us. But I do not wish to make any categorical answer.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The demands are with the Lt. Governor.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Maybe, the demands have been placed before the Lt. Governor of Delhi and I am sure he is looking into the matter. We will certainly advise him suitably when he asks us for advice and we will try to see what can be done to restore peace and harmony in Delhi. But I am sure the hon. Member who met me several times knows that we are as much concerned and our efforts are quite sincere to restore communal peace and harmony in Delhi.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may mention some of the long term reasons for the persistent communal tension in Delhi which erupted from time to time, I believe that there are three factors which need to be looked into by the Government. There is almost a continuous campaign of vicious and slanderous literature sometimes published without the press line, by an anonymous organisation; unknown organisation. But they receive a very wide circulation and they keep on influencing and poisoning the minds of our people. The second factor is that so many 'senas' are operating in Delhi and I am sure the Home Minister is fully aware of their vicious activities. Thirdly, during the recent riots, the old conventional pattern of Delhi life was disrupted, that too, in certain selective areas, the gates, the 'phataks' which have come down to us from time immemorial, from sometime before, the mutiny, have been removed by the police thus adding to the sense of insecurity to the citizens. I would ask the Minister what he has done to combat this vicious campaign of pernicious literature, whether he has taken any step to prohibit the 'senas' and their activities and what he is going to

do about restoring the old pattern of life in Old Delhi.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As the hon. Member himself says most of these pamphlets do not bear any press line; they are anonymous. We have advised the Delhi Administration to take action against the people who indulge in vituperative writing and publication. We have to be very careful in prosecuting the people because that itself could lead to further vitiating the atmosphere. But we are conscious of it

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You should show no mercy to anyone who poisons the mind of the people.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Secondly, Sir, as far as the 'senas' are concerned, this is a disturbing development. A large number of people have tried to raise small groups under various names. I don't think it is confined to this or that community. I think everybody is indulging in this very wrong practice. We are now actively considering what legal steps can be taken against the people who organise vigilante groups and I hope that we will be able to say something very soon. As far as gates are concerned, I know this is a sentimental matter. But the hon. Member would kindly bear with me, there are something like 30 odd gates or may-be more in the old Delhi area. I do not know the reason why they were installed in olden times but today they are dysfunctional. They are dysfunctional in the sense that while it may give a sense of security to some, it also gives a sense of insecurity to others who live in those areas. Police are not able to enter some of the *mohallas* because these gates are locked at the crucial time. Rescue parties are not able to go; fire tenders which come up to the main road could not go; fire-men are not able to go; ambulances are brought but are not able to go. Police have found that in certain areas gates are locked at the crucial time.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Why have they been removed from the localities

of a particular community? Remove it from all the localities.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering that point Mr. Shahabuddin. They have removed 7 gates.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: 17.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: My figures are that they have removed 7 gates. We can look into this matter. If some other areas are also similarly placed, we will have to remove those gates.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Otherwise, restore all those gates.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will have to remove all the gates. But we are doing it slowly and gradually. I think, eventually those gates which bar one area from another area have no place in modern city. And they have to be removed. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: That many of the gates are there in alleys and even if all the gates are removed, there is no question of non-entrance of fire tender or ambulance or vehicles...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Following the communal riots in Meerut, there were disturbances and it affected the situation in Delhi. Communal riots are, after all, an infectious thing. Has the Government ensured whether effective preventive action was taken? If not, whether the Government has taken any action against the executive officers at the relevant level or higher police officers who are found not to be effective enough for taking preventive measures in terms of certain guidelines? What prognostic analysis was undertaken by the Delhi Administration following the Delhi riots? Was any effective, preventive action taken and if not, has action been taken against the concerned police officer or administrative officer?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, for the last three months, Delhi has been more or less in a state of very high alert. Every police officer from the Commissioner of Police downwards has been instructed to take adequate steps to ensure that there is no outbreak of communal violence. But despite all these steps, communal incidents do take place. The point is that Delhi had peace for 4 months. Delhi peace was disturbed in May and the situation is still tense. I do not think that there is any case of any officer being totally negligent or not taking any preventive action. We monitor Delhi very closely; We are also taking many steps now. This is merely a fall-out of what happened in Meerut. I don't think it is correct, for what happened in the last three months, to blame any individual police officer. If the hon. Member has any specific case in his mind he may bring it to my notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you have some summary trial and finish off these things?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the time is over and perhaps I shall not get a reply, yet I would like to submit through you that I was surprised to listen to the Minister's reply. I was surprised because the communal riots have taken place in Delhi and arrests have also been made and the entire House knows and every one is aware of this fact that a few persons in a crowd of lakhs incite the communal feelings.

**

The persons who fanned the communal flame are in Delhi and arrests have also been made in Delhi....

(*Interruptions*)

I am prepared to give a proof that these very persons had a hand in the riots in Meerut. Who are these persons who incite communal feelings, Sir.....

(*Interruptions*) ..

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I challenge it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: How can an allegation be made like this?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. Mr. Mishra, there is a provision under rule 353. You have to give prior notice to me when you allege certain things. Otherwise, I cannot allow allegations against hon. Members. There are rules. You can avail of those rules, if you like. But not otherwise. I would not allow.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It should be expunged from the records.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I hope that after your observations, the remarks which have been made against the rules will be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: They have to be. No allegations can be made without prior notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Export potential of tobacco

*266 SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of export made by tobacco manufacturers during the last three years, indicating the names of countries to which exported; and

(b) the suggestions under consideration

of Government in order to increase such export

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI: (a) and (b). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) India's export of tobacco products, as per provisional data compiled, in terms of quantity and value during the last three years were as under:—

Year	Qty. in Tonnes	Value (Rs. crores)
1984-85	13380	17.31
1985-86	10508	21.30
1986-87	8195	26.98

The main items of export are cigarettes and Hookah tobacco paste. Bulk of exports are to USSR and Saudi Arabia.

(b) A market survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in June-July 1986 in selected countries of Europe, USA and Canada has revealed the possibility of increasing exports of Indian tobacco products to the countries surveyed subject to its competitiveness in terms of quality, packaging and price.

[English]

Earnings from spices

*267 SHRI K. MOHANDAS. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of export earnings from spices;

(b) whether the price of major spices has been declining over the years causing loss to the growers and the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to boost their exports and make the spices more competitive in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) The earnings from export of spices as a percentage of total export earnings during 1986-87 is estimated at 2.28%.

(b) Pepper is the single largest item of export amongst spices. Price of this item has been on increase. In the case of other spices, the prices have been fluctuating.

(c) Steps being taken to boost export and to make the spices more competitive include implementation of various development schemes for increasing their production and productivity especially for pepper and cardamom. Other export promotion measures include grant of cash compensatory support, air freight subsidy on cardamom for exports made during Sept-Dec, 1987, publicity scheme for market promotion in West Asia, North Africa and participation in fairs abroad etc.

Restructuring of Indo-USSR Trade

*273. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union have agreed to restructure Indo-USSR trade;

(b) if so, whether efforts are being made to identify areas of import and export;

(c) whether an official delegation visited the Soviet Union to identify import opportunities, particularly in the private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent trade has increased between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

1. India and USSR have agreed to diversify the structure of bilateral trade in order to raise its level by 2.5 times in the next five years. Steps have been taken to expand the list of commodities and machinery and equipments being exchanged between the two countries and to introduce new forms of economic cooperation. Bilateral trade between the two countries has increased from Rs. 1.3 crores in 1950 when Rupee trading arrangements were introduced to Rs 3690 crores (prov.) in 1986.
2. A meeting of the Working Group on Trade was held in Moscow in July, 1987, to review the flow of trade between the two countries and to consider the pace of implementation of measures to achieve the targetted level of growth. Based on these discussions, it has been decided to continue further work in several sectors to attain the targets set forth earlier.

[Translation]

Illegal arms manufacturing factories

*274. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the law with a view to provide stringent punishment for illegal manufacture of arms; and

(b) if so, the outlines of this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, various penal provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 were made more stringent through the Arms (Amendment) Acts of 1983 and 1985. Under the amended provisions of Section 25 of the said Act, punishment for illicit manufacture of arms and other allied offences has been enhanced from imprisonment for three years or fine or both to imprisonment for a minimum period of three years and a maximum of seven years with liability to a fine.

Export of cotton textiles

*275. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been exporting fine cotton textile at throw away prices so as to meet the heavy import bill

(b) if so, the details of the volume of export of cotton textile made during the last three years, indicating the period in

which volume of exports of cotton and cotton textile, along with their prices so increased in terms of percentage;

(c) the reasons for which there was no commensurate increase in the earnings from such export in proportion to the increase in its volume; and

(d) whether Government are considering to take any effective steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Fine cotton textiles from India are not sold at throw away prices. The prices for Indian cotton textiles in the international market are dependent on market demand and quality of the products. Better quality fabrics from India fetches higher price. Prices for the textile fabrics are fixed through negotiations between exporters and importers, taking into account market forces. The volume and value of exports of mill-made and powerloom cotton fabrics during the last three years are furnished below :—

Year	Quantity (Million Sq Mtr.)	% Increase	Value (Million Rs)	% Increase
1984	530.75	—	3319.24	—
1985	472.55	(—) 11.0	3375.29	(+) 1.7
1986	515.57	(+) 9.1	3537.55	(+) 4.8

During the first half of 1987, exports have shown significant improvements, both quantitatively and value-wise as compared to the corresponding period in 1986 by 36.5% and 30% respectively.

Government has taken the following steps to boost export of textiles:—

(i) For the purpose of removing

obsolescence and for modernising the textile industry, the Government policy of indigenous production of textile machinery has been liberalised and select machines are allowed to be imported with export obligation.

(ii) A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created

for facilitation of modernisation of cotton textile industry.

- (iii) Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986. These rates have been announced for a period of 3 years and are generally higher than before.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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%.
- (vi) Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Duty Free REP Schemes and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.
- (vii) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) The Government permits import of 4 sophisticated textile machines at a concessional rate of 25% provided the importer exported 5 times the value of the 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. However, the importer is allowed to choose any one of the two export obligations.

[English]

Representation for increase in quota of Haj Pilgrims

*276. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for increasing the yearly quota of Haj Pilgrims;

(b) whether Government have also been requested to take up the matter with Saudi Arabia Government to extend more facilities to the Indian Muslims going on Haj pilgrimage;

(c) whether Government have requested Saudi Arabia Government to abolish Airport taxes for pilgrims; and

(d) if so, the reaction of that Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of engineering goods

*277. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether causes for poor performance of export of engineering goods have been identified

(b) to what extent the large industrial

houses are held responsible in this regard; and

(c) whether any action is contemplated against such industrial houses as are responsible for poor performance of export of engineering goods?

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

(b) The export performance of some large industrial houses has not been commensurate with their potential

(c) The Government Policy is to provide the necessary environment for encouraging engineering exports. In this context, series of measures have been taken which, *inter alia*, include liberalisation of licensing for export production, provision of fiscal and export incentives, provision of credit and improved access to inputs at international prices. These measures are designed to encourage export by the engineering industry including large industrial houses. Detailed interaction with industry organisations and individual companies is being held on a continuing basis to encourage large companies to export

Import of viscose fibre for blending with cotton

*278. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to import Viscose fibre for blending with cotton;

(b) if so, what will be its impact on the price of cotton yarn in the country; and

(c) whether the weavers section will be economically affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The import of Viscose Staple Fibre continues to be on OGL. Government has not taken any final decision for special import of Viscose Staple Fibre for blending with cotton.

(b) and (c). It is felt that the availability of viscose staple fibre for mixing with cotton could increase total availability of cotton yarn and reduce the upward trend of prices of cotton yarn, thus benefiting weavers.

Promotion of Tourism in Kerala

*279. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Union Government in Kerala for promotion of tourism during the last two years;

(b) the details of the work undertaken and completed; and

(c) the plan for next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Details of financial assistance given by the Union Government for promotion of tourism in Kerala, during the last two years, are given below:—

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Current status
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86				
1	Wayside facilities at Alleppey	10.28	4.00	Civil works completed
2	Wayside facilities at Kottarakkara	10.26	4.00	

1	2	3	4	5
3	Construction of wayside amenities with accomodation at Cannanore	10 28	4 00	Civil works completed
4	Construction of wayside amenities at Palghat	10 28	4 00	Work in progress
5	Wayside amenities with accommodation at Wynad	10 28	4 00	Work in progress
6	Provision of boats for Cochin Kumarakom, Quilon and Thekkady	50 78	25 00	Six boats delivered Two being purchased
7	Promotion of fairs and festivals	2 81	2 56	Completed
<i>1986-87</i>				
1	Water Sports equipment for Kovalam	17 31	15 00	Nearing completion
2	Beach Resort at Kappad	46 69	0 00	Land acquisition in progress
3	Forest Lodge at Parambikulam	12 42	6 00	Not yet started
4	Yatri Niwas at Quilon	35 35	8 00	Work yet to start
5	Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum	26 43	8 00	Work in progress
6	Trekking equipment	3 42	2 92	Nearing completion

Amount released for on-going schemes at —

Kottarakkara	5 00
Alleppey	5 00
Cannanore	5 00
Fairs & Festivals	0 25

(c) During the following year i.e. 1987-88 the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects:—

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1	Two mini buses at Wynad	5 53	4 70

1	2	3	4
2.	Four mini buses at Parambikulam and Nayyar	9 28	8.35
3.	Luxury Cruiser for Kovalam and Cochin	190 00	40 00
4.	Floodlighting of Trivandrum Museum and Kanakakannu Palace, Trivandrum	14 81	13 33
5.	Water Sports equipment at Malampuzha	7 82	7.03

Future of Indian settlers in Hong Kong

*280. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20,000 Indian settlers in Hong Kong would face uncertain future in Hong Kong in the event of its transfer to China;

(b) whether their representatives have presented certain proposals before Government of India in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH). (a) Of the approximately 20,000 people of Indian origin in Hong Kong, approximately 15,000 are Indian passport holders whose status is not expected to undergo any change when China resumes sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1.7.1997.

There are approximately 4,500 British Dependant Territory Citizens (BDTCs) of Indian origin in Hong Kong. These (BDTCs) have expressed the fear that under the provisions of the Sino-British Agreement they may be rendered stateless when China resumes sovereignty over Hong Kong.

(b) and (c). No formal proposal has been received by the Government of India in this regard.

The Government of India are of the view that the BDTC's of Indian origin are the responsibility of the British Government who should ensure that they are not rendered stateless.

Establishment of manufacturing facilities of Kaftz

*281. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Messers Indsu Menon Impex Private Limited and IPCA Laboratories Private Limited have established manufacturing facilities in the Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the items manufactured by them;

(c) when were the Letters of Approvals issued for manufacturing such items and import licences issued against each through KAFTZ and what conditions were imposed by such letters of Approvals in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(d) whether the firms have been found violating the conditions of Letters of Approvals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The firms have established export processing facility.

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

(d) As of now, the Government have been advised that there has been no viola-

tion of the conditions of Letters of Approvals.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of the Unit	No & date of Letter of Approval	Item	Condition of Approval	Average value addition prescribed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s Indsu, 166, Atlanta, 16th Floor, 209, Nariman Point, Bombay	No 8/30/84-FTZ dt 16-3-85	Hydraulic Rubber High Pressure Hoses DIN/SAE	(i) For the initial two years only the party will be permitted to import hoses and couplings and then assemble the couplings on the hose pipes.	30%
2.	-do-	No 8/39/85-FTZ dt 17-7-86	Lead Acid Batteries	(i) Exports to GCA countries will not be less than 5% in the first year and not less than 10% in the subsequent years. On an average during the entire project period at least 25% shall be exported to GCA countries	35%
3	-do-	No 8/21/86-FTZ dt 3-9-86	Motors for domestic appliances (220/440 V) 50/66 HZ along with capacitors	(i) Not less than 25% of the production shall be exported in GCA markets over a period of five years. The production exported in any year shall not be less than 10%. Indigenisation of the process of manufacture shall be done as per the phased manufacturing programme submitted by the party.	30%

4. **M/s Indsu** No. 8/23/86-FTZ
dt. 20-10-86
- Hemodialyzing system consisting of:
- i) Dialyzing Monitor System;
- 35%
- (i) Export to GCA countries shall not be less than 25% on an averages during the first five years and not less than 10% of exports in any one year;
- ii) Dialyserdisposable fibre flat type;
- iii) Heart lung sets;
- iv) Water treatment plant
- (ii) Import L/C for capital goods shall be opened before commencement of exports during the first year. The capital goods must be imported and installed before commencement of the 2nd year of production;
- (iii) No rejects or 25% DTA sales would be permitted
5. **M/s Menon Impex** No. 8/56/83-FTZ
P. Ltd. 57, dt. 20-3-84
Montisth Road, Egmore,
Madras-600008
- Knitting machines,
Sewing machine
motors.
- 30%
- (i) The agreement for the payment of lumpsum technical know-how fee will be got approved in advance form the Reserve Bank of India;
- (ii) The party will formulate a phased indigenisation programme This will include programme of fixed capital investment. This detailed programme will have to be submitted to the Dev. Commissioner Kandla Free Trade Zone, before the party is ready to import any capital goods/raw materials and the approval granted by the Board will take effect from the date the Dev. Commissioner, KAFZ, permits the party to go in for import of capital goods/raw materials.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	<p>M/s. IPCA Laboratories (P) Ltd., 166 Atlanta 16th floor, 209 Nariman Point Bombay</p>	<p>No. 7/7/85-FTZ dt. 8-1-86</p>	<p>Pharmaceuticals (Drugs & Drug inter- mediates-Patent & proprietary medicines</p> <p>(i) tablets (ii) capsules</p>	<p>(iii) Knitting machines and sewing machines will have to be brought in CKD/SKD condition and not in complete finished form.</p> <p>(i) The entire production shall be exported. No part of production including rejects/wastes would be allowed to be diverted into DTA;</p> <p>(ii) The value addition will be 37% for the first two years, 38% in the third year, 40% in the fourth year and 41% in the fifth year of production. The average net value addition, after taking into account both the indigenous and imported inputs, will be 31% for the first years of production.</p>	37%
7	-do-	<p>No 8/31/86—FTZ dt. 31-3-87</p>	<p>Operational Micro- scope System</p>	<p>(i) Unless otherwise decided by a general or specific order, the entire production shall be exported, of which 20% shall be to non RPA countries on an annual basis;</p> <p>(ii) Phased manufacturing and indigenisation of inputs shall be strictly adhered to by the unit as proposed in the project report of November, 1986 and as further modified in letter No. 4/4/87 dated 27.2.87 Import of the compo-</p>	40%

nents/parts for the manufacture of Operational Microscope shall strictly conform to the project report & proposal

The electronics PCB assembly and testing machinery shall be installed before the commencement of the 2nd year of production for ensuring stipulated levels of manufacturing operations;

(iii) The average net value added after taking into account the indigenous raw-materials shall be 40% for RPA exports and 25% for GCA exports during the project period

Import licences are not issued to units established in the Export Processing Zones as these units may import capital goods, raw-materials, components, consumables and spares on Open General Licence

Prawn Farming

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

(a) whether there is any scheme for encouraging prawn farming in the country to boost export earnings;

(b) if so, the progress achieved during the last three years;

(c) the bottlenecks in this regard, if any; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An area of 6440 ha. had been surveyed by the MPEDA and 1800 ha. brought under prawn farming. The Marine Products Exports Development Authority is setting up two commercial hatcheries in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh for supply of prawn seed. The Ministry of Agriculture had also sanctioned 16 brackish water fish farm projects.

(c) Some of the bottlenecks in this regard are delay in allotment of brackish water land for prawn farming and inadequate supply of quality prawn seed to farmers

(d) Steps taken in this regard include pursuing with the State Governments to evolve suitable policy for allotment of brackish water land for prawn farming in the light of guidelines issued by Ministry of Agriculture, setting up of prawn hatcheries by MPEDA in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh to provide adequate seeds to farmers, encourage development of new prawn farms, establishment of prawn hatcheries by the State Governments etc. by extending subsidy assistance. Ministry of Agriculture have also drawn up a project for establishing five prawn seed hatcheries and five pilot farms with UNDP assistance.

Incentives for export of Cardamom

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

(a) the details of incentives being offered by Government for promoting export of cardamom;

(b) whether subsidy on air freight has been sanctioned for export of cardamom to the Middle East; and

(c) if so, at what rate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The incentives include cash compensatory support at the rate of 10% of f.o.b. value on export of cardamom in consumer pack upto 2 Kgs., permitting import of packing material under import replenishment and Air freight subsidy on export to Gulf and Middle East during the period September to December, 1987.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. For exports of small cardamom in consumer packs of 2 Kgs., and less to Gulf and Middle East markets an air-freight subsidy at the rate of Rs. 7 per Kg. has been sanctioned for exports during the period 1st September to 31st December, 1987

Anomalies in pay scales of Assam Rifles vis-a-vis CRPF and BSF

2887. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of the Revised Pay Rules, 1986, for the Assam Rifles has created a number of anomalies when related to the rules governing the CRPF and BSF;

(b) whether representations have been received alleging discrimination against

the Assam Rifles personnel in respect of perks and privileges, rank structure, special duty allowance, special pay for technical categories etc.; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to remove such anomalies and discrepancies?

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

STATEMENT

In accordance with the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, the pay scales of various categories of non-gazetted combatised posts in Assam Rifles which were till 1.1.1986 on the pattern of pay scales (with a national difference) for corresponding ranks in the Army have been revised and brought on par with the revised scales notified for Central Police Organisations, namely Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Central Industrial Security Force with effect from 1.1.1986. While doing so, as recommended by the Commission, the practice of granting classification pay, good service pay and appointment pay to non-gazetted ranks in Assam Rifles has been discontinued as it is not admissible in CPOs. The question of revising the rates of special pay to non-gazetted combatised personnel for proficiency in different trades in all C.P.Os and making them applicable to Assam Rifles is separately under consideration.

It has been brought to the notice of Government by Assam Rifles that in the matter of pay fixation in revised scales for different non-gazetted ranks, adoption of pay scales as for C.P.Os like B.S.F., C.R.P.F., etc. does not give the Assam Rifles personnel as much benefit as adoption of pay scales (along with classification pay, qualification pay and appointment pay) on army pattern would. In a number of cases, the basic pay fixed in the revised scale is less than the "emoluments" admissible prior to 1.1.1986. Some representations from non-gazetted personnel of Assam Rifles have also been received in this regard. The matter is being looked into in consultation

with the Ministry of Finance and a decision would be taken very soon.

[Translation]

Aid for modernisation of Sick Jute Mills in West Bengal

2888. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided financial aid of Rs. 250 crores for modernisation of jute mills of West Bengal;

(b) the arrangements being made to see that this aid is utilised only for sick units; and

(c) the income earned from jute industry by the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Government have set up under the auspices of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India a Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores for modernisation of jute mills in the entire country. This Fund is available for modernisation to be undertaken by financially healthy mills as well as those which are weak but potentially viable. A Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Textiles to review the progress of the Scheme.

(c) As per rough estimates, Excise Duty of about Rs. 70-75 crores per annum and JMDC (Jute Manufactures Development Council) Cess of About Rs. 8-9 crores per annum is paid by jute industry. Besides, the jute industry contributes around Rs. 250-300 crores per annum in foreign exchange earnings to the country.

[English]

Trade proposals between India and China

2889. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NAR-SIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many trade agreements have been signed between India and China in the last three years; and

(b) the salient features of such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) On 15th August, 1984, the Government of India signed with the Government of People's Republic of China a Most-Favoured-Nation type of Trade Agreement.

(b) Some of the salient features are as follows:—

Indian exports to China get MFN treatment and attract only minimum tariff in place of the higher general tariff applicable earlier; merchant ships of either country get MFN treatment; trade is conducted in freely convertible currency; an indicative list of items of import/export interest is given in the Statement below; and the agreement is for an initial period of three years with automatic extension thereafter.

STATEMENT

Goods/commodities to be exported from the People's Republic of China to the Republic of India

1. Cereals, oils, foodstuffs and native produce.
2. Fresh water cultivated pearls and other arts and crafts.
3. Non-ferrous metals and mineral products.
4. Chemicals and pharmaceutical materials.

5. Machinery, equipment, tools and bearings.
6. Raw silk and silk products.
7. Light industrial products.
8. Others.

Goods/Commodities to be exported from the Republic of India to the People's Republic of China

1. Ferrous and non-ferrous ores (Iron ore, Chrome ore, Manganese ore, etc.)
2. Sugar, Shellac, tobacco, raw cotton and other agricultural products, medicinal herbs and finished leather.
3. Iron and steel items and light engineering goods
4. Sheet glass and other light building material
5. Chemicals and related products.
6. Machinery, instruments, equipment and tools
7. Complete plants for cement, sugar, textiles, tyres and tubes, paper, coal mining, dairying, chemicals and thermal plants
8. Others

Meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission

2890. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the last meeting of Indo-Bangladesh joint commission was held;

(b) the agenda for discussion in that meeting; and

(c) decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) From the 19th to the 21st August, 1983.

(b) A review of progress of bilateral cooperation in various fields covered at the first meeting of the Commission and drawing up a programme of action for further cooperation.

(c) Decisions were taken to draw up various programmes of action for economic, commercial, scientific, technical and technological cooperation, and the expansion of infrastructural links, particularly in transport and telecommunications.

Recruitment in Para-Military Forces

2891. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons recruited in BSF, CRPF, CISF and other para-military forces during the last three years, 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 Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Name of the State	Assam Rifles			BSF			CRPF			CISF			ITBP		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	—	3	11	293	522	736	324	704	141	514	472	186	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	21	181	63	51	14	—	1	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	128	1384	1419	293	165	1051	147	388	126	48	373	173	—	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	325	899	716	98	196	1179	345	1079	322	491	553	302	5	3	13
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	10	—	1
Delhi	2	—	3	29	60	482	55	141	70	22	43	28	37	1	9
Gujarat	—	—	—	331	514	176	213	546	61	183	25	65	—	—	—
Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	57	216	468	383	82	645	339	760	272	206	137	185	8	51	80
Himachal Pradesh	24	113	305	44	34	719	85	406	72	232	122	194	135	66	229
Jammu & Kashmir	3	23	46	366	185	463	96	419	157	117	193	125	24	16	48
Karnataka	—	1	4	547	293	479	142	647	88	59	361	95	—	—	—
Kerala	271	711	627	236	278	526	354	875	131	164	162	134	3	17	11

Subsidy of Power Tariff for Export Production

2892. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to subsidise power tariff and oil prices for export production;

(b) whether Government had earlier adopted a package of incentives to remove the disadvantages faced by exporters resulting from higher input cost;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other steps are being taken to give stimulus to the exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). There is no proposal to subsidise power tariff for export production. 100% Export Oriented Units and units in the Export Processing Zones are eligible for Duty free supplies and import of components and consumables for export production. Various support measures extended by Government to make export production competitive include the following:

- cash compensatory support;
- duty draw back;
- import replenishment scheme;
- advance licensing scheme;
- import-export Pass Book scheme;
- scheme of incentives for Export Houses and Trading Houses;
- Interest subsidy scheme;
- Grant-in-aid for market development;
- scheme of Free Trade Zones and 100% Export Oriented Units;

These schemes are closely monitored and reviewed from time to time for improving their efficacy in stimulating exports.

Target of Tourists during 1987

2893. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourist inflow recorded during 1986 has been the highest when compared to previous years;

(b) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986; and

(c) what is the target for 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, who visited India during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Number
1984	835,503
1985	836,908
1986	1,080,050

(c) The target of tourist arrivals for 1987 is 1.18 million excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Accumulation of readymade garments meant for Export

2894. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been experienced some export crisis due to accumu-

lation of huge quantities of readymade garments in the country; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken to provide further incentives to the garment industry to ensure that foreign exchange earnings of Government are maximised by export of garments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). During February-April, 1987, some problems of accumulation of garment export consignment were reported, mainly at Delhi Airport. This, however, did not affect the exports of garments from India. The problem was solved by pressing into service additional freighters to clear the accumulated cargo.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries by Ex-Servicemen

2895. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA SWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked to encourage ex-servicemen to set up small scale industries in the current financial year; and

(b) the amount given to ex-servicemen units as price subsidy during 1986-87 and the number of ex-servicemen benefited by this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Ex-servicemen are encouraged to set up small scale industries by way of loans on concessional terms by a few State Financial Corporations and Nationalised Banks. A Scheme for interest subsidy on bank loans is also operated through Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards out of their Welfare Funds (Amalgamated State Special Fund), under which the ex-servicemen are granted interest subsidy on loans upto Rs. 50,000 for setting up small scale industry/agro industry. A price subsidy of 10% is also provided, subject to a maximum monetary limit of

Rs. 50,000 in a year for a duration of five year, on the value of any item manufactured by them and purchased by the Ministry of Defence/Inter-service organisations. No specific amount is earmarked by the Central Government in these areas of concessions and the requests are considered as and when received.

Further, in order to encourage, self-employment ventures by ex-servicemen a new scheme called "Self Employment for Ex-Servicemen" (SEMFEX) has been formulated and launched w.e.f. 1st April, 1987, jointly by the Directorate General Resettlement and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for entrepreneurial training as well as provision of loan and soft seed capital assistance to intending ex-servicemen entrepreneurs. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 1 crore each has been earmarked and provided by the Directorate General Resettlement and the IDBI for giving soft seed capital assistance.

For projects costing upto Rs. 50,000 there will be no promoters' contribution required. For projects costing over Rs. 50,000 but upto Rs. 12 lakhs, the promoters' contribution would be only 10% and a soft seed capital assistance to meet the balance of equity component on a debt equity ratio of 3:1 will be provided in the form of a loan subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.8 lakhs per project with a nominal rate of interest of 1% per annum.

(b) During the financial year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 3,41,507.40 has been granted as price subsidy to 9 Ex-servicemen Units who have supplied their products to the Ministry of Defence or its various Establishments.

Imports and Exports with Australia

2896. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of our exports to and

imports from Australia during the last three years;

(b) the main items exported and imported;

(c) whether special efforts are being made recently to tap effectively the Australian market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Year	<i>(Value:Rs. Crores)</i>	
	Exports	Imports
1984-85	137.98	200.55
1985-86	124.53	421.80
1986-87	147.09	431.02

(Source: DGC&S, Calcutta)

Figures Are Provisional

(b) Main items of exports to Australia are textiles, fabrics, garments, leather and leather manufactures, jute, tea, cashew-nuts, diamonds, sports goods and engineering goods. The main items of imports from Australia are coking coal, greasy wool, iron and steel, zinc, lead, rolling-stock and minerals.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The special efforts being made recently to tap effectively the Australian market include establishment of a Indo-Australian Joint Business Council to facilitate interaction among business communities; participation in trade fairs; exchange of delegations; and identification of items and areas for trade expansion during the 10th India-Australia Joint Trade Committee meeting held in New Delhi in Nov., 86.

Difficulties of Exporters

2897. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of exporters whose international competitiveness suffer due to higher domestic power and oil prices; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to remove the disadvantages faced by Indian exporters resulting from higher input costs?

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

(b) Government have taken various measures to provide input support to exporters for neutralising the cost disadvantages. These measures include the following.

- cash compensatory support;
- duty draw back;
- supply of specific inputs at international price;
- interest subsidy;
- grants-in-aid for market development

Besides these measures, there are other export incentive schemes in operation such as import replenishment scheme advance licensing scheme; import-export Pass Book scheme and the scheme of assistance for Export Houses and Trading Houses.

Scarcity of Rayon

2898. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the scarcity of rayon in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ease the scarcity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The availability of viscose staple fibre through indigenous production is supplemented by imports under OGL. The Government has issued letters of intent for fresh capacity and is keeping a constant watch.

High Powered Committee on Tourism Promotion

2899. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Powered Committee was appointed on the problem of tourism promotion and the remedial measures -

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its report and when;

(c) what are the details of recommendations made for the promotion of tourism in the country; and

(d) the action taken by Government to study the report and implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Review of New Textile Policy

2900. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1985 a new textile policy was initiated for increasing the cloth production of "acceptable quality at reasonable price"?

(b) whether any review has been made to see to what extent this objective could be fulfilled;

(c) to what extent the poor in rural areas could be supplied with cloth at a rate cheaper than those prevailing prior to 1985;

(d) whether Government have been able to raise the total quantum of availability of cloth in the rural areas during these years and if so, to what extent; and

(e) whether the review has highlighted areas of deficiencies and if so, the details thereof and steps proposed to rectify them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The recent review of the performance of the Textile Industry reveals that the main objective of the Textile Policy of June, 1985 to increase production of cloth and promote its availability at the reasonable rates to the population of the country as a whole has been achieved. The overall production of cloth has gone up from 12,198 million metres during 1985-86 to 12,777 million metres during 1986-87. Around 74% of this production has come from the decentralised powerloom and handloom sectors and this has ensured availability of comparatively cheaper priced cloth to poor people in rural areas. It has been noticed that there is decline in production of cloth in the mill sector over the last two years and it is also faced with problems of demand recession and high cotton prices. Government is seized of these difficulties and have taken up the matter with the Financial Institutions for securing higher working capital finance for textile industry.

Decanalisation of Mica Export

2901. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decanalisation of mica export; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase mica export and to explore new areas of mica application to check its export decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Following major steps have been taken to promote export of mica and find new applications for its use:—

- (i) In order to improve profitability in exports, export duty on processed and fabricated mica has been abolished.
- (ii) Sales promotion tours abroad, as also participation in International Trade Fairs have been encouraged.
- (iii) Canalisation charges of Mica Trading Corporation have been reduced considerably and small orders upto a limit of Rs. 10 lakhs secured by an exporter from a foreign buyer in a year are allowed to be serviced directly.
- (iv) Fabricated/manufactured mica has been included in the list of products to which facilities as 100% export-oriented units have been extended.
- (v) In order to keep pace with advancement of technology, development of value added mica products for export is being encouraged. The Corporation has already set up units for production of Silvered Mica and

Mica Capacitors, Mica Power and Mica Paper by Mechanical disintegration process. Another project for manufacture of Mica Paper and Splitting based insulating materials is being set up at a cost of about Rs. 5.60 crores. The Corporation also plans to set up an Research and Development Centre for developing new applications of mica.

Strike by Workers of Textile mills in West Bengal

2902. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of 31 textile mills in West Bengal employing about 36,000 workers observed a one day strike on July 22, 1987 to press for their demands; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) According to available information the workers of cotton textile mills in West Bengal went on a day's token strike on 22nd July, 1987.

(b) The demands of the workers among other issue included nationalisation of the cotton textile industry and reopening of the closed mills.

Government do not propose to nationalise the cotton textile industry. A Nodal Agency has been set up to ascertain whether sick textile mills are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable mills. The mills which are found to be non-viable may have to close down permanently. A Textile Modernisation Fund has also been set up to provide financial assistance for the modernisation needs of textile mills.

The workers of those mills which close

down permanently on or after 6th June, 1985 will be entitled to financial assistance under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

Import of Pulses

2904. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pigeon pea and other pulses are being imported from Turkey and elsewhere;

(b) if so, the quantities imported with landing prices per kg. and the names of importers; and

(c) whether pulses are tested on landing

and before transfer for retail wholesale trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Detailed commodity-wise data on imports is available upto 1984-85. A statement showing import of pulses in terms of quantity, value as well as names of countries from which major imports have been made during 1984-85 is given below. Data is maintained for the country as a whole and not importer-wise.

(c) Every consignment of articles of food including pulses imported from other countries is required to be analysed/tested before release.

STATEMENT

Imports of Pulses during 1984-85

S. No	Description of item	1984-85					Name of countries of major imports	Qty. in Tonnes/Value Rs. Lakhs
		Qty	Value	3	4	5		
1	2							
	<i>Beans, Peas, Lentils and Other Leguminous V Vegetable, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.</i>							
1.	<i>Beans and Peas (matar, Vatana)</i>	103306	4800.17				<i>Thailand, Kenya, Greece, U.K., USA, Turkey, New Zealand, Tanzania.</i>	
2.	<i>Grams (excluding split)</i>	2303	54.42				<i>Nepal, Thailand, Turkey.</i>	
3	<i>Gram dal (Grams split)</i>	1002	44.44				<i>Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka.</i>	
4.	<i>Lentils (Mosur)</i>	32386	1035.07				<i>Nepal, USA, Turkey Federal-republic of Germany</i>	
5	<i>Moong</i>	21098	1035.65				<i>Burma, USA, Thailand</i>	
6.	<i>Tur (Arhar)</i>	2293	105.64				<i>Nepal, Burma</i>	
7	<i>Urad</i>	46720	2053.66				<i>Burma, Thailand, Sri Lanka.</i>	
8	<i>Others</i>	26282	941.13				<i>Burma, Turkey, Thailand, Nepal, USA.</i>	
	Total	235390	10070.18					

Source: Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India-Vol. II (Imports) published by D.G.C.I. & S. Calcutta

ITDC Hotels in Andhra Pradesh

2905. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels established by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of hotels proposed to be established by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):
(a) ITDC has not established any hotel in Andhra Pradesh so far.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) of ITDC does not include any plan scheme/provision for setting up a hotel project in Andhra Pradesh.

Theft Cases in Lodhi Colony in New Delhi

2906. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of scooters, cycles and other articles have been stolen from Government Quarters of Lodhi Colony, New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, full particulars of the theft reported to the police authorities of the colony;

(c) the number of thefts traced during last one month; and

(d) the steps being taken to strengthen the police patrolling to avoid such incidents in the colony?

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 the month of

July, 1987, the following cases have been reported in this area:

(i)	Burglary	...	— 1
(ii)	Scooter theft	...	— 1
(iii)	Cycle theft	...	— 4
(iv)	Pick Pocketing		— 1
(v)	Miscellaneous theft		— 3
		Total	10

(c) One case of pocket-picking has been traced and one stolen cycle has also been recovered.

(d) Foot and mobile patrolling has been intensified. Patrolling is also done at night. Pickets have been posted at vulnerable places.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Algerian Trade Extension

2907. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken recently to extend trade co-operation between Algeria and India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). In the IIIrd Session of Indo-Algerian Joint Commission meeting held in July, 1986, both countries agreed to promote, expand and diversify the level of cooperation in various fields including commerce, industry, finance etc. In the area of trade it was agreed not only to increase the quantum of exchanges but also to diversify its composition with a view to sourcing imports from either country. Lists of products of export interest to each other were exchanged for trading in the

immediate future as well as on long term basis.

[English]

Packaging of Cement in Jute Bags

2908. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had tried only a few years back to persuade cement manufacturers to try HDPE bags which were widely accepted by trade and consumers;

(b) whether mandatory packing of powdery commodity like cement will create consumer resistance and allowing down of distribution; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps being taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) In recent years Cement manufacturers have been permitted to use alternative packaging materials like HDPE sacks in addition to jute bags for packing cement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Take over of Textile Units by NTC

2909. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of groups of textile mills, or individual textile units, whose management has been taken over by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the number of fixed deposits taken from public, unpaid and undischarged at the time of take over of the management and the amount and interest involved; and

(c) whether liability for payment of these amounts remains with the old corporate

entities or with the National Textile Corporation and the position of NTC in relation to these deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The present number of textile undertakings, taken over by the Government for management, is 16.

(b) There is no information available in respect of deposits, if any, accepted by the erstwhile owners of these Government managed textile undertakings.

(c) The liability for these pre-take-over period amounts rests with the erstwhile owners.

Outcome of visit of US Under Secretary of State

2910. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Under Secretary of State visited Delhi during the month of July, 1987;

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held with him; and

(c) the outcome of the talks held?

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

(b) The talks were part of the periodic official-level consultations between the two Governments on bilateral, regional and international issues;

(c) These periodic consultations are intended to further bilateral cooperation and enhance mutual understanding.

Bandh call by Sikkim Sangram Parishad

2911. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Youth Wing of Sikkim Sangram Parishad gave a Bandh call on 10 and 11 June, 1987 in Sikkim and urged the Union Government to fulfil the long felt demands of Sikkim Sangram Parishad;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The following are their demands:

- (i) Reservation of seats in the Sikkim Assembly for Nepalis;
- (ii) Conferment of citizenship on 'stateless' persons of Sikkim; and
- (iii) Inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

(c) The demands at (i) and (ii) above are being examined. As regards the inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, this demand has to be weighed against other possible repercussions and reactions. It is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

**To be Answered on the 14th August, 1987
Visit of US General to Pakistan**

2912. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the Hindustan Times of 14 July, 1987 that a top US General had visited Pakistan, which is stated to have become a part of the US Central Command and its forward deployment strategy;

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

(c) whether NAM is considering expulsion of Pakistan in view of her clear military links with the USA?

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

(b) Government are keeping under constant review all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

(c) There is no proposal at present to expel Pakistan from the Non-aligned Movement.

Interim Test range in Balasore (Orissa)

2913. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Balasore, Orissa have opposed the setting up of an Interim Test Range there, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Import from Socotra International by MMTC

2914. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the MMTC has any connection with Socotra International Geneva, in the import of fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). MMTC has dealings with M/s. H.J. Baker & Bros. U.S.A. for purchase of sulphur. M/s. Socotra International, New Delhi are Indian agents for M/s. H.J. Baker & Bros. U.S.A.

World Trade in Pepper

2916. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's share in the world trade in pepper has declined over the year;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) whether the productivity is low in

India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps to increase productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). India's share in World Trade in Pepper has been showing a varying trend. The Export figures are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) and (d). The production of pepper in India is low because it is generally grown as an inter culture crop. As against a production of 1.57 tonne per hectare in Malaysia and 1.201 in Brazil, the productivity in India is estimated around 500 kg per hectare.

STATEMENT

Year	World Export Metric tonne (Estimates)	India's Export Metric tonne (Provisional)
1981	131735	18639
1982	131695	20539
1983	132321	27972
1984	122532	20380
1985	96352	19587
1986	124000	49947
	(Estimated)	

Supply of Yarn to Handloom Sector

2917. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken any new steps to supply yarn to the handloom sector;

(b) if so, whether the supply is quite adequate to meet handloom requirements;

(c) whether any committee was set up to examine the adequate availability of yarn;

(d) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The handloom organisa-

tions, namely, cooperative societies and State handloom development corporations make arrangements as far as possible, to supply yarn to the handloom weavers. Besides, the National Handloom Development corporation which has as one of its main objectives supply of yarn to the handloom sector, has undertaken supply to yarn to State handloom agencies on the basis of indents received from them.

(b) No, Sir. The bulk of yarn trade is in private hands and the National Handloom Development Corporation is expected to gradually increase its yarn trade. From a level of about Rs. 40.00 lakhs turnover in 1984-85 (first year of operation), it has gone upto Rs. 4.00 crores in 1985-86 and to Rs. 7.00 crores in 1986-87.

(c) A Sub-Committee has been set up by the Standing Committee on Handlooms of the All India Handlooms and Handicrafts Board to study the issue of yarn price stabilisation.

(d) No, Sir. The Sub-Committee has not yet submitted its final report.

(e) Does not arise.

Export of Molasses and Alcohol

2918. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether molasses and alcohol is being exported due to surpluses this year, and

(b) whether alcohol has been imported and exported and if so, the details of imports and exports and respective prices thereof during last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) No export of molasses and alcohol have been made so far during the current alcohol year 1986-87 (Dec. '86-Nov. '87).

(b) During 1984-85 there was no export or import of alcohol. During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, imports of denatured alcohol was permitted by actual users (industrial) to maintain the production of chemical items. The imports during these two years are provisionally estimated at around 600 lakh litres of alcohol valued at approximately Rs. 19 crores. No export of alcohol took place during these two years.

Paper Bags for Cement Packings

2919. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether levy cement is being packed in gunny bags;

(b) the reasons for not packing the levy cement in paper bags;

(c) the action taken to ensure that the levy cement is also packed in paper bags to avoid loss of cement while loading, unloading and stacking; and

(d) whether Government propose to direct the cement manufacturers to use paper bags for all cement bags as gunny bags are susceptible to moisture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Levy cement is required to be packed in gunny bags.

(b) to (d). Jute bags have been traditionally used in our country for packing cement for both levy and non-levy purposes. Under the provisions of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, 70 per cent of entire production of cement is now required to be packed in jute packaging material. The remaining 30 per cent production of cement can be packed in other packaging material including paper bags. There is no conclusive evidence to show that paper bags are superior to jute bags for packaging cement.

Visit of Foreign Delegation

2920. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign official delegation which visited India during the last three months;

(b) the details of discussions held with each of the delegation; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Necessary details are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Details of foreign delegation	Dates of Visits to India	Details of discussions held and outcome thereof
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri V. Safronchuk, UN Under Secretary General for Political and Security Council Affairs	May 13-17, 1987	The visit was in connection with the activities related to the International year of Peace (IYP). The UN Under Secretary presented the MOS for External Affairs, Shri K. Natwar Singh with a medal for India's contribution in respect of IYP
2.	USSR delegation led by Shri Anatoly Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee Secretary	May 21-27, 1987	Mr Debrynin called on PM and delivered to him a personal communication from CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachov. He also had meetings with External Affairs Minister, Defence Minister, Minister for Human Resource Development and Minister of State for External Affairs on bilateral, regional and international matters of mutual interest. The discussions contributed to further strengthening of Indo-Soviet ties of friendship and cooperation.
3.	Dr. Joseph Benyi, Deputy Foreign Minister of Hungary	July 20-23, 1987	During Dr Joseph Benyi's discussion with Minister of State for External Affairs, the projected visit of PM to Hungary and other bilateral matters were discussed.
4.	Mr. Michel Armacost, Under Secretary of State of USA	31.7.87-2.8.87	The visit was as a part of the periodic official level consultations between India and the USA on bilateral, regional and international issues to promote bilateral cooperation and enhance mutual understanding

1	2	3	4
5.	Joint Trade Committee Delegation from New Zealand	4-5 June, 1987	The two sides reviewed the economic situation in their respective countries and the bilateral trade relations. It was agreed that there was need to foster closer trade and economic cooperation as there were large areas of common concern and interest. It was observed that the present level of trade was relatively small and it was agreed to take effective steps on both sides to create environment conducive to trade expansion.
6.	Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway	6-9 July, 1987.	During her meeting with Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and at the official delegation level talks there was an exchange of views on important regional and international issues and bilateral matters of mutual interest. A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in economic, industrial and technical fields was also signed.
7.	Parliamentary delegation from Egypt led by the Speaker of the Egyptian Peoples Assembly, Dr Rifaat EI-Mahgoub	15-20 July, 1987	The Visit was basically a goodwill visit and no specific issues were discussed. The delegation however had general discussions with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Members of Parliament. Calls were also made on the Vice-President, Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The discussions were of a general nature on the working of the Parliamentary systems in the two countries, bilateral relations and international issues in general.
8.	A 27 member delegation led by Mr. Suleiman Laeq, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and Minister of Tribes and Nationalities	8-13 July, 1987	To see ailing Badshah Abdul Ghaffar, Khan. Mr. Suleiman Laeq called on PM. Mr. Mohd Aslam Matanjar, Member of Politburo of the CC of PDPA met Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Communications Mr. Mohtat, Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan met Shri F V Narasimha Rao, Minister for Human

Resource development. Matters of mutual interest were discussed.

He apprised Secretary (West) of the Ministry of External Affairs of the progress of national reconciliation in Afghanistan and related matters.

He met the then Minister of External Affairs and discussed matters of mutual interest.

To attend the 66th Meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission held at New Delhi. This meeting was held under the provisions of Indus Water Treaty, 1960, to discuss various matters related to implementation of this Treaty.

He came to deliver a special message from the Amir of Kuwait to Prime Minister to apprise him of the situation in the Gulf and particularly that arising out of the Iranian attack on the Kuwait Oil Tankers.

Ministerial level delegations from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka visited India to attend the third session of the Council of Ministers of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Bilateral discussions also took place with some of the delegations. An Agreement on the establishment of Indo-Nepal Joint Commission, which would monitor and coordinate all aspects of Indo-Nepal economic cooperation was signed. A Cultural Exchange Programme was signed with Maldives

Discussed India's participation in Bhutan's Sixth Plan (1987-92) and the modalities for disbursement of Indian assistance for Bhutan's Annual Plan 1987-88 within the framework of our Sixth Plan commitments. Appropriate decisions were taken on these issues.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|---|
| 9. Mohd. Sarhi Daneshjo, Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan | 15th July, 1987 | Resource development. Matters of mutual interest were discussed.
He apprised Secretary (West) of the Ministry of External Affairs of the progress of national reconciliation in Afghanistan and related matters. |
| 10. Mr. Sarwar Yourish, Chairman of the Bakhtar News Agency | 24th July, 1987 | He met the then Minister of External Affairs and discussed matters of mutual interest. |
| 11. Official level delegation from Pakistan | 18—23 July, 1987 | To attend the 66th Meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission held at New Delhi. This meeting was held under the provisions of Indus Water Treaty, 1960, to discuss various matters related to implementation of this Treaty. |
| 12. Special Envoy of the Amir of Kuwait | 26—27 July, 1987 | He came to deliver a special message from the Amir of Kuwait to Prime Minister to apprise him of the situation in the Gulf and particularly that arising out of the Iranian attack on the Kuwait Oil Tankers. |
| 13. Delegation for SAARC meeting | 16—20 June, 1987 | Ministerial level delegations from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka visited India to attend the third session of the Council of Ministers of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Bilateral discussions also took place with some of the delegations. An Agreement on the establishment of Indo-Nepal Joint Commission, which would monitor and coordinate all aspects of Indo-Nepal economic cooperation was signed. A Cultural Exchange Programme was signed with Maldives |
| 14. Mr. Desho Chankyab Dorji, Secretary, Planning Commission, Royal Govt. of Bhutan | 4—9 June, 1987 | Discussed India's participation in Bhutan's Sixth Plan (1987-92) and the modalities for disbursement of Indian assistance for Bhutan's Annual Plan 1987-88 within the framework of our Sixth Plan commitments. Appropriate decisions were taken on these issues. |

Cases filed in courts against declared absconders in Punjab

2921. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed in the court of law in Punjab under various anti-terrorist activities acts during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases disposed of; and

(c) the number of cases pending for disposal?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Private house buildings applications/ plans pending with D & NH Administration

2922. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private house building applications pending for plan approval as on 30 June, 1987 with the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration for the (i) last six months (ii) for more than six months but less than a year (iii) more than a year but less than two years (iv) more than two years.

(b) whether the guidelines for granting such permission have been formulated and notified; and

(c) if not, what criteria/guidelines are presently followed to issue permission for private house building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI GRAHI): (a) The total number of applications pending is 39, out of which 33 are pending for less than six months between six months and one year.

(b) and (c). As per information received from the U.T. Administration, executive instructions/guidelines laid down for the purpose are followed.

Sick mills of NTC in Kerala

2923. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in Kerala under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the names of mills which are sick; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove their sickness?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). At present, there are 5 nationalised textile mills under NTC in Kerala. During 1986-87, all the 5 textile units incurred losses. The names of the mills are given below:—

1. Algappa Textile Mills, Alagappanagar.
2. Cannanore Spg. and Wvg Mills, Kakat.
3. Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Trichur.
4. Parvathi Mills, Quilon.
5. Vijaymohini Mills, Trivandrum.

(c) Some of the important steps taken being taken to improve the performance of these mills are:—

- (i) strict review of the performance of Managers with reference to definite action plans;

- (ii) greater enforcement of accountability of top Managers;
- (iii) Review and strict control of various cost elements;
- (iv) infusing better management in key decision-making posts;
- (v) improvement in product-mix and greater marketing efforts to achieve better sales realisation rates;
- (vi) strengthening of management information system for timely flow of information, effective review and decision making;
- (vii) selective modernisation according to priorities to achieve optimum gains within available resources;
- (viii) speedy implementation of labour rationalisation;
- (ix) effective implementation of workers' participation in management so as to increase productivity;
- (x) identifying the mills as profit centres and delegation of power and authority to the General Managers of the mills, with responsibility for performance; and
- (xi) stricts control and supervision on the filling up of vacant posts.

Cultivation of cardamom

2924. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under cardamom cultivation in 1985 and 1986; and

(b) the steps being taken to develop and encourage the cultivation of cardamom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The area under cardamom cultivation in 1985 and 1986 has been estimated at 1,00,000 hectares.

(b) The Spices Board is implementing various schemes 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.

[Translation]

Under-utilisation of textile modernisation fund

2925. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile industry has not yet come out of the economic crisis, even after the announcement of new textile policy two years ago;

(b) if so, whether many textile mills have so far failed to carry out modernisation of their machinery;

(c) whether the textile modernisation fund created by Industrial Development Bank of India have not yet been utilised fully;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulties being faced in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The textile industry is at present passing through a difficult period, one of the reasons for which is lack of adequate modernisation in textile mills.

(c) The Textile Modernisation Fund amounting to Rs. 750 crores is to be utilised over a period of 5 years. The response to the Scheme has so far been encouraging.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of (c) above.

[English]

Imposition of curfew in Delhi

2926. SHRI D.N. REDDY:
SHRI É. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU:

SHRI C. SAMBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days when curfew was imposed in Delhi during 1985, 1986 and upto 15 July, 1987; and

(b) the number of police firings and persons killed during those curfew hours?

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).

Year	No. of days when curfew was imposed in certain parts of Delhi	No. of Police firing during curfew hours	No. of persons killed
1985	—	—	—
1986	31 days and 11 hours.	8	—
1987 (upto 15th July, 1987).	27 days and 6 hours	5	1

Ex-servicemen in Kerala

2927. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed ex-servicemen in Kerala with district-wise break-up;

(b) the reasons for their remaining unemployed; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide employment to them?

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

(a) The total number of ex-servicemen

apparing on the Live Register of various Zila Sainik Boards in Kerala is 29541 as on 31 March, 87. The district-wise break-up of this figure is given in the Statement below.

(b) The main reasons of unemployment among the ex-servicemen are—

(i) Lack of employment opportunities in the State.

(ii) There is no reservation for ex-servicemen in the State Government Departments and State Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) The need to provide employment to as many ex-servicemen as possible has from time to time been impressed on the

State Government. Some of the steps being taken by the State Government of Kerala to promote the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen are:—

- (i) They are given preference for jobs in Class III and Class IV posts in Government sponsored companies and in certain categories of Government posts. Besides, a few categories of posts are filled exclusively by ex-servicemen. Age and educational qualification are being relaxed for ex-servicemen.
- (ii) War widows are getting employment concessions in relaxation of normal recruitment rules. The State Government provides employment on priority to the wife/dependents of service personnel who die in harness and if the death is attributed to the service.
- (iii) Whenever special recruitment drives are undertaken by the Director General (Resettlement), consideration is given for these teams to visit Kerala. These teams visited Kerala during 1986-87 for recruitment of Ex-servicemen in DTC, BSF and CRPF.
- (iv) Self-employment of ex-servicemen is being encouraged by means of reservation of seats in Industrial Training Institutes and Centres, by grant of preference to them in retail distributorships, and by reserving mechanised boats constructed in Boat Building Yards of the Fisheries Department for Cooperative societies formed by ex-servicemen. Jai Jawan Stalls have also been allotted to ex-servicemen and there is reservation of industrial plots/sheds.
- (v) A new scheme, called, 'Self-

employment for Ex-servicemen' (SEM-FEX) has been formulated and launched w.e.f. 1.4.87 by the Director General of Resettlement in collaboration with the Industrial Development Bank of India. This scheme is to be implemented through State Financial Corporations.

STATEMENT

No. of ex-servicemen on live register of Zila Sainik Boards in Kerala as on 31st March, 1987

S. No.	Name of District/ZSC	Number
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	4,330
2.	Quilon	3,517
3.	Alleppy	5,227
4.	Kottayam	2,486
5.	Ernakulam	4,049
6.	Trichur	2,210
7.	Palghat	1,141
8.	Malapuram	1,280
9.	Kozhikode	1,710
10.	Cannanore	2,842
11.	Idukky	404
12.	Wynad	195
13.	Disabled ex-servicemen at Directorate of Sainik Welfare, Trivandrum	140
		29,541

Study on proposal for states to consume surplus controlled and Janata cloth

2928. SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility regarding the proposal to allow States to consume their entire surplus in controlled and Janata cloth upto their total entitlement out of country's 700 million metres or the target of production allowed to each State:

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The question of allowing States to consume their surplus in controlled cloth does not arise because such cloth is allocated on the basis of 2/3 for the total population and 1/3 for the population living below the poverty line. However, except for Tripura, in States where Janata and Janata cloth, the surplus Janata cloth is being diverted to States where its production is less than their total entitlement of controlled and Janata cloth.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Special cell in Home Ministry for SCs/STs

2929. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to form a special cell in his Ministry to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, what would be the composition of the cell and new guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A special cell known as "SC/ST Cell" consisting of one Assistant and one L.D.C was created on 5.8.83 in Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) under the charge of a Section Officer for dealing with work relating to representations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services/Posts. The Cell assists Deputy Secretary (Admn.) who is Liaison Officer for this work, through an Under Secretary. The Cell is entrusted with the following work

- (i) Matters relating to the representations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with which the Liaison Officer of the Ministry is concerned
- (ii) Ensuring due compliance of the orders and instructions pertaining to the reservation of vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other benefits admissible to them
- (iii) Consolidating statistical data in respect of the Ministry and its sub-formations.
- (iv) Scrutiny of proposals for de-reservation of vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates.

This work is of a continuing nature. The Cell ensures that the reservation orders in relation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are duly implemented. The Liaison Officer viz. DS (Admn.) work under JS (Admn.), who is in charge of the Administration Division of the Ministry.

[Translation]

Ex-servicemen in pithoragarh, U.P.

2930. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in district Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the retired personnel from the various wings of the defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As per available information there are about sixty five thousand ex-servicemen in Pithoragarh district.

(b) Separate figures of ex-servicemen from the three wings of the Defence Forces are not available.

[English]

Tea auction procedure

2931. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure for tea auction is proposed to be modified;

(b) whether the MRTTP Commission has issued order in this regard;

(c) whether this would affect marketing of tea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The existing rules of all the Public Tea Auction Centres in India which are licenced by Tea Board under the Tea (Marketing) Control Order 1984 are under examination by a Committee set up by Tea Board. This Committee is studying the matter with a view to suggesting

changes wherein necessary and to bring about rationalisation/improvement in the existing auction system.

(b) The MRTTP Commission had questioned the rules of certain tea auction centres. The cases against all auction centres except Coimbatore have been settled and the impugned rules have been amended/deleted.

(c) and (d). This will not affect marketing of tea since in most cases the rules have been amended in such a manner that certain powers left with the auction committees have been transferred to Tea Board for approval/ratification before implementation.

Master Plan for development of Kanyakumari

2932. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Union Government to convert Kanyakumari into an attraction tourist centre; and

(b) whether master plan for its development has been prepared by Government; if so, what steps Government propose to take for its speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu had forwarded in 1982-83 a Master Plan for Kanyakumari estimated to cost Rs. 18.98 crores. The Master Plan envisages provision of accommodation, transport, drinking water, land acquisition, electricity, recreation/entertainment, etc. The State Government was requested to identify specific components for which central assistance was required. Based on the proposals forwarded by the State Government, following projects have been taken up at Kanyakumari after the preparation of the Master Plan:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Year of sanction
1.	Construction of 8 Beach Cottages at Kanyakumari	13.36	10.00	1985-86
2.	Cafeteria at Kanyakumari	6.02	2.00	1987-88

Defence installations in Kerala

2933. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of defence installations in Kerala; and

(b) the total amount spent on them so far and the amount proposed to be spent in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) It is not in the national interest to divulge the information.

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

Airstrips in Kerala for promotion of tourism

2934. SHRI T BASHEER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to establish airstrips at Thekkady, Kovalam and Ponnudi etc. in Kerala so as to promote tourism in the area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Road accidents in Delhi

2935. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died and injured in road accidents in Delhi during the period from 1 January, 1987 to 30 June, 1987;

(b) the number of such died persons among them who could not be identified, and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to bring down the number of road accidents?

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) 726 persons lost their lives and 3198 suffered injuries in road accidents in Delhi, during this period.

(b) 30.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

- (i) The roads in Delhi are being broadened with adequate lighting
- (ii) The members of the public are educated through the media about traffic sense.

- (iii) Road safety camps are organised.
- (iv) Traffic training parks are functioning at Punjabi Bagh and Baba Kharak Singh Marg, to educate children in traffic rules. 2 more traffic training parks are under construction.
- (v) The year 1987 has been declared as year of road safety.

Allotment of Janata cloth to Madhya Pradesh

2936. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the

Year	Target	Achievement
1985-86	20 million sq. mts.	18.31 million sq. mts.
1986-87	25 million sq. mts.	16.53 million sq. mts.

Allotment of janata cloth to the States is made depending on the number of handlooms in the State, past performance in the production of janata cloth, etc. Additional allotment to Madhya Pradesh can also be made on this basis within the overall target for the production of janata cloth in the country.

[English]

Implementation of Fourth Pay Commission report in Delhi Administration and MCD

2937. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Departments and Undertakings under the Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation where the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission already accepted by Union Government, have not yet been implemented in respect of the B,C and D categories of staff; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and Govern-

ment's reaction there to as regards making the recommendations applicable to Delhi and all the Union Territories?

(a) the quantity of Janata Cloth allotted to Madhya Pradesh as against its demand during the past two years; and

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to allot more quantity of Janata Cloth to Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The quantity of janata cloth allotted to Madhya Pradesh during the past two years and the janata cloth actually produced are as follows:

ment's reaction there to as regards making the recommendations applicable to Delhi and all the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: (a) None.

(b) Does not arise. As regards other Union Territories the IVth Pay Commission recommendations have already been implemented except in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. In view of the impending transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, the IVth Pay Commission had not made any recommendations for revised pay scales of that U.T. employees. However, it has now been decided to revise the pay scales of the U.T. employees.

Encouragement of traditional folk art of Indian Craftsmen

2938. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encourag-

ing the traditional folk art of Indian craftsmen;

(b) if so, whether large number of craftsmen families are engaged in stitching applique works in hand and machines for preparing a variety of items, including lamp shades, wall hangings, purses and sofa covers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to promote the applique works of Pipli a village in Puri district of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government of Orissa, to promote applique work of Pipli in Puri District of Orissa:—

- (i) Two Applique Workers' Cooperative Societies have been registered with 67 artisans as members.
- (ii) Financial assistance of Rs 1.94 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87 to the above Cooperative Societies in the shape of share capital, managerial subsidy, interest subsidy, rebate and working capital loan.
- (iii) Design and Technical assistance.
- (iv) Advanced Training is imparted to craftsmen for acquisition of higher skills.
- (v) Marketing assistance is being provided by Orissa State Handicrafts Cooperative Corporation.
- (vi) Raw materials is supplied through a raw material depot

located at Pipli by the orissa state Handicrafts Cooperative Corporation.

[Translation]

Concessions to handloom weavers sought

2939. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the concessions recently given to handloom weavers are not adequate; and

(b) the concessions available to these weavers at present and the extent to which they are proposed to be increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir The concessions to the handloom sector are by way of various handloom development schemes designed to improve the conditions of the industry as well as that of the weavers. The various schemes which are being implemented by Central and State Governments are as follows:—

- (1) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enroll themselves as members of cooperative societies;
- (2) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers primary cooperative societies and State handloom development corporations,
- (3) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (4) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers primary societies;
- (5) Financial assistance to State handloom development corporations and handloom cooperative societies for setting up pre-loom

and post-loom processing facilities;

- (6) Special rebate at the rate of 20% on sale of handloom products;
- (7) Janata cloth scheme;
- (8) Thrift Fund Scheme; and
- (9) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

Besides certain items of textiles have been reserved for exclusive production by the handloom sector under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The items have been finalised on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee set up under the Act.

The entire package of assistance to the handloom sector is now being gone into by the Institute of Rural Management, Anand. Any change in the content of the schemes has to await the report of this study.

[English]

Tax holiday for jute industry

2941. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute industry continues to make heavy losses;

(b) whether the industry has sought a minimum of two years tax holiday; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government to the said demand?

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

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under

consideration of the Government to provide tax holiday to jute industry for a minimum period of two years.

Closure of jute mills in West Bengal

2942. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many Jute Mills are now lying closed in West Bengal;

(b) the main reasons for their closure; and

(c) what efforts are being made by Union Government for their reopening?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) At present, 19 jute mills affecting about 74,400 workers are lying closed in West Bengal. This is besides the 3 permanently closed jute mills.

(b) The main reason put forward by mill management is generally labour trouble but the real reason appears to be liquidity problem arising out of adverse trading conditions due to imbalance between cost of production and sale price realisation and depressed demand for jute goods.

(c) Under the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Government is the appropriate authority for dealing with matters pertaining to industrial disputes and as such it is for them to take appropriate action in the matter. Necessary assistance in this regard is always extended by the Central Government.

Review of textile policy

2943. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the difficulties faced by textile industry and closure of mills, Government propose to review the present textile policy; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The textile industry as a whole is faced with the problem of demand recession and high cotton prices. The Government is seized of these difficulties. This situation can not, however, be attributed to the new Textile Policy.

Increase in production and employment potential in handloom and powerloom sector

2944. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the various concessions Government are currently giving to Handloom and Powerloom

Sector, the production has recorded substantial increase and if so, the details thereof for the last two years;

(b) whether this has simultaneously increased employment potential and also revenue contribution and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent this sector is able to meet the requirement of cloth in the rural sector and what targets have been fixed for the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of cloth by the handloom and powerloom sectors during the last two years is as under:—

(in million metres)

Sector	1985-86	1986-87
Handloom Sector	3236	3325
Powerloom Sector	5886	6149

(b) The employment in the handloom sector went up from 74.96 lakh persons during 1984-85 to 82.86 lakh persons during 1986-87. In the powerloom sector the employment increased commensurate with 13% increase in production of cloth during the said period. No data is available on excise revenue collected from powerloom sector, as such. However, total excise revenue collected from cotton and man-made fabrics produced by the textile industry increased from Rs. 367 crores during 1984-85 to Rs. 535 crores during 1986-87. There is no excise revenue from the handloom sector.

(c) A total cloth production of 12777 million metres has been achieved by the textile industry during 1986-87, with around 74% of this produced by the powerloom and handloom sectors. Substantial part of this will be available for the rural people as handlooms and powerlooms are located in rural and semi-urban areas of the country.

A target of 14500 million metres has been fixed to be achieved during the terminal year of the Seventh Plan period by the three sectors of the textile industry.

Filling up of backlog of SC/ST in JCI

2945. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the reservation rules in favour of SC and ST are not being followed by the Jute Corporation of India particularly in Class I and II posts;

(b) if not, the strength of SC and ST employees vis-a-vis the present strength of employees in the Jute Corporation of India category-wise;

(c) the number of reserved posts de-reserved during the last three years and the steps taken to fill these posts before de-reservation;

(d) whether any Special Cell has been created in the Corporation to safeguard the interests of these SC and ST employees as per rules and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the backlog of reserved posts as on 1st June, 1987 and by what time this backlog is likely to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Reservation rules for SC/ST are being followed by the Jute Corporation of India subject to availability of suitable candidates.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) No post was de-reserved during the

last three years.

(d) Interest of SC/ST is being looked after by Personnel Division of the Corporation though no Special Cell has separately been created. Personnel Division initiates adequate steps to look after the interest of SC/ST communities as per rules.

(e) The total backlog of reserved posts as on 1st June, 1987 was 167. The Corporation being a trading house for raw jute has to engage a large number of technical hands with knowledge and expertise of raw jute trading and grading. The backlog has accumulated due to non-availability of such technical hands from within SC/ST communities. Special efforts have been initiated to meet the gap as early as possible.

STATEMENT

Category-wise position of total employees and share of SC/ST in Jute Corporation of India as on 30.6.1987 is as under:—

Group	No. of employees	No. of SC employees	No. of ST employees
A	119	9	2
B	215	12	—
C	1186	185	14
D	347	55	7
Total :	1867	261	23

Proposal to take over Shrinivas Cotton Textile Mills, Bombay

2946. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for taking over Shrinivas Cotton Textile Mills, Bombay to run it through the National Textile Corporation; and

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

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

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

Counter trade by MMTC

2947. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) earned any profits during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MMTC has gone in for counter trade with other countries recently; and

(d) if so, whether it has resulted in any foreign exchange savings and more profits to the MMTC?

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

(b) The profit before tax is provisionally placed at Rs. 54.8 crores.

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

[*Translation*]

Haj Pilgrim

2948. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of applications received every year for Haj pilgrimage during the last two years and the number of persons who were granted permission for Haj;

(b) whether existing quota restriction result in denial of the opportunity to many seeking to make it;

(c) whether Government propose to consider a scheme to allow all those Haj applicants who are above 60 years of age;

(d) whether Government propose to provide concessional travel by ships and aeroplanes for this purpose; and

(e) whether Government have urged upon Saudi Arabian Government to withdraw the tax on Haj pilgrim, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A statement containing the required information is given below:

(b) to (d). The Government is not able to accommodate all those who apply for going on Haj pilgrimage; this is, however, due to the over-riding consideration of our foreign exchange position. In any case, the number of pilgrims performing Haj every year falls only marginally short of those who apply. 80 percent of Haj pilgrim quota is reserved for applicants who are of 60 years and above. Government is already providing concessional travel by ship to Haj pilgrims. Haj charter airfares are also lower than the IATA airfares for the sectors on which such flights are operated

(e) The Haj pilgrims have to pay the following charges:—

(i)	Madinatul Hujjaj Rent	SR 80.00
(ii)	Moassassa, Maktabul Wukla, Moallim Services Charges	SR 294 00
(iii)	Camp at Mina and Arafat and water and electricity and cleanliness charges	SR 150.00

None of these charges are termed as 'tax' by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

STATEMENT

Year	No of applications received for Haj pilgrimage.				No of persons who were granted permission for Haj			
	By Sea		By Air		By Sea		By Air	
	Under with foreign exchange quota	Under without foreign exchange quota	Under with foreign exchange quota	Under without foreign exchange quota	Under with foreign exchange quota	Under without foreign exchange quota	Under with foreign exchange quota	Under without foreign exchange quota
1985	29107	20373	995	4690	16287	995		
1986	31948	21119	1232	4685	18315	1232		

[English]

**Passport applications pending in RPC
Calcutta**

2949. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending in passport office, Calcutta since January, 1987;

(b) the average time taken for each application to be processed; and

(c) the number of passports issued in 1986 from passport office at Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Number of passport applications pending in RPO, Calcutta:

January,	1987 :	13,948
February,	1987 :	14,833
March,	1987 :	15,209
April,	1987 :	15,425
May,	1987 :	15,857
June,	1987 :	14,581
July,	1987 :	14,073

(b) The time taken in processing each application and issue of passports depends upon the completion of papers including receipts of verification reports from the police authorities concerned. However, Passport Offices have been instructed to issue passports within 5 working days of completion of papers in the office.

(c) 38,830.

Filling of S.T. Vacancies in NDMC

2951. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA
CHOUDHARY:

SHRI SIMON TIGGA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which the New Delhi Municipal Committee has not implemented the policy of Union Government in connection with the filling up vacancies of requisite percentage which is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates;

(b) whether the policy of reservation is not applicable in the case of the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the authorities concerned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The policy on reservation for the Scheduled Tribe candidates is applicable to the New Delhi Municipal Committee also. The short-fall is due to non-availability of Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment against direct recruitment posts and also for promotion posts.

(c) Does not arise.

**Registration of Dowry Cases by Delhi
Police**

2952. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the decision of the Supreme Court dated 12 March, 1985 in Criminal Appeal No. 684 of 1982-Pratibha Rani Vs. Suraj Kumar regarding "Stridhan", Government have given directions to Delhi Police/Anti Dowry Cell to register cases u/s 406 IPC on complaints of married women even if allegations made therein are not clear and specific;

(b) whether Delhi Police can conduct raid/search houses of persons against whom such complaints are made even by

ignoring the conditions laid down in law for such raids/search;

(c) if so, the reasons for issuing such directives; and

(d) if not, the number of cases in which police is reported to have acted in the said manner?

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) The law as declared by the Supreme Court is the law of the land. Hence, the need for issuing any further direction does not arise. No such direction has been issued.

(b) The premises can be searched for ascertaining the whereabouts of Stridhan articles after a case u/s 406 IPC is registered.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) After the Supreme Court judgement of March, 1985, the Delhi Police have registered 354 cases upto 31st July, 1987 against husbands/in-laws under section 406 IPC with regard to 'Stridhan'.

[*Translation*]

Profit/Loss of Government controlled textile mills

2953. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by Government controlled textile mills during the last 2 years and the production thereof; and

(b) if no loss has been suffered, the details of profits thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The losses incurred by the textile mills controlled by the Government of India during the last two years are:—

Year	Loss (Rs. in crores)	Production value (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	164.87	1031.11
1986-87 (Provisional)	237.90	926.33

[*English*]

Shifting of office of directorate of naval designs

2954. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4071 on 13 August, 1986 regarding shifting of office of Directorate of Naval designs and state:

(a) whether a firm decision has since been taken in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The permanent location has not yet been identified.

Tobacco production in Rajasthan

2955. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and quality of tobacco produced and exported from Rajasthan during the last two years;

(b) the steps being taken for the development of tobacco in that State during last two years;

(c) the quantity and quality of tobacco

Year	Area 1,000 ha.	Production 1,000 tonnes.
1984-85	3.1	3.1
1985-86	2.8	2.8

Separate information about export of these types of tobacco, statewise, is not maintained.

(b) Since Tobacco is not an important cash crop of Rajasthan, no Central Scheme on tobacco production is being implemented in that State.

(c) It is estimated that on an average a quantity of 4,000 tonnes of tobacco is cleared in India per annum for the manufacture of Snuff. Precise information about the quantity and quality of tobacco used for the manufacture of Snuff in Rajasthan is not available.

(d) There is no specific proposal for exporting more tobacco from Rajasthan.

Assessment of counter trade

2956. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study to find out the role of counter trade;

(b) whether Government propose to step up export through counter trade; and

used for manufacture of snuff in Rajasthan; and

(d) the steps being taken to export more tobacco from Rajasthan during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) In Rajasthan, Hookah and Chewing types of tobacco are grown. The area and production of these categories in 1984-85 and 1985-86 were as follows:—

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) It is too early to assess the working of counter trade.

(b) and (c). Within the provisions of the prevalent Import and Export Policy, all importers and exporters are free to enter into counter trade deals for boosting exports.

Conversion of handloom to powerloom for self employment

2957. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new textile policy has its main objective to encourage self-employment in the handloom sector;

(b) whether the handloom industry is suffering from a setback as the average weaver is not able to earn sufficient wage to maintain his family;

(c) whether the powerloom weaver gets better remuneration per day than handloom weaver; and

(d) whether it is proposed to convert handlooms to powerlooms to get self employment to weavers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Textile policy of Juhe, 1985 envisages preservation of the distinct and unique role of the handloom sector. The policy also states that the growth and development of this sector shall receive priority.

(b) From the information furnished by the States from time to time, the wages of an average handloom weaver during 1986-87 ranged from Rs 12/- to Rs 18/- per day for cotton, Rs 12/ to Rs. 30, per day for silk and Rs 6/- to Rs 24/Rs per fay for other types of fabrics.

(c) The Sub-Group for Powerloom Industry of the Tripartite Study-Group constituted by the Central Government, in its report submitted recently, gives the wages earned by powerloom weavers in two representative States as under:—

Gujarat	Rs. 17.50 to Rs 19.00
Maharashtra	Rs 21.50 to Rs 25.50

(d) No, Sir.

Licensed Indian Tourist Guides in India

2958. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the language-wise number, both in foreign and Indian languages, of licensed tourists guides at present in India; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the number of tourists guides in view of the India Festival to be held in Japan next year as this will increase the tourists from that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Out of a total number of 563 tourist guides approved by the Ministry of Tourism who are presently available for guiding, 317 guides are well conversant with a foreign language as given in the statement below. Ministry of Tourism does not maintain any information about availability of guides in Indian languages.

(b) The Government has already sanctioned six guide training courses to be conducted at Delhi, Agra, Madras, Bombay, Goa and Aurangabad in addition to one Japanese language course to be conducted at Bombay. Besides, a Japanese language course for existing guides and another tourist guide course for foreign language speaking candidates in Delhi is also contemplated. These courses on completion will add substantially to the number of approved tourist guides in the country.

STATEMENT

Number of foreign language speaking guides (other than English) approved by the Ministry of Tourism who are available in the country (In reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2959 dated 14.8 1987).

German	—	80
French	—	101
Spanish	—	35
Italian	—	39
Russian	—	11
Persian	—	6
Dutch	—	
Chinese	—	2
Hungarian	—	1
Portugese	—	2
Arabic	—	2

Japanese	—	37
Total		317

Allocation by Planning Commission for Modernisation of NTC Mills

2959. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1677 on 6th March, 1987 regarding allocation by Planning Commission for modernisation of NTC mills and state:

(a) how the sum allocated for modernisation and rationalisation is proposed to be spent; and

(b) the schemes of modernisation and rationalisation during the Seventh Plan, mill-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Sum allocated for modernisation and rationalisation is proposed to be spent on selective modernisation of potentially viable mills, statutory requirements and rationalisation connected with phasing out of uneconomic activity

(b) The subsidiarias have been asked to reformulate the schemes of modernisation/rationalisation in accordance with above, keeping in view the resource constraints and their inter se priority.

Floating Dry Dock for Indian Navy

2960. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy has acquired a second hand floating Dry Dock named FDN-I which is based in Port Blair;

(b) if so, the estimated annual recurring expenditure on its maintenance and the personnel;

(c) whether Government propose to let out the A & N Administration's ships to undergo annual passenger survey in this floating Dry Dock to conserve foreign exchange;

(d) whether Government propose to permit any foreign commercial or naval vessels to undergo repairs in this Dry Dock to earn foreign exchange; and

(e) whether the Indian Navy is capable of utilising the facilities at this floating Dry Dock to the optimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs. 1.8 crores.

(c) Ships of A & N Administration may be accepted for repairs, subject to the availability of unutilised capacity of the Dry Dock.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Export of Wheat and Rice

2961. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice exported by the Food Corporation of India during 1986-87 and the names of the countries to which exported;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in regard to the quality supplied;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have received any order for the supply of wheat and rice

from foreign countries for the year 1987-88:

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to ensure supply of better quality of wheat and rice to avoid such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) During 1986-87, Food Corporation of India, (FCI) exported a quantity of 286784 MT wheat to Vietnam, Nicaragua, North Korea and African countries, FCI did not export any rice during 1986-87.

(b) FCI did not receive any complaint in regard to the quality of wheat supplied by it.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Contracts have been concluded, as per information available, for export of 4 75 lakh MT of wheat and 16470 tonnes of rice. The information about contracts concluded by private trade for export of rice is not available.

(f) In accordance with the specifications provided in the respective contracts, strict quality check is carried out. Facilities for the pre-shipment inspection are also extended to buyer's Inspectors and/or Surveyors.

Construction of Yatrikas/Yatriniwas in Himachal Pradesh

2962. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) what is the latest progress of the construction of Yatrikas/Yatriniwas at the following places in Himachal Pradesh (i) Sri Naina Devi (ii) Deot Siddha (iii) Jawalamukhi (Distt. Kangra) (iv) Rewalsar (Distt. Mandi) and (v) Chintpurni (Distt. Una);

(b) whether any target date has been

fixed for completion of the construction work; and

(c) if so, the exact dates of the sanction, commencement of the construction work and the likely dates of completion in each case along with the costs at the time of sanction and also at the time of completion along with the reasons for delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Sri Naina Devi, Jawalamukhi and Chintpurni have been identified for the purpose of construction of Yatrikas, by Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti in consultation with the State Govt. Land has been offered by the State Govt. at Sri Naina Devi and has been duly inspected and approved by the Samiti. However, the lease deed has yet not been executed by the State Govt. In the case of Jawalamukhi and Chintpurni, suitable land has not yet been offered by the State Govt. As far as Deot Siddha and Rewalsar are concerned, no proposal for the construction of Yatrikas has been received so far. There is no proposal under consideration of Central Govt. for the construction of Yatriniwas at these places.

(b) and (c). The estimates, time of completion etc. are finalised only after the execution of lease deed in respect of land which are yet to be executed by the State Government.

General Body/Governing Body of ICCR

2963. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the General Body of the Indian Council for Cultural relations as also of its Governing Body as on 1 April, 1987; and

(b) the dates when the two bodies were set up along with the period of their tenure and out line of the main activities and func-

tions of the council during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Lists of members of General Assembly and of Governing Body of the Indian Council for

Cultural Relations as on 1.4.1987 are given in the Statements I and II respectively.

(b) The two bodies were set up on 22nd April, 1986 and their tenure is for a period of three years. The outline of the main activities and functions of the Council during the past 3 years are given in Statement III.

STATEMENT-I

Members of the General Assembly 1986—88

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| 1. Shri R. Venkataraman,
President of India,
Rashtrapati Bhawan,
New Delhi. | — | President |
| 2. Smt. P. J. Jayakar
11, Safdarjung Road,
New Delhi. | — | Vice-President |
| 3. Shri H.Y. Sharada Prasad,
Information Advisor to P.M.,
Prime Minister's Office,
South Block,
New Delhi. | — | Vice-President |
| 4. Shri K.P.S. Menon,
Foreign Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi. | — | Vice-President |

Members

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. Shri Anil Bordia,
Education Secretary,
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi. | 9. Shri Suresh Kurup, M.P.
20, Janpath
New Delhi. |
| 6. Dr. V.R. Gowriker,
Secretary,
Deptt. of Science and Technology,
New Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi. | 10. Shri Tariq Anwar, M.P.
20, Willingdon Crescent,
New Delhi. |
| 7. Shri G.N. Mehra,
Secretary,
Ministry of I and B,
New Delhi. | 11. Prof. Indranath Choudhuri,
Secretary,
Sahitya Akademi,
Rabindra Bhavan,
New Delhi. |
| 8. Shri M. Varadarajan,
Secretary,
Department of Culture,
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi. | 12. Shri Keshav Kothari,
Secretary,
Sangeet Natak Akademi,
Rabindra Bhavan,
New Delhi. |

13. Shir M.S. Nanjunda Rao,
Secretary,
Karnataka Chitrakala
Parishad, Art Complex,
Kumra Krupa Road,
Bangalore.
14. Smt. Amrita Pritam,
K-25, Hauz Khas Enclave,
New Delhi.
15. Prof. Sankho Chaudhury,
Lalit Kala Akademi,
Rabindra Bhavan,
New Delhi.
16. Ms. Shabana Azmi,
25, Janki Kutir, Juhu,
Bombay-54.
17. Shri Martand Singh,
Secretary, INTACH
71, Lodi Estate,
New Delhi.
18. Pt. Ravi Shankar,
95, Lodi Estate,
New Delhi.
19. Shri T.T. Vasa,
President,
Music Academy,
306, T.T K.Road,
Madras — 600014.
20. Dr. (Mrs) Kapila Vatsyayan,
Secretary,
Indira Gandhi National
Centre for Art.,
Vigyan Bhavan Annexe,
New Delhi.
21. Dr. Narayana Menon,
Chairman,
Sangeet Natak Akademi,
New Delhi.
22. Smt. Sonal Mansingh,
C-304, Defence Colony,
New Delhi.
23. Shri Vedanta Satyanarayana,
Sri Venkatarama Natya Mandal,
'Kuchipudi' Krishna District,
Andhra Pradesh - 521136.
24. Shri T.M.B. Nedungadi,
Chairman,
Kerala Kala Mandalam,
Valliathol Nagar,
Cheruthuruthy-679531.
25. Pt. Birju Maharaj,
Kathak Kendra,
Bhagwandas Road,
New Delhi.
26. Shri V. Ganapati Sthapati,
Principal,
Govt. College of Architecture
and Sculpture,
Mamallapuram-603104 (T. Nadu)
27. Shri M. Taing,
Director,
J and K Cultural Academy,
Srinagar (J and K)
28. Shri Prakash Singh,
Secretary,
Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur
Dance Akademy,
Imphal (Manipur)
29. Shri Satish Gujral,
16, Feroze Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi.
30. Shri Shyam Benegal,
103, Sangam,
G. Deshmukh Marg,
Bombay-400026.
31. Smt. Najma Heptulla, M.P.
8, Safdarjung Road,
New Delhi.
32. Dr. N.S. Bose,
Vice-Chancellor,
Visva Bharati University,
Santiniketan-731235.
33. Dr. A.R. Kidwai,
196, Zakir Bagh,
Okhla Road,
New Delhi.
34. Prof. R.P. Rastogi,
Vice-Chancellor,
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi.

35. Prof. R. Mukherji,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rabindra Bharati University,
56-A, Barrackpore Trunk Road,
Calcutta-50.
36. Prof. N P. Srivastava,
Vice-Chancellor,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi
37. Dr B.B Sundaresan,
Vice-Chancellor,
Madras University,
Madras.
38. Prof. S K. Bhattacharya,
Vice-Chancellor,
Calcutta University,
Calcutta.
39. Prof. G.J.V Jagannadha Raju,
Vice-Chancellor,
Nagarjuna University,
Nagarjuna Nagar (A.P.)
40. Prof. (Miss) M. Bengalee,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Bombay,
M.G Road, Fort,
Bombay
41. Prof. R P. Bambah,
Vice-Chancellor,
Punjab University,
Chandigarh
42. Dr M L Lakhan Pal
Vice-Chancellor,
Jammu University,
Jammu Tawi-180001 (J and K)
43. Dr. V Venkatachalan,
Vice-Chancellor,
Sampurnan and Sanskrit
Vishwavidyalaya,
Jagat Ganj
Varanasi—221002
44. Dr (Miss) Premlata Sharma,
Vice-Chancellor,
Indira Kala Sangeet,
Vishwavidyalaya,
Khairagarh-491881 (M.P.)
45. Dr Mandan Mishra,
Principal,
Lal Bhadur Shastri Kendriya
Sanskrit Vidyapeetha,
Katwaria Sarai,
New Delhi - 110057.
46. Prof. K N. Prasad,
Vice-Chancellor,
Patna University,
Patna-800005
47. Prof G S. Sanyal, Director,
Indian Institute of Technology
Kharagpur (West Bengal)
48. Dr C R Mitra,
Director,
B I T S ,
Pilani-333031 (Rajasthan)
49. Prof C N R Rao,
Director,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore-560012
50. Dr A P Mitra,
Director General
C.S I R , Rafi Marg,
New Delhi
51. Dr A S Paintal,
Director General
Indian Council for Medical
Research, Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi -110049
52. Dr Kumar Bimal,
96, M I G H Lohiya Nagar,
Patna-800020
53. Dr D P Chattopadhyaya,
Chairman,
Indian Council of
Philosophical Research,
Guru Nanak Foundation
Building, New Mehrauli Road
New Delhi
54. Dr D N. Patnaik,
Secretary,
Sangeet Natak Akademi,
Museum Building,
Bhubaneshwar-751014.

55. Shri K. Sankara Menon,
President,
Tiruvanmiyur
Madras-600041.
56. Dr. Hari Das Bhatt,
Director,
Rashtrakavi Govind Pai
Sansodhan Kendra,
Tulu Lexicon Project,
Udupi-576102.
57. Dr. Lokesh Chandra,
Director,
International Academy of
Indian Culture,
J-22, Hauz Khas Enclave,
New Delhi.
58. Dr. (Smt.) Saryu Doshi,
Editor 'Marg'
Neela House,
Bombay.
59. Shri J.J. Bhabha,
Vice-Chairman and Trustee,
National Centre for the
Performing Arts,
Bombay House, 4th Floor,
Homi Mody Street
Bombay-400023
60. Shri S. Venkitaramanan,
Finance Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
North Block,
New Delhi.
61. Shri V.K. Kichlu,
Sangeet Research Academy,
1, Netaji Subhash Chandra
Bose Road,
Calcutta-700040.
62. Shri Lalit Mansingh,
Director General
I.C.C.R.
New Delhi
63. Shri A.K. Banerjee,
Addl Secretary (FA)
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.
64. Smt. Veena Verma, M.P.
4, Safdarjung Lane,
New Delhi

STATEMENT - II*Indian Council for Cultural Relations Composition of the Governing Body*

1. Shri R. Venkataraman	President
2. Shri K.P.S. Menon	Vice-President
3. Shri H.Y. Sharada Prasad	Vice-President
4. Smt. Pupul Jayakar	Vice-President
5. Shri Suresh Kurup, M.P.	Member
6. Smt. Najma Heptullah, M.P.	Member
7. Dr. Lokesh Chandra	Member
8. Education Secretary	Member
9. Secretary (Culture)	Member
10. Dr. D.P. Chattopadhyaya	Member
11. Dr. Narayana Menon	Member
12. Prof. Sankho Chaudhury	Member
13. Shri J.J. Bhabha	Member
14. Shri Prakash Singh	Member
15. Shri Lalit Mansingh	Director General, ICCR
16. Shri A.K. Banerjee	Financial Advisor

STATEMENT - III*Indian Council for Cultural Relations*

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is an autonomous corporate body funded by the Ministry of External Affairs and handling cultural exchanges with foreign countries. The Council functions from its Headquarters in Azad Bhavan, New Delhi, with six Regional Offices in Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Madras and Lucknow. One of the major activities of the Council is exchanges of performing troupes, scholars, artists, writers and intellectuals with foreign countries, some of these as part of bilateral Cultural Agreements which exist between India and 48 countries.

2. Other activities under Cultural Exchange Programmes, which are signed consequent to the above mentioned Cultural Agreements, include the organization of exhibitions of plastic arts, handicrafts and graphics
3. The annual Azad Memorial Lecture held by the Council has brought to Delhi such distinguished speakers as Dr Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico), Dr. Andreas G Papandreou (Greece) and Dr Robert G Mugabe (Zimbabwe) in the last three years. The texts of these lectures are published in book form
4. The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding instituted in 1964 by the Government of India in memory of the late Prime Minister is also administered by the ICCR. In the last three years these had been awarded to Bruno Kreisky, Indira Gandhi (Posthumous) and Olof Palme (Posthumous).
5. The Council has Cultural Centres in three countries, viz, Fiji, Guyana and Surinam. The Council has recently decided to open cultural centres in Port Louis (Mauritius), Jakarta (Indonesia) and Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago). These centres are expected to start functioning from September/October, 1987

6. The Council publishes quarterlies in Spanish, "Papeles de la India", French "Rencontre Avec l' Indo", Arabic "Thaqafatul-Hind", Hindi "Gagananchal" and English "Indian Horizons" and "Africa Quarterly". The Council also publishes art books, monographs on Indian languages, proceedings of international seminars and symposia, books on the performing and fine arts, fiction, poetry and international relations.
7. The Council provides the secretariat for bilateral programmes between India and the United States through the joint Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture.
8. Under its programme of Indian Studies abroad as well as under the various bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes, the Council sends Visiting Professors to conduct teaching and research programmes of foreign universities relating to Indian Studies and Indian Languages.

Completion of Leh-Manali Road

2964. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Leh-Manali road taken up for construction by the Border Roads Division has been completed and opened to public-vehicular traffic;

(b) if so, the date of completion, the cost of construction and the date of opening of the road; and

(c) if not, the likely date of its completion and opening?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) (a) and (b) The development of Leh-Manali road is under execution by Border Roads Organisation. The road is open for a period of 5 months in a year, during which time public vehicular traffic plies between Manali and Keylong (in Him-

achal Pradesh) and between Leh and Upshi (in J & K) sectors of the road

(c) The development of the road is expected to be completed by 1990-91 except for major bridges (more than 30 mtrs in length) which are likely to be completed by 1994. This does not, however, include construction of a tunnel at Roh-tang and a possible tunnel at Baralachala.

Simplification of procedure for obtaining Visa for Bangladesh

2965. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion was held in the meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh joint commission to simplify the procedure of obtaining visa for Bangladesh from India for which the people are being faced much difficulties; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The subject does not fall within the Commission's purview.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand of Indian Jewellery in Gulf Countries

2966. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian gold jewellery has great demand in Saudi Arabian and other Gulf countries, and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to increase export of gold jewellery to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). There has, of

late, been a decline report in the demand for gold jewellery in the Gulf countries. Measures have been devised to increase exports of gold jewellery from India to different markets abroad by means of specialised exhibitions and trade fairs, interaction of Indian jewellers with foreign design experts, relaxations in some of the provisions of the Gold Control Act for export production of gold jewellery, setting up of units for export production of gold jewellery in Special Export-Oriented Complexes and Export Processing Zones.

Silver Filigree Exports

2967. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the silver filigree manufactured at Cuttack (Orissa) has good demand in international market; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to boost silver filigree exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). In view of the good potential for export of silver ornaments and articles from India, including silver filigree made in Orissa, a practical silverware export policy has been implemented in addition to other measures being initiated for product and market development in this sector.

Import of Leather Goods by China

2968. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has shown keen interest in Indian leather goods;

(b) if so, the details of items of leather goods for which order has been placed by China; and

(c) the action taken to meet the orders satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Development of Hotel Industry during Seventh Plan

2969. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in the policy of I.T.D.C. in regard to developing its hotel industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of hotels in each State

constructed by the I.T.D.C. so far;

(d) the number of hotels under construction and where;

(e) whether Government propose to construct hotels in collaboration with private agencies; if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the names of the cities where Govt. propose to construct Yatriniwas and hotels during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c), (d) and (f). The requisite information is given in the Statements I, II and III below.

(e) No, Sir.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Number of Hotels Traveller's Lodges owned and operated by ITDC

Name of Unit/Location	Star rating	No. of rooms	No. of beds
1	2	3	4
ASSAM			
*Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati	3	50	100
BIHAR			
1. Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna	3	54	108
2. Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya (Under Expn.)	1	12	30
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1. TL at Kulu	1	6	22
2. TL at Manali	1	10	30
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
Hotel Jammu Ashok Jammu	3	48	96
KARNATAKA			
1. Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	5	184	368

1	2	3	4
2. Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	5	54	98
3. Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	1	46	92
KERALA			
Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort Complex, Kovalam	5	128	256
MADHYA PRADESH			
Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	3	46	92
MAHARASHTRA			
Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	2	65	130
ORISSA			
Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	3	68	136
RAJASTHAN			
1. Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	4	34	68
2. Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	4	63	126
TAMIL NADU			
1. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mallapuram	3	20	40
2. Hotel Maduari Ashok, Madurai	3	43	86
UTTAR PRADESH			
1. Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	4	84	168
2. Hotel Agra Ashok, Agra	4	58	116
WEST BENGAL			
1. Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	5	148	296
DELHI (Union Territory)			
1. Ashok Hotel	5 (Deluxe)	576	1154
2. Hotel Janpath	4	212	356
3. Lodhi Hotel	3	207	255
4. Hotel Ranjit	3	188	230
5. Qutab Hotel	5	94	224
6. Hotel Samrat	5	264	528
7. Hotel Kanishka	4	318	636
8. Ashok Yatri Niwas	Economy class	547	1236

*This is a joint venture project constructed by ITDC in collaboration with the State Government of Assam.

STATEMENT-II*Statewise number of hotels under construction by I.T.D.C.*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Hotel	Star rating	No. of rooms	No. of beds
1.	ARAUNACHAL PRADESH			
	Hotel at Itanagar (JV)	1/2	20	40
2.	BIHAR			
	Hotel at Ranchi (JV)	3	30	60
	Expn. & Conversion of TL Bodhgaya into a Hotel	3	20	40
3.	JAMMU & KASHMIR			
	Hotel at Gulmarg	4	30	60
4.	MADHYA PRADESH			
	Hotel at Bhopal (JV)	3	38	76
5.	ORISSA			
	Hotel at Puri (JV)	3	44	88
6.	RAJASTHAN			
	Expn. of LVP Hotel, Udaipur	3	20	40
7.	PONDICHERRY			
	Hotel at Pondicherry (JV)	1/2	20	40

(JV) These are Joint Venture hotel projects being constructed by ITDC in collaboration with concerned State Corporations.

STATEMENT-III*Construction of Yatri Niwas in the cities in the country*

S. No.	Name of the city where Yatri Niwas is proposed to be constructed	Date of Sanction
1	2	3
1.	Port Blair	3.1.86
2.	Goa	9.1.86

1	2	3
3.	Kurukshetra	5.2.86
4.	Kanchipuram	25.2.86
5.	Satpada	31.3.86
6.	Palam Village	31.3.86
7.	Dakor	31.3.86
8.	Darjeeling	27.6.86
9.	Jullundur	24.6.86
10.	Pondicherry	23.9.86
11.	Pahalgam	23.10.86
12.	Quilon	24.11.86
13.	Hyderabad	8.1.87
14.	Trivandrum	9.1.87
15.	Konark	13.1.87
16.	Shegaon	6.2.87
17.	Allahabad	31.3.87
18.	Nagapatnam	20.3.87
19.	Aizwal	29.6.87
20.	Agartala	3.8.87

Import and export of cotton

2970. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of import and export in regard to cotton;

(b) the quantity of cotton exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the quantity of cotton imported during the last three years;

(d) whether Government are aware that a large quantity of cotton has been accum-

ulated in the country and the demand of cotton is decreasing year after year in the country due to introduction of nylon and other chemicals material;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to consider to locate more market for the export of cotton; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Under the Long-term Export Policy on cotton, a quantity of 5 lakh bales of long and extra-long staple

cotton and 50,000 bales each of Digvijay and Bengal Deshi varieties would be exported every year on a continuous basis for a period of 3 years beginning from the current cotton year. Besides, the country

imports such varieties of cotton as are in short supply. The exports and imports of cotton during the last 3 years are as follows:—

(Figures in lakh bales)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Exports	1.69	4.32	12.72
Imports	0.75	—	—

(d) No, Sir. The domestic demand for cotton has been increasing, while production has declined during the current year.

(e) and (f). Do not arise in view of (d) above.

Handloom Rebate Scheme

2971. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a gradual phasing out of the handloom rebate scheme;

(b) if so, whether any alternative to the present rebate system has been worked out; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to provide subsidised yarn or marketing assistance for the handloom industry; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). On account of various problems and difficulties in the implementation of rebate scheme, the Government feels that the rebate scheme should be phased out and the money so saved used for implementing other developmental schemes which are more beneficial to the handloom sector. The Institute of Rural Management, Anand and the Subcommittee on restructuring of handloom development schemes of the Standing Committee on Handlooms of the All India

Handloom and Handicrafts Board are studying the various aspects of the different schemes of the Office of D.C. (Handlooms), including the rebate scheme, and examining possible alternatives.

(c) The Govt. have no proposal at present for providing yarn at subsidised rates. Marketing assistance is being provided in the form of share capital assistance to State Handloom Cooperatives and Corporations for widening their market base and for opening new sales outlets. Assistance is also being provided for publicity and exhibitions.

Rehabilitation of Assam-riots evacuees

2972. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of return of Assam riots evacuees sheltered in West Bengal Rehabilitation Camps remains still unresolved;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to finalise the repatriation of these evacuees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). According to the State Government of Assam, all the genuine persons have come back. However, according to the State Government of West Bengal, about 2261

persons out of those who came to West Bengal from Assam in the wake of 1983 disturbances are still to be repatriated and the particulars of these remaining evacuees have been furnished to the Assam Government.

(c) It has been suggested that a Joint team consisting of senior officers of both the State Governments may be constituted to go into this matter in order to arrange expeditious repatriation of remaining evacuees to Assam and their re-settlement at their original places.

[Translation]

Diversion of land use by Textile Mills

2973. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several cloth mills are trying to divert their land for other uses, show losses in their mills and stopping production of cloth in view of the judgement of Delhi High court in regard to re-organisation as is being resorted to by D.C.M.; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check this trend which is bound to result in decline in cloth production as well as employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Several mills have approached the prescribed Urban Land Ceiling authority and/or State Government concerned for permission to divert their surplus land to generate resources for raising requisite funds for working capital and modernisation, etc.

(b) Power to grant such permission comes within the purview of competent Land Ceiling Authority and/or State Government concerned.

[English]

Export quota of cotton sanctioned for states

2975. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export quota of cotton sanctioned by Union Government for States in 1986-87 and upto June, 1987; and

(b) quantum of quota requested by the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The export quotas of long and extra long staple cotton requested by the States and the quantities released for export to various State agencies during 1986-87 are as follows:

(Qty. in bales)

	State Federation	Quota requested	Quota released
	1	2	3
(1)	Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation	4 lakhs	1,55,000
(2)	Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Federation Ltd	1 lakh	30,000
(3)	Punjab State Co-op. Supply & Marketing Federation Ltd.	20,000	20,000

	1	2	3
(4)	Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd.	—	10,000
(5)	Tamil Nadu Co-op. Marketing Federation Ltd.	—	10,000
(6)	Karnataka State Co-op. Marketing Federation Ltd	25,000	10,000

Arms manufacture and arms licences

2976. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are reviewing the whole question of issue of licences for arms manufacture as well as arms licence in the context of frequent eruption of violent incidents involving mass killings, arson and loot; and

(b) if so, what fresh guidelines are proposed to be issued to States in this regard?

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 proposal to review the policy relating to the issue of arms manufacturing licences. Under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 manufacture of arms and ammunitions is to be a Central monopoly. However, existing licensed units could be allowed to continue subject to the condition that their operations are strictly restricted to the items already manufactured. No fresh licences for manufacture of arms in the private sector are to be issued. The matter was reviewed in 1985 keeping in view the requirements of law and order, internal security, etc., and it was decided to maintain *status quo*.

As regards arms possession licences, under the Arms Act., 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962, the power to grant possession

licences for automatic weapons vests with the Central Government. Powers to grant possession licences for other categories of weapons were delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the District Authorities. However, in view of the prevailing conditions, powers to grant possession licences for semi-automatic and prohibited bore weapons have been withdrawn recently. The Central Government is now the licensing authority for such weapons.

Development of powerlooms concentration

2977. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of powerlooms and the main areas of their concentration;

(b) the steps proposed by Government for development of the powerlooms; and

(c) promotion of domestic and export marketing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) As on 31.3. 1986, 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. The main areas of powerlooms concentration are Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, Dhule, Sholapur, Bombay and Thane in Maharashtra; Ahmedabad and Surat in Gujarat; Kishanagarh in Rajasthan; Amritsar in Punjab; Meerut, Tanda and Maunath Bhanjan in U.P.; Gaya & Bhagalpur in Bihar; Calcutta in West Bengal; Belgaum, Bangalore and Doddaballapur in Karnataka and Erode, Madras, Maduari, Komarapallayam, Rajapallayam, Salem and Virudhunagar in Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). Registration of powerlooms has been decentralised. Installation of new powerlooms is permitted subject to locational conditions. Full fibre flexibility has been allowed for cotton and art silk looms. NABARD provides refinance for both term loans and working capital to powerloom cooperative societies. IDBI also provides refinance. 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 promotion of powerloom cooperatives so as to facilitate the provision of credit and marketing facilities. A scheme for establishment of Powerloom Service Centre is under implementation to provide technical assistance to powerlooms and help in their technological upgradation and product improvement. Incentives for export of cloth are also available for powerloom fabrics.

Settlement of Kampuchean issue

2978. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Laos have expressed a desire for India's help in settlement of Kampuchean issue; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). During the recent visit of Minister of State for External Affairs to Laos, the Government of Laos suggested that India could play an important role in settling the Kampuchean issue. We have conveyed our appreciation to the Government of Laos in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of yarn and capital for powerloom sector

2979. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently held talks in Jaipur with concerned parties on the issue of shortage of yarn, octroi and non-availability of capital for powerloom sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development of this sector?

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

(b) During the discussions it was indicated that efforts must be made to undertake formation of cooperatives so that a suitable package of measures could be implemented for the development of the powerloom sector. The request for abolition of octroi has been referred to the State Govt. The availability of yarn at reasonable prices is under constant review by the Government. A Task Force has been set up to make specific recommendations regarding measures necessary to augment the flow of credit both for modernisation and working capital in the decentralised powerloom sector.

[English]

Amount sanctioned from Textile modernisation funds

2980. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 750 crores was earmarked for the textile modernisation fund in 1986;

(b) what is the total amount sanctioned so far;

(c) what is the number of applications;

(d) whether Government have processed these applications; and

(e) if so, whether it is a fact that mills that will secure assistance by being viable are very few?

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

(b) and (c). 69 applications were sanctioned Rs. 282.70 crores as on 30.6.87.

(d) Government do not process applications received under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme.

(e) No, Sir.

Operational improvements in NTC mills

2981. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals have been recently discussed to improve the working of the mills under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether all the Chief Executives of the subsidiaries have been consulted to discuss these problems to improve the operation of NTC mills; and

(c) if so, what are the main features of the scheme prepared and to what extent their implementation has helped in the working of mills under NTC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). With a view to improve the working of the mills under NTC Chief Executives/Functional Directors of the subsidiaries have been asked to prepare action plans for each mill. The main features of these action plans are phasing out uneconomic activities and improved utilisation of the productive and viable capacities. It will be some time before the impact of the implementation of these measures is known.

Steps to check infiltration

2982. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals who infiltrated into the border States like Assam, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the last one year; and

(b) what special measures have been taken to put a stop to such infiltration?

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) Infiltrators apprehended by the BSF during the year 1986 on Assam, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir borders, number out of them pushed back and number out of them handed over to State Police for taking necessary action under the law are furnished in the following statement.

	Numbr of infiltrators appreher.ded	Number of infiltrators pushed back	Number of infiltrators handed over to State Police
Assam	135	61	74
Gujarat	16	1	15
Punjab	2324	1827	497
J & K	98	3	95

(b) The BSF on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak borders are constantly on alert. Additional strength of BSF has been deployed on the borders to increase vigilance. More border out-posts and observation post towers have been established. The mobility of B.S.F. has been increased by the deployment of addl. vehicles. Sophisticated equipments are utilised by BSF for watching the movement of infiltrators.

**Escape of terrorists and under-trials
from Punjab jails**

2983. SHRI H.N. NANJE GODWDA
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under-trials involved in several crimes had escaped from a reform and observation home camp in Punjab on 26 April, 1987,

(b) whether during 1986-87 a number of dreadful terrorists and under-trials escaped from the jails in Punjab.

(c) if so, the total number of such extremists and undertrials who escaped from the jails in Punjab, and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

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). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Engineering products export to us

2984. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three years strategy is being worked out to boost export of engineering goods to the United States;

(b) if so, the details of items being considered for exports;

(c) the present level of exports of engineering goods to the US; and

(d) by what time, the three-year plan to boost export of engineering products is likely to be completed and the main features of this proposed plan?

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

(b) The items which have a good export potential for the US market *inter alia* are; automotive parts, bicycle parts, pumps and compressors, forgings and castings, diesel engines, industrial fasteners, hand-

tools, cutting tools, steel pipes, machine tools and industrial valves.

(c) As per EEPCC figures, exports of engineering goods to USA in 1985-86 were Rs. 100 crores.

(d) The plan covers a three year period from 1987-90. The plan would focus *inter alia* on the following activities;

- (i) product adaptation to meet the requirements of the US market.
- (ii) Market surveys to provide upto date information to exporters.
- (iii) Publicity campaigns for select products.
- (iv) Participation in trade fairs.

Pending applications for freedom fighters pension

2985. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:
SHRI N. DENNIS:

SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications of freedom fighters pending for grant of pension, State-wise, as on 1 July, 1987;

(b) whether any deadline has been fixed for clearance of these pending pension cases; and

(c) if so, the date so fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) A Statement is given below:

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to dispose of pending cases expeditiously.

STATEMENT

Total Number of applications pending as on 1.7.1987

(i)	COMMITTEE CASES	3172
(ii)	General Cases having Special features	832*
<i>*State-wise break-up of (ii)</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97
2.	Bihar	507
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Karnataka	1
5.	Kerala	10
6.	Madhya Pradesh	121
7.	Maharashtra	37
8.	Tamil Nadu	2
9.	Tripura	7
10.	West Bengal	48
Total		832

Decline in earnings from International tourists

2986. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the earning from international tourists during the past three years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are the steps taken to attract tourists from countries from where the tourists normally don't come to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) In terms of the estimates prepared by the Ministry of Tourism, there has been no decline in the earnings from foreign tourists during the past three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The over-seas offices of the Government of India undertake tourist promotion campaigns in all the countries under their Operations. Each operation covers those countries also from which the present inflow of traffic to India is not significant.

Janata Hotels for domestic tourists

2987. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to boost domestic tourism,

(b) whether Government have a proposal to construct Janata hotels in different parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) The Ministry of Tourism provides assistance to the State Governments for construction of Yatri Niwases, Forest Lodges, Tourist Bungalows, Wayside facilities, Trekkers huts as well as for the purchase of trekking equipment, for floodlighting of monuments and for promotion of fairs and festivals etc. Funds are also provided for construction of Yatrikas/dharamshalas through Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti. All these schemes help to promote domestic tourism.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Tourism to construct Janata hotels in different parts of the country. However, to meet the requirement of low priced accommodation the Ministry of Tourism is providing financial assistance to the State and Union Territories for the construction of Yatri Niwases, Yatrikas and Tourist Bungalows etc.

Modernisation of handlooms

2988. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centrally sponsored scheme for modernisation of handlooms has received very poor response from States; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Extraction of fat from mango kernel

2989. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered

into any contract with the U.S.S.R. or any other country for extraction of fat from mango kernel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether extraction of fat from mango kernel has commenced in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of annual kernel availability and fat output there-from during the past year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Government have not entered into any commercial contract with any country for extraction of fat from mango kernel.

(c) and (d). Extraction of fat from mango kernel has commenced in the country. Production figures during the last few years based upon Solvent Extractors Association of India's Handbook 1987 are as follows:—

Year	Mango Kernel Processed (MT)	Production of mango kernel oil (MT)
1984-85	4476	397
1985-86	13250	1311
1986-87 (Estimated)	12000	1100

Proposal for Directorate of Prosecution

2990. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a Directorate of Prosecution in the country;

(b) if so, by when the proposed Directorate will be set up; and

(c) to what extent the cases of prosecution will be solved expeditiously?

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) Setting up of Directorates of Prosecution is the concern of the State Governments, which are primarily concerned with the prosecution of cases.

Government of India do not have any such proposal

(b) and (c) Do not arise

NTC to recover dues from NCCF

2991 SHRI H.B. PATIL Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation plans to initiate legal action against the National Consumer Co-operative Federation to recover dues for controlled cloth supplies made to it;

(b) if so, the details regarding the levy interest as well as the details in relation to the varieties produced by the National Textile Corporation; and

(c) the details regarding the procedure followed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No legal action is contem-

plated by NTC against NCCF for the present.

(b) As per the contractual terms with NCCF, NTC is entitled to recover interest at the prevailing bank rate for the delayed payments over 30 days on the unpaid amount of NCCF dues. NTC is producing Sarrees, Dhoties, Long Cloth and P.C. Shirting under the controlled cloth scheme.

(c) Production and despatch of controlled cloth is monitored by NTC in coordination with the Textile Commissioner, NCCF etc.

Protest over use of term 'Azad Kashmir in UN documents

2992. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has protested to the United Nations against the use of the term 'Azad Kashmir' in a United Nations Development Programme document concerning Pakistan as reported in 'The Indian Nation' of dated 11th June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Following our protest, the United Nations Development Programme issued a corrigendum to the document, replacing the relevant paragraph with a new text with no mention of 'Azad Kashmir' in it.

Trade with USSR by Indian Private Sector

2993. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new opportunities for Indo-Soviet trade have been located;

(b) whether Indian private sector companies have planned projects to be set up in the Soviet Union;

(c) whether the Indian industrial delegation had recently visited the USSR to make efforts for raising Indo-Soviet trade; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Continuous efforts are being made to identify opportunities for diversifying Indo-Soviet trade. New items have been added to the list of imports such as coking coal, abrasive goods, sawn goods, selenium, antimony, soda ash, PVC, polystyrene, waste paper, raw hides, wood pulp, etc. Apart from increases in exchange of trade, discussions are also in progress between the two countries to promote new forms of cooperation such as production, cooperation, joint ventures, projects to be set up in the territory of the USSR, etc. Already a contract has recently been won by an Indian engineering firm for constructing two hotels in the USSR.

(c) and (d). An Indian industrial delegation from the Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) visited the USSR in July, 1987 for discussing the question of increasing trading and industrial cooperation between the two countries in the engineering sector. Discussions also covered the fields of production, cooperation, joint ventures and construction of projects in the USSR. CEI also concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 10.7.87 which contemplates further action on both Sides to expand trade and industrial cooperation including participation in exhibitions, visits of sectoral delegations, etc. It will not be possible to anticipate the outcome of these efforts at this stage.

Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission

2994. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fourth session of the Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission was held recently in Port Louis;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed during the meeting; and

(c) the decisions arrived thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main issues discussed during the session related to economic, technical, educational and cultural cooperation between India and Mauritius.

(c) The decisions arrived at the session envisage Indian assistance to Mauritius in setting up of two hospitals, namely, Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital and Subramanya Bharathi Hospital as well as in the fields of agriculture, cooperatives, industry, infrastructure, health, media exchanges, deputation of Indian experts, training of Mauritian trainees in India and supply of Indian equipment, vehicles, books, etc.

Development of new Tourist Spots

2995. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking effective steps to develop new tourist spots (destinations) to attract more tourists;

(b) whether requisite infrastructure like the hotel accommodation and airline capacity have been developed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Development of infrastructure at tourist centres is a continuous activity.

Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps for promotion of tourism in the country. The programme for development of tourism includes construction of Yatri Niwases to provide budget accommodation, increased emphasis on provision of low-cost accommodation, through Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, assistance for international tourism, promotion of stop-over tours, trekking and mountaineering, winter sports, setting up of a Water Sports Institute, development of Beach Tourism, Wild Life Tourism, development of tourism infrastructure in Andaman and Lakshadweep Islands including accommodation, boats and water sports facilities, Son-et Lumiere shows and floodlighting of monuments, promotion of fairs and festivals, training of personnel, provision of wayside facilities, construction of Tourist Complexes at Fatehpur Sikri and Sravasti, provision of toilet and drinking water facilities at cultural tourism centres and promotion of special interest tours.

The Government also grants several concessions/incentives to entrepreneurs for construction of hotel accommodation. Steps are also taken by Government to develop airline capacity as far as feasible with the budgetary limitations.

Jewellery export

2996. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold jewellery exports plan has failed to take off as reported in the Economic Times dated July 23, 1987;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether 100 per cent export oriented jewellery companies could not be set up as proposed in 1986 due to procedural delays; and

(d) if so, the steps to streamline the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Gold jewellery Export policy framework has been only recently re-formulated for landing this sector new thrust and it is hoped that, with this basis need having been first fulfilled, further gains will be achieved by way of increase in jewellery exports in years to come.

(c) and (d). In response to gold jewellery manufacturing entrepreneurs, there has so far been one concrete gold jewellery manufacturing complex under the 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme sponsored. Notwithstanding some normal procedural and infrastructural constraints, the export oriented gold jewellery complex in Delhi is expected to become operational soon.

Agricultural Export

2997. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural exports have been increasing in the last three years;

(b) whether this includes export of oil-cakes also;

(c) whether India's share in the export of world market agricultural commodities is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to further improve in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The exports of agricultural items including oil cakes during the last 3 years have been provisionally estimated as follows:—

	<i>Value in Rs. Crores</i>
1984-85	1450
1985-86	1500
1986-87	1700

(c) and (d). India's export of agricultural items is estimated to be less than 1% of the world trade in agricultural commodities and products. Our level of exports of agricultural items is dependent upon various factors such as domestic availability, prices, market surplus of agricultural produce, gap between international prices and domestic cost of production.

Several steps have been taken to boost export of agricultural items such as inclusion of agricultural export in the new CCS regime, duty concessions on aseptic packaging system and packing material, abolition of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco, abolition of excise duty on Cigar, Cheroots and Hookah Paste etc. In addition, the institutional framework has been strengthened with the establishment of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the Spices Board. Various Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils are also engaged in promoting the exports of their respective commodities by sponsoring delegations, undertaking various market promotion measures. Market surveys for various agricultural items are also conducted from time to time to enable the exporters and market promotion agencies to keep abreast with developments in the international market.

Drugs Imported

2998. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of drugs imported and exported during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the drugs being imported and exported; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase export of drugs during 1987-88 and if so, the target fixed thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Detailed commodity-wise data in terms of value and quantity are available upto 1984-95. in the Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India (Vol. I - Export, Vol. II-Imports) by DGCI&S, Calcutta, copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library. Value of imports and exports for

the group as a whole during 1984-85 to 1986-87 is shown in the Statement given below.

(c) The export target fixed for drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals including castor oil B.P. for 1987-88 is Rs. 273 crores against an achievement of Rs. 223 crores during 1986-87.

STATEMENT

Value of Imports/Exports of drugs, Pharmaceuticals & fine Chemicals during 1984-85 to 1986-87

	(Value: Rs. Crores)		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Imports	137.10	163.57	158.02
Exports	217.49	194.37	222.95

Source: 1. Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta

2. Annual Report of Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetic Export Promotion Council.

[Translation]

Wrong depiction of Indian Flag in UN Postal Stamp

2999. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian flag has been wrongfully depicted in the postal stamp issued by U.N.O.; and

(b) if so, who is responsible for this and the steps taken by Government to get this mistake corrected?

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

(b) The stamp was issued by the UN Postal Administration. The UN Postal Administration explained to our Mission in New York that it was not possible to draw all the 24 spokes inside the Ashoka Chakra

due to the small size of the stamp and that, if they had done so, the design inside the Ashoka Chakra would have become blurred. Our Mission in New York was also given to understand that flags of other countries had been similarly modified for technical reasons.

Joint Commission with South American Countries

3000. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of South American countries with which India has set up Joint Commission for promotion of bilateral cooperation;

(b) the names of South American countries with which such commissions are yet to be set up; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Govern-

ment to promote ties with all the South American countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). In the Latin American region inter-Governmental Joint Commissions have been set up with Mexico and Guyana.

It is proposed to set up Joint Commissions with Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago.

(c) Government is making every effort to promote ties with countries of the region. There have been exchange of visits at the highest and other levels in recent years, including exchanges of business delegations. A delegation of FICCI is scheduled to visit Latin American countries later this year. Considerable importance has been given to increasing cultural contacts with the region, provisions for which have been made in bilateral cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes.

Relaxation in physical standard to hill areas people for Recruitment in Para-Military Forces

3001. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the people of hill areas in Uttar Pradesh get certain relaxations in respect of physical standards for recruitment in Indian army:

(b) if so, whether similar relaxations have also been given to these people for recruitment in all the central para military forces; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to give such relaxations to the people of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Similar relaxation as in the Army is given to people from hill areas in Uttar Pradesh for recruitment in the Assam Rifles. Relaxation in height by 7 cms. in CISF, and 5 cms. in B.S.F., C.R.P.F. and I.T.B.P. is given for recruitment of these people.

Revitalisation of Tea Gardens

3002. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the current plan for the revitalisation of old and dying tea gardens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any programme for the development of tea gardens in the hill areas in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS-MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Tea Board is presently operating the re-plantation subsidy scheme and Tea Area Rejuvenation and Consolidation subsidy scheme. The rate of subsidy under the Replantation Subsidy Scheme is Rs. 10,400 per Hec. for gardens in the plain, from Rs. 5,000 per Hec. to Rs. 12,400 per Hec. for tea estates in the hills except those located in the hilly areas of Darjeeling District and Rs. 5,000 per Hec. to Rs. 15,000 per Hec. for tea estates located in the hilly areas of Darjeeling District. Under the Rejuvenation and Infilling subsidy scheme the rates of subsidy are Rs. 3,000 per Hec. for rejuvenation and infilling without interplanting, and Rs. 4,000 per Hec. for rejuvenation along with interplanting. The total outlay for these schemes during the 7th Plan period is Rs. 1200 lakhs.

(c) and (d). There is no special provision during the 7th Plan period for the development of tea gardens in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. The Gardens may avail of the benefits of all the schemes of financial assistances implemented by Tea Board in respect of gardens all over India. The benefits of these schemes are equally applicable to all tea gardens in India.

[English]

Expenditure on Inquiry Commissions

3003. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Union Government on each of the Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 since 1984?

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): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

	Exports	Imports	(Rs Crores) Deficit
1985-86*	1949 95	5045 45	—3095.50
1986-87*	2717.98	6295 33	—3577.35

*Provisional

(c) During the recent visit of Minister of Industry to EEC, areas for cooperation and collaboration between the two sides were identified in sectors like industrial standards, quality assurance, information technology telecommunications and electronics, industrial technology data banks, with a view to contributing to India's industrial growth, development and export performance.

Indo-Japanese Trade

3005. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

Trade with EEC

3004. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's import from the 12 nations-European Economic Community (EEC) has been rising while its export has been declining;

(b) if so, the trade deficit with the ECC in 1986-87; and

(c) whether some recent ministerial visit to the EEC yield any specific results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). While there has, no doubt, been an increase in imports from EEC countries, there has been a substantial increase in India's exports to EEC. The data for 10-member European Community for the last two years is given below. (Spain and Portugal joined the EEC only in 1.1.1986)

(a) the position of Indo-Japanese trade in 1986-87;

(b) whether India's export to Japan have increased in 1986-87 as compared to the previous year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) According to the provisional DGCIS figures, India's exports to and imports from Japan in 1986-87 were Rs. 1340.90 crores and Rs. 2555.17 crores respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India's exports increased from Rs. 1190.97 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 1340.90 crores in 1986-87.

Declaration of Jaugada in Orissa a Tourist Centre

3006. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Jaugada in the district of Ganjam (Orissa) is a place of historical importance, rock edicts, carvings, architecture and the like;

(b) whether Government propose to start a research centre at Jaugada to analyse the rich ancient culture heritage; and

(c) whether Government propose to declare Jaugada as a centre of tourist importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to start a research centre at Jaugada to analyse its ancient cultural heritage and to declare Jaugada as a tourist centre.

Pakistan's 2nd N-enrichment Plant

3007. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Pak setting up 2nd N-enrichment plant' appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 9 July, 1987; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are deeply concerned at the non-peaceful dimensions of Pakistan's nuclear programme. A constant watch is being kept on this aspect as on all others having a bearing on India's security.

Development of Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri as Tourist Centre

3008. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri were most important Buddhist centres with PUSHPAGIRI VIHAR University like Nalanda as its centre;

(b) whether excavation by the Archaeological Department of these centres have brought to light the valuable historical informations indicating the cultural importance of these centres, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these places are without tourist bungalows and good communicating roads to attract large number of tourists from all over the Buddhist world; and

(d) whether Government have any plans to develop these centres for tourist attraction and for enriching our cultural heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) Yes, Sir, Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri were important Buddhist Centres of Orissa.

(b) The excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India have brought to light the following valuable information indicating the cultural importance of these centres:—

Ratnagiri: Excavations carried out by the

Archaeological Survey of India from 1957 to 1961 revealed a Buddhist monastic complex including stupa, sculptures etc.

Lalitgiri: The excavations at Lalitgiri conducted by Bhubaneshwar Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India have brought to light the remains of a stupa built of random rubble masonry veneered with finely dressed sand stone slabs following the curvature of the dome as well as the drum portion.

Udaigiri: Excavations brought to light in addition to antiquities and remains, a grand monastic complex with a sculpture of Buddha.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Tourism has got prepared a Master Plan for the development of these Buddhist centres. The State Government has been asked to formulate proposals for the development of these centres. So far, however, the State Govt. has not forwarded any proposal for the development of these centres.

Tourism Development Plan of Paighat in Kerala

3009. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district of Paighat in Kerala has immense tourism potential;

(b) whether any comprehensive plan for the development of tourism in this district was submitted to Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The schemes for development of tourism infrastructure are taken up on the basis of proposals

received from the State Government concerned, subject to merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. Based on a proposal received from the State Government, the Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned wayside amenities with accommodation at Paighat at a cost of Rs. 10.28 lakhs, of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government as first instalment.

Export of Iron Ore through Paradip

3010. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported through Paradip Port at present;

(b) the target set for export of iron ore through Paradip Port annually; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to accelerate the implementation of these plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Exports of iron ore from Paradip Port during 1986-87 were 2.079 million tonnes. MMTC have planned for an export of 2.150 million tonnes of iron ore from this Port during 1987-88. Exports during April-June, 1987-88 have been 0.47 million tonnes.

In order to increase export of iron ore further to 6.00 million tonnes from this Port, it is planned to increase rail capacity and develop Paradip Port to receive vessels upto 1,70,000 DWT as against 55,000 DWT at present.

Decline in Yarn and Cloth Production

3011. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the yarn and cloth production in 1986-87 and also in 1987-88;

(b) if so, to what extent and the causes of the decline in the production of cotton and yarn; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of cotton and yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). No, Sir. On the other hand yarn production has gone up during 1986-87 to the level of 147 mil. kgs. as against 1451 mil. Kgs during 1985-86. The production of yarn during the first three months of 1987-88 is 396 mil. kgs. (Provisional) as against 362 mil. kgs. during the corresponding period of the previous year. The total cloth production has gone up from 12498 mil. mtrs. in 1985-86 to 12777 mil. mtrs in 1986-87. During the first quarter (April—June) of 1987-88 cloth production is of the order of 3254 mil. mtrs (Prov.) as against 3141 mil. mtrs. achieved during the corresponding period of the previous year.

As far as the cotton production is concerned, it is reported that there is a shortfall in production during 1986-87 cotton season as against the previous season. The recent decline in cotton production has not, however, seriously affected the production of yarn of cloth for domestic requirements so far.

Tobacco export to Nepal

3012. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to export tobacco to Nepal;

(b) if so, the value of tobacco proposed to be exported to Nepal during the current financial year; and

(c) the kind of tobacco proposed to be exported to Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Nepal floated a tender for purchase of 2,000 tonnes of FCV tobacco; 2080 tonnes of SCC (Sun Cured Natu); and 50 tonnes of Burley tobacco during 1987-88. Actual export will depend on the orders that Nepal places on Indian exporters.

Export of Tobacco Products

3013. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope for export of tobacco products to Europe, the USA and Canada has remained unexploited; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to export tobacco products to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b) A market survey done recently by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade for tobacco products in selected countries of Europe, United States of America and Canada, 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.

Cotton yarn export

3014. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken some steps to promote cotton yarn export;

(b) if so, the target set for the export of cotton yarn in 1987-88; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Government have

allowed the exports of yarn in the 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. With a view to achieve the export target, Cash Compensatory Support has been announced on the 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-coners from 15% to 5% bringing down the price of Auto-coners to facilitate modernisation of the spinning industry.

Decline in export of handloom sector

3015. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the handlooms pro-

duction in the country dwindled during the last two years and the resultant decline in the export of handloom fabrics in terms of foreign exchange;

(b) the major factors responsible for the decline in the handloom in the country; and

(c) what measures Government have taken or propose to take to make handloom sector economically viable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There has been an increase in the production and Exports of Handloom products during the last two years. The details of handloom production and exports during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Production (in million mts.)	Exports (Value in Rs. crores)
1984-85	3514	348.86
1985-86	3692	361.59
1986-87	3884	391.81

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various Handloom Development Schemes are being implemented by Central and State Governments to make the Handloom Sector economically viable. They are as follows:—

(1) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol themselves as members of cooperative societies;

(2) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers primary cooperative societies and State handloom development corporations;

(3) Assistance for modernisation of looms;

(4) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers primary societies;

(5) Financial assistance to State handloom development corporations and handloom cooperative societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

(6) Special rebate at the rate of 20% on sale of handloom products;

(7) Janata cloth scheme;

(8) Thrift Fund Scheme; and

(9) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

Besides, certain items of textiles have

been reserved for exclusive production by the handloom sector under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

[*Translation*]

Facilities to weavers in Azamgarh

3016. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are not providing any facility to weavers of Maunath Bhanjan, Mohammadabad and other places in Azamgarh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to ameliorate the condition of the weavers there and to help them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Central Government has various schemes for the development of the handloom sector and these are implemented through the State Governments. These schemes are implemented by the State Governments according to the programme drawn up by them. The Central Government has not issued any instructions to the Government of Uttar Pradesh not to implement these schemes in Maunath Bhanjan, Mohammadabad and other places in Azamgarh.

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

[*English*]

Publishing of Sainik Samachar in Kannada

3017. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the languages in which the Defence Department's Weekly "Sainik Samachar" is being published at present;

(b) whether the same is being published

in Kannada, the regional language of Karnataka; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to publish the same in Kannada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) At present, 'Sainik Samachar' is being published in English and eleven Indian languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gorkhali, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) An edition of 'Sainik Samachar' in Kannada could not be brought out so far due to lack of suitable editorial staff. Efforts are on to get suitable staff.

Karnataka Government for increased silk production

3018. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that Karnataka is a leading silk producing State in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government had suggested Union Government to ban replenishment schemes in the Import-Export Policy; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

(c) The import of silk by exporters under the ALS/REP schemes of the Import-Export Policy is allowed only for or against export of silk items as an export incentive measure. It is therefore not considered feasible to ban the import of silk under these schemes.

Salt Export

3019. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total export of Salt during 1986-87 and the anticipated export during 1987-88;

(b) whether the export of salt fell in 1986-87;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether salt stocks in Tuticorin are piling up; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to clear the stocks and boost salt export during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P R DASMUNSI): (a) to (e). A limited quantity of salt is allowed for export taking in view the domestic requirement. Export of salt during 1986-87 was approximately 3.8 lakh tonnes. Export during 1987-88 are expected to be higher than 1986-87. The main reason for marginal fall in export during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 was lower demand from Bangladesh. The marginal increase in stocks in Tuticorin as at the end of 1986 compared to the previous year was primarily due to excess production. Government has directed State Trading Corporation to explore possibilities of finding new markets. A Committee has been constituted in the Department of Industrial Development to explore possibilities of increasing salt exports.

Imports and labour rationalisation steps by NTC

3020. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the National Textile Corporation for imports and labour rationalisation during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the estimated amount required for implementing the above scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) NTC has recently imported 200 shuttleless looms from USSR. More than 14000 posts have been abolished under the labour rationalisation scheme in the mills under NTC between April 85 and June 87.

(b) The total estimated cost of the Russian Looms Project (including rationalisation and margin money) is Rs. 19.16 crores.

N.T.C. to import looms from Soviet Union

3021. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is importing two hundred sophisticated looms from the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, what are the stipulations for importing these looms; and

(c) where these looms are proposed to be installed and when these looms likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, NTC has imported 200 Shuttleless Projectile Looms from U.S.S.R. The main stipulations in the contract for import of these looms are:

(1) The payment of these looms will be made in Indian Rupees on deferred payment basis.

(2) There is a buy-back arrangement for purchase of certain production on these looms by USSR.

(c) The Russian Looms are to be installed in the following mills under the three subsidiary corporations:—

- (1) *NTC (SM) Ltd., Bombay*
- (i) *Mumbai Textile Mills Bombay.*
- (ii) *New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.*
- (2) *NTC (MN) Ltd., Bombay*
- Indian United Mills Nos. 3 & 4.*
- (3) *NTC Ltd., Bangalore.*

Minerva Mills, Bangalore.

All these looms are expected to be commissioned during the current years.

Foreign exchange earned by ITDC

3022. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the total turn of ITDC hotels during 1985-86;
- (b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the ITDC hotels;
- (c) the percentage of foreign exchange tourists who stayed in the ITDC hotels during 1985-86; and
- (d) whether the rate of charges of ITDC hotels are far higher than the rate of charges of similar hotels in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The total turn over of ITDC hotels during 1985-86 was Rs. 49.35 crores.

(b) ITDC earned Rs. 5.64 crores foreign exchange during 1985-86.

(c) Percentage of guest nights of foreign tourists during 1985-86 was 39%.

(d) The tariff of ITDC hotels compares

favourably with the tariff of hotels in foreign countries.

IDBI scheme for modernisation of powerloom units

3023. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has initiated at the instance of the Ministry of Textiles a new scheme for the modernisation of powerloom units in accordance with the new textile policy; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the date from which the scheme will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). IDBI have indicated in their circular dated 25th November, 1986 that term loans granted by institutions for modernisation of powerloom units will be eligible for refinance facilities from IDBI, subject to stipulated conditions.

Term loans granted by institutions to new grassroot power loom units coming up in the small scale sector are now eligible for refinance from IDBI, subject to usual conditions.

Promotion of Indian culture abroad

3025. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council for Cultural Relations is taking any effective steps for the promotion of Indian culture abroad;

(b) if so, whether the Council has recommended any book for study by our Diplomats stationed abroad so as to equip themselves with the essentials of Indian Culture in order to enable them to help in promotion and dissemination of our culture abroad;

(c) if so, the names of the books recommended for their study; and

(d) if not, whether any such books are proposed to be recommended for study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Council supplies books on Indian Culture to Missions abroad from time to time. A list of books recently supplied to Mission abroad is given below:—

1. Ganga
2. Ajanta & Ellora
3. Agra & Delhi
4. Festivals of India
5. India
6. All India
7. Great Mughals
8. Indian Love Paintings
9. Zakir Hussain
10. Indian Paintings
11. Ritual Art of India
12. Khajuraho
13. Dancing for Themselves.
14. Bharata Natyam—Indian Classical Dance Art
15. Splendours of Indian Dance
16. The Art of India through the Ages
17. Aditi the Living Arts of India
18. Sources of Indian Traditions
19. Rajput Paintings (Two vols.).

In addition, the ICCR publishes books relating to various aspects of Indian Culture which Indian Missions abroad are encouraged to indent for their libraries and for cultural projection. A list of such ICCR publications currently available is given below:—

BOOKS

1. Vision of India (Revised enlarged edn.)
2. Readings from India.
3. Dances of the Golden Hall.
4. Indian Influences in American Literature and Thought.
5. Studies in Australian and Indian Literature.
6. The Veiled Moon.
7. Poetry Festival India.
8. Indian Poetry Today, Vol. I (Rev. edn.).
9. Indian Poetry Today, Vol. II (Rev. edn.).
10. Indian Poetry Today, Vol. III (Reprint).
11. Indian Poetry Today, Vol. IV.
12. Modern Indian Short Stories, Vol. IV.

PERIODICALS

1. Indian Horizons (English Quarterly).
2. Gaganachal (Hindi Quarterly).

Modernisation fund by jute mills in West Bengal

3026. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of jute mills in West Bengal which have so far taken advantage of the Modernisation Fund recently announced by the Prime Minister;

(b) what are the constraints in the tardy implementation of the utilisation of the said fund; and

(c) what steps are being thought to be taken by the Union Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Till the 31st July, 1987, the all-India Financial Institutions have cleared 3 applications under the Jute Modernisations Fund in respect of the following Mills:—

- (i) Anglo India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.
- (ii) Hastings Mill (Jute Divn. of Shri Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.)
- (iii) Kanoria Jute & Industries Ltd.

All the three Mills are in West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Financial institutions are in the process of carrying out viability studies in respect of each of the Mills who have submitted applications. This is in order to ensure that the loan given is properly utilised for the intended purpose. Moreover, the State Govt. of West Bengal is also in the process of finalising the various reliefs to be granted to the applicant mills in respect of their outstandings arrear dues like sales tax and raw jute tax. A Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary Ministry of Textiles, has been set up to take prompt remedial measures wherever necessary.

Cases of erstwhile Goa UT pending with Union Government

3027. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases from the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu pending with the Union Government as on 30 May, 1987;

(b) the number of cases that are proposed to be returned to Government of Goa for the decision of Government of the newly created State;

(c) whether any of the cases have been returned for the decision of the State Government after 30 May, 1987; and

(d) whether Government have received any communication from the Goa Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). After attainment of Statehood, Government of Goa is competent to take action on all matters which fall under the jurisdiction of a 'State' as per provisions of the Constitution and various Central Acts etc.

National crimes records bureau

3028. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) since when the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB) has been functioning;

(b) whether Government propose to modernise the Bureau; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take in this regard?

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) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has been functioning since 11th March, 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The existing TDC-316 computer system at NCRB is proposed to be replaced by the latest technology computers at the national, State & district level with proper networking.

Computerisation of finger prints and its integration with the crime-criminal data base is also proposed

Trade deficit with EEC

3029. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seeking fresh industrial cooperation and joint ventures with the EEC; and

(b) whether such joint ventures would enhance exports to EEC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). During the recent visit of Union Minister of Industry to EEC, areas for cooperation between the two sides were identified with a view to contributing to India's industrial growth and development as well as to enhance exports to EEC. In this connection, prospects for cooperation in joint projects in some specific areas were also considered.

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (including nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh)		Foreign exchange earnings	
	Number	% change	Rs crores	% change
1984-85	1152,701	.	1300	
1985-86	1329,781	15.4	1460 (P)	12.3
1986-87	1461,910	9.9	1780 (P)	21.9

(P): Provisional

(b) if so, the reasons identified therefor;

Diversion of tourists to Kerala during Onam Festival

3031. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

Earnings of foreign exchange in terms of foreign currencies

3030. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether our earnings of foreign exchange in terms of US dollars and other international currencies are not going up in proportion to the increase recorded in tourist traffic to the country;

(b) if so, the reasons, identified therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose any change in policy to fill the foreign exchange gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) As the exchange rates keep fluctuating, the estimates of foreign exchange earnings from tourism are normally worked out in terms of rupees. The comparative statement of tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings given below, shows that with the increase in tourist traffic during the previous three years, the foreign exchange earnings have also been going up.

MAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that tourist week celebrations are

being held in Kerala during the Onam festival; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to divert foreign and domestic tourists to Kerala during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). On receipt of precise details in advance from the Tourism Department of the Kerala Government regarding the celebrations associated with the Onam Festival, the Ministry of Tourism transmits the information to all its offices in India and overseas to ensure that the events are given wide publicity. Ministry of Tourism have also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.81 lakhs for promotion of fairs and festivals in Kerala.

Revitalisation schemes for NTC Mills

3032. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some special schemes are being formulated to revitalise the 18 NTC mills in the Eastern Sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these are going to be implemented;

(c) how many such mills are there in the Western and Northern Sectors and their financial health and how many are lying closed; and

(d) whether any scheme similar to that for Eastern Sector is being contemplated for Western and Northern Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). While NTC subsidiaries have been asked to prepare mill-wise action plans for improving their performance, no special schemes are

being formulated for the mills in the Eastern Sector.

(c) The number of nationalised mills in NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) and NTC (UP) is 18 and the number of such mills in NTCs (Gujarat), (South Maharashtra) & (Maharashtra North) is 34. Most of these mills are making losses. Only one is lying closed.

(d) As per (a) & (b) above.

Purchase of Foodgrains for Defence Forces

3033. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure being followed to buy foodgrains for the Defence forces;

(b) whether the purchases are made through the Food Corporation of India;

(c) if not, whether private traders are to bid for such purchases;

(d) whether his Ministry made direct negotiations with the Food Corporation of India in this regard to eliminate private trade; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Wheat and rice for Defence Forces are purchased from the Food Corporation of India through allocations made by the Department of Food. Other foodgrains are purchased, through the tender process, from State Federations/State level Cooperatives.

(b) Foodgrains dealt by the Food Corporation of India are purchased from them only. The other foodgrains are purchased from State Federations/Cooperatives.

(c) Private traders are not asked to bid for such purchases.

(d) and (e). Food Corporation of India being under the administrative control of the Department of Food, no direct negotiations with the FCI are necessary by the Ministry of Defence. Purchases from the FCI are made through the Department of Food, eliminating private trade.

Recruitment in Delhi Police

3034. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to recruit more persons in Delhi Police;

(b) whether any quota has been fixed for each State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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 recruitment of Constables in Delhi police is a continuous process. Delhi

being a cosmopolitan city, in addition to conducting recruitment in Delhi, recruitment teams are also deputed to other States for selecting candidates for appointment as Constables. However, no quota as such for each State has been fixed.

Central Aid for Tourism in Kerala

3035. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Central aid to Kerala for development of Tourism for the last three years; and

(b) what are the new projects approved by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The details of the schemes sanctioned in the Central Sector for development of tourism in Kerala year-wise, for the last three years, and the new projects approved so far during 1987-88 are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1984-85	Nil		
1985-86			
1.	Construction of wayside amenities at Pallghat	10.28	4.00
2.	Construction of wayside amenities with accommodation at Cannanore	10.28	4.00
3.	Wayside facilities at Kottarakara	10.28	4.00
4.	Wayside facilities at Alleppey	10.28	4.00
5.	Wayside amenities with accommodation at Wynad	10.28	4.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Provision of boats for Cochin, Kumarakom, Quilon and Thekkady	50.78	25.00
7.	Promotion of fairs and festivals	2.81	2.56
1986-87			
1.	Forest Lodge at Parambikulam	12.42	6.00
2.	Yatri Niwas at Quilon	35.35	8.00
3.	Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum	26.43	8.00
4.	Trekking equipment to Kerala	3.24	2.92
5.	Water Sports equipment for Kovalam	17.31	15.00
6.	Assistance for fairs and festivals	—	0.25
7.	Wayside facilities at Kottarakara	—	5.00
8.	Wayside facilities at Alleppey	—	5.00
9.	Wayside facilities at Cannanore	—	5.00
10.	Beach Resort at Kapad	46.69	8.00

In addition, funds for following schemes have been released during the first quarter of 1987-88:-

1.	Two mini buses at Wynad	5.53	4.70
2.	Four mini buses at Parambikulam and Nayyar	9.28	8.35
3.	Boats in Kerala	190.00	40.00
4.	Floodlighting of Trivandrum Museum	14.81	13.33
5.	Water Sports equipment at Malampuzha	7.28	7.03

Review of Schemes relating to Handloom

3036. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government have commissioned a study to review the various schemes related to handloom since inception of the office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms);

(b) if so, the main points that the Commission has been asked to go into; and

(c) if so, by what time the Commission is expected to submit its report?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Study being conducted by the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, comprise a macro-

level study of the following aspects:—

1. Broad objectives of the organisation.
2. Linkage between the objectives and the activity of the Organisation
3. Various sources and uses of funds.
4. Broad assessment of some indicators of proper utilisation of funds across States.
5. Exploration of factors affecting proper utilisation of resources, etc.
6. An overall assessment of the true costs and benefits of these outlays taking account of both explicit and implicit subsidies and applying appropriate shadow prices with respect to the structure of costs as well as revenues and incomes generated.

(c) The Institute is expected to submit its report by the middle of 1988.

Loan Applications received by IDBI from Textile Mills

3037. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of loan applications the Industrial Development Bank of India has received from the textile mill owners for textile modernisation fund upto 30th June, 1987;

(b) the total amount sanctioned against these applications so far; and

(c) the details of textile mills which have taken such loans so far and what are the respective amounts of loans so sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): a) The number of applications received under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme upto 30.6.87 was 135.

(b) The total amount sanctioned upto that date was Rs. 282.70 crores against 69 applications.

(c) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Details of textile mills assisted under textile modernisation fund scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Company/Society	Assistance sanctioned		
		Modernisation loan	Special Loan	Foreign currency loan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Grini Ltd., Maharashtra.	550	—	—
2.	R.B. Rodda and Co. Ltd., Gujarat.	540	—	—
3.	Mahavir Spinning Mills Ltd., Punjab.	480	—	—
4.	Patel Mills Co. Ltd., Gujarat.	186	24	—

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Asoka Mills Ltd., Gujarat	525	—	—
6.	Vardhaman Sp. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Punjab.	400	—	—
7.	Nutan Mills Ltd., Gujarat	444	—	—
8.	Lokmanya Mills (Barai) Ltd., Maharashtra.	134	27	—
9.	Western India Cotton Ltd., Kerala.	90	—	—
10.	Pirthvi Cotton Mills Ltd., Gujarat.	224	35	—
11.	Shree Visalkashi Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	75	—	—
12.	Shri Amruta Mills Ltd., Gujarat.	300	—	—
13.	Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd., Gujarat.	105	14	—
14.	Arunaday Mills Ltd., Gujarat	156	—	—
15.	Lakshmi Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	260	—	—
16.	The Deccan Coop. Spg. Mills Ltd., Maharashtra.	250	—	—
17.	Devti Fabrics Ltd., Gujarat.	320	—	—
18.	Virudhunagar Textile Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	195	—	—
19.	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Maharashtra.	1200	—	—
20.	Sutlaj Cotton Mills Ltd., Rajasthan.	625	—	—
21.	Amitabh Textile Ltd., Uttar Pradesh.	100	19	—
22.	Mahendra Mills Ltd., Gujarat.	150	—	—
23.	Aditya Mills Ltd., Rajasthan.	420	—	—
24.	Solapur Vinkar Sahakari Soot GirmiNiyamit, Maharashtra.	357	—	—
25.	Banswara Syntex Ltd., Rajasthan.	152	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Narmada Roo Utpadakoni Sahakari Spg. Mills Ltd., Gujarat.	80	—	—
27.	Juggilal Kamapat Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Uttar Pradesh.	1113	—	681
28.	The Kadri Mills (CBE) Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	115	—	—
29.	Kanoria Chemicals and Industrial Ltd., Gujarat.	470	—	—
30.	The Arvind Mills Ltd., Gujarat.	320	—	—
31.	Pirmal Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Maharashtra.	320	—	—
32.	Shree Bhawani Cotton Mills Ltd., Punjab.	260	—	—
33.	Raipur Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Gujarat.	440	—	—
34.	Shaktigarh Textiles and Industries Ltd., West Bengal.	132.8	24.2	—
35.	Yeshwant Sahakari Soot Firni Niyamit, Maharashtra.	264	—	—
36.	Co-operative Textile Mills Ltd., Uttar Pradesh.	290	—	—
37.	Jeevajirao Cotton Mills Ltd., Madhya Pradesh.	1280	—	—
38.	The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Maharashtra.	640	—	—
39.	The Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Maharashtra.	320	—	—
40.	Sri Karunambikai Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	120	—	—
41.	DPF Textiles Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	130	—	—
42.	Rohtak Textile Mills Ltd., Haryana.	450	61	—
43.	The Rajaratna Mills (P) Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	135	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
44	Paramount Textile Mills (P) Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	94	10	—
45.	Broach Textile Mills Ltd., Gujarat.	600	85	—
46.	VXL India Ltd., Gujarat	700	—	352
47.	Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Maharashtra.	1633	—	469
48.	Vijayalakshmi Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	350	—	—
49.	Rama Fibres Ltd., Haryana.	194	34	—
50.	Anantpur Textile Mills Ltd., West Bengal.	160	25	—
51.	Shivaraja Mills (P) Ltd.,	105	—	—
52.	Mafatlal Industries Ltd., Gujarat.	1840	—	—
53.	Sree Satyanarayana Spg Mills Ltd., Andhra Pradesh.	32	—	—
54.	U.P. State Textiles Corporation Ltd., Uttar Pradesh.	900	—	—
55.	The Technology Institution of Textiles Ltd., Haryana	125	—	—
56.	Bharat Cotton Growers Coop. Spg. Mills Ltd., Maharashtra.	417	—	—
57.	Kores (India) Ltd., Gujarat.	392	—	—
58	Yeotmal Zilla Sahakari Soot Va Kapad Girni Ltd., Maharashtra	194	—	—
59.	Aruna Textile Ltd., Gujarat.	568	—	—
60.	Loyal Textile Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	500	—	—
61.	Valli Cotton Traders (P) Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	92	—	—
62.	Coimbatore Popular Spg. Mills Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	38	—	—
63.	Coimbatore Kamla Mills (P) Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	240	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
64.	Rohit Mills Ltd., Gujarat.	493	130	—
65.	Rustom Mills and Industries Ltd. Gujarat.	510	116	—
66.	Madnapalle Spg. Mills Ltd. Andhra Pradesh.	300	—	—
67.	Sri Saluthi Textiles Ltd. Tamil Nadu.	75	—	—
68.	Thiagarajar Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	328	—	—
69.	Sri Rajeswari Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu.	156	10	—
TOTAL :		26153.8	614.2	1502

[*Translation*]

Leather Export

3039. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which leather has been exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned during 1986; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase further export of leather?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b) Export of semi-finished and finished leather during 1986-87 mainly to Italy, FRG, USSR, USA, U.K., France, GDR, Portugal, etc., according to the export data compiled by the Council for Leather Exports, is estimated to be Rs. 453 crores. The thrust of Government policy has been to encourage export of value-added leather products rather than leather.

Scheme-Wise Amount Spent on Tourism in Maharashtra

3041 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government had sanctioned any scheme for the development of tourism in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned and spent up-to-date, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The details of the schemes sanctioned by the Central Ministry of Tourism for development of tourism in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise, are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1984-85			
1.	Jetty at Elephanta	10.50	8.00
2.	Promotion of fairs and festivals	1.50	1.35
3.	ITDC Hotel at Aurangabad	on going	1.20
4.	ITDC Transport Unit, Bombay	—do—	22.03
5.	ITDC Transport Unit, Aurangabad	—do—	8.73
6.	ITDC Duty Free Shop at Bombay	—do—	1.26
1985-86			
1.	Floodlighting of Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad	5.12	2.56
2.	Provision of toilet and drinking water facilities at Elephanta, Ajanta, Ellora through ASI	4.50	3.00
3.	ITDC Hotel at Aurangabad	on going	4.48
1986-87			
1.	Cottages at Ganpatiphule	8.77	5.00
2.	Beach Resort at Valneshwar	34.10	10.00
3.	Yatri Niwas at Shegaon	25.98	10.00
4.	Development of Ajanta Foot Hills	on going	2.00
5.	ITDC Hotel at Aurangabad	—do—	11.89
6.	ITDC Duty Free Shop, Bombay	—do—	0.82

[English]

(b) the details thereof?

Setting up of Indian Cultural Centres

3042. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of islands in the Pacific Ocean and Far East countries where Indian Cultural Centres are already set up during the last three years and expected to be set up during the next three years; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Of the three Indian Cultural Centres already established by ICCR abroad, one in the Pacific region has been functioning in Fiji since 1972-73. Out of three more Cultural Centres now being established abroad, one in the South East Asian region is being established in Jakarta and is

expected to start functioning by October this year.

Promotion of Handicrafts during Seventh Plan

3044. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people engaged in handicraft in the country;

(b) the names of handicrafts and the names of States; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken during the Seventh Plan for promotion of handicrafts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The estimated number of artisans employed in the handicrafts sector during 1986-87 is Rs. 30.50 lakhs.

A Statement showing the names of States with their major handicrafts is given below.

(c) The important schemes being undertaken during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) for implementation in the Central Sector are as follows:—

1. *Training* :- Massive and advanced training is imparted in major crafts like Carpet Weaving, art-metalware, cane and bamboo based crafts, handprinting of textiles, wood carving etc. in craft concentration areas.

2. *Apprenticeship Training Scheme*:— To encourage some of the lesser known and languishing crafts especially rural crafts, a scheme for training of apprentices under Mastercraftsmen has been evolved. 15 to 20 trainees are given training under Mastercraftsmen who are either National or State Award Winners. Each trainee is given stipend dur-

ing the training period, covering both massive and advanced phases.

3. *Marketing*:— 47 Marketing and Service Extension Centres set up in different parts of the country organise market meets product promotion programmes, fairs and festivals to help the artisans in finding market outlets for their products. Financial assistance is provided to the State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex handicrafts cooperative societies for opening/renovation of sale outlets, raw material depots and Common Facility Centres in craft concentration areas.

4. *Design Development*:— The four Regional Design and Technical Development Centres located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore have been assigned the job of developing new designs and documenting traditional designs. These centres also provide technical assistance to the artisans. A scheme of financial assistance to the Central/State Handicrafts Corporations has been taken up to develop design on project basis. A National Craft Institute for Hand Printed Textiles has been set up at Jaipur to train craftsmen in textile designing, processing and to undertake refresher courses in improved technology.

5. *Exhibition and Publicity*:— The State Cooperatives, Corporations and other voluntary organisations are provided with financial assistance to organise exhibitions, fairs and festivals, of craft objects in different parts of the country. Efforts are also made to uphold the craft heritage of the country as well as to popularise Indian Handicrafts at home and

abroad through publicity and propaganda.

6. *National Awards and pension to Crafts persons:-* Under the scheme of National Award, mastercrafts persons are given Presidential Award for their outstanding artistic skill, imagination and craftsmanship. Such Craftspersons who are National or State Award Winners and 60 years of age or above with income not exceeding Rs. 3600/- per annum are eligible to get pension @ Rs. 300/- per mensem. National Award Winners are given preference under Apprenticeship Training Scheme for imparting training in traditional and languishing crafts. Such craftspersons are paid higher

than the ordinary crafts-persons in terms of wages.

7. *Preservation of cultural heritage:-* In order to preserve traditional crafts, a National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum has been set up at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The activities of the Museum include research and documentation, preservation of traditional handicrafts and organisation of Rural India Complex and live demonstration of crafts. A programme has been taken up by the National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum to project before School Children various handicrafts objects embodying India's cultural heritage and myriad craft activities being presently pursued in the country.

STATEMENT

State	Major Handicrafts
Andhra Pradesh	Palm leaf, Nirmalware, Bidriware, Himroo, Brass and metal, Pile Carpets, Filigree work, Crochet lace, Nirmal and papier machie, Toys, Ivory, horn, woodware. Kalankari painting, Tie and Dye.
Bihar	Carpet and Durries, Brass utensils, Zari, Embroidery, Pottery, Cane and Bamboo, Sikki ware, palm leaf, mat making, Mothi grass, Grass leaves, moonj etc., Dyeing and Printing, Lacquerware; Metalwares, Toys and Dolls, Gem and Jewellery, Silver metal, Madhubai paintings, Art textiles, Jewellery and Stone carving.
Gujarat	Hand-printing, Screenprinting, Bead work, Temple print, Jari Mushroo weaving, Marquetry box, Patola weaving, Lacquer work, Wood and Ivory.
Haryana	Woollen carpets, druggets and durries, Stone carving, Leather goods, Pottery, Tilla works, Cane and Bamboo, Dolls and soft toys, Brass artwares, Ivory and Raffin goods.
Himachal Pradesh	Dolls, Wooden novelties, Pottery, Bamboo work, Manufacture of Silk cloth, Metal and Ornaments, Woollen shoes text, Woollen shawls.
J & K	Carpets, Namdahs, Gabbas, Chain-stitched rugs, Costume jewellery, Leather goods, Embroidered, Shawls, Crewel embroideries, Wood carving.
Kerala	Ivory, Horn, Wood-carving, Palmyra leaf weaving, Musical

State	Major Handicrafts
	instruments, Bell metal casting, Carvile carving, Kathakali and Thayyas accessories, Toys and Dolls, Metal, Screwpine mat making, Cane and Rattan work, Circus umbrella making.
Madhya Pradesh	Glass beads, Toys and Dolls, Dyeing and printing, Soft stone articles.
Maharashtra	Himroo fabrics (shawl), Bidri ware, Plaster of paris toys, Chappals, Pottery, Silver art ware, metal vessels.
Karnataka	Bidriware, Perfumery, Metalware, Wood carving, Stone sculpture, artistic pottery, Artistic jewellery, Toys and Dolls, cane and bamboo, Rose wood carving, Sandalwood and Ivory carving, Inlay work, lacquerware, Carpets (Navalgund carpets).
Orissa	Silver filigree, horn work, Stone carving, applique work, Papier machie, Brass and metal, Painted woodwares, Pata-chitra, Lacquerware toys, clay terracottas, Artistic textile (tie and dye).
Punjab	Ivory inlaygoods, Plastic inlay work, Phoolkari, Embroidery desi juttis.
Rajasthan	Meenakari, Clay toys, Stone carving, Woollen carpets, namdahs, tie and dye and Print, brassware, Ivory and Sandal wood, Embroidery juttis, wood, Woollen blankets, Wood and bamboo baskets, Pottery, hand-made paper, lac bangles, Wood turning and carving.
Tamil Nadu	Sea-shells, Clay toys, Ornamental handles, Artistic pottery, Kalamkari, Wood carving, Metal, Oubly weaving, Bell metal, Temple carving, Tortoise shell, Agarbattis, Golo leaf and cut mirrors, Musical instruments, Palm-leaf work
Uttar Pradesh	Zari embroidery, Metalware, Wood crafts, Immitation jewellery, Woollen carpets, Ivory carving, Hand printed textiles, Chikan emb., cane and bamboo work, Stone work, jewellery, Glass bangles, toys, cotton rugs, Carpets and Khukhries.
West Bengal	Hand-printed textiles, Muga painting, Hill painting, Hill jewellery, Dhokra metal works, brass ware, bell-metal, Ivory, Artistic leather goods, Wood crafts and Wood carving, Metal, Terracotta and glazed pottery, Pottery, cane and bamboo, Batik, tie and dye work, mat weaving, Tribal crafts, Artistic weaving, Artistic hand and marketing bags.
Delhi	Embroidery, Ivory carving, bones, horns, artificial jewellery, pottery, toys, handprinted cloth.
Goa	Wood carving, Ceramics and Pottery, Toys and Dolls, Lace embroidery, Couch shell, Palm leaf, Fibre weaving.
Sikkim	Carpet weaving, Wood carving, Thanks painting, Tribal textiles, cane and bamboo.

State	Major Handicrafts
North Eastern States, viz. Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.	Bell metal, Brass ware, Embroidery, Cane and Bamboo, Sitalpatti, Ivory, Pottery, Wood work, Jewellery, Textiles, Conchshell cutting and engraving, mat-making, Basketry, Toys and Dolls and Stone work.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	Cane and Bamboo crafts, Grass leaf, fibres based crafts

Mulberry Cultivation

3046. SHRI D. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the average production under mulberry cultivation in the country;

(b) the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of export of silk and allied products to foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The average production of mulberry raw silk is 7000 tonnes per annum.

(b) Major mulberry sericulture states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and J & K produced 4671 tonnes, 1460 tonnes, 850 tonnes, 788 tonnes and 46 tonnes respectively and production in the remaining mulberry-producing states was around 82 tonnes during 1986-87.

(c) The total export earnings of natural silk goods during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 201.49 crores which is 1.61% of the country's total export earnings.

Export of Leather Goods

3047. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the leather exported during 1985, 1986 and 1987 and the earnings therefrom; and

(b) the types of leather goods in good demand abroad and the steps being taken to encourage leather industry to increase such production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Export of semi-finished and finished leather during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, according to the export statistics compiled by the Council for Leather Exports, amounted to:

(Value in Million Rupees)	
1984-85	3576.84
1985-86	3372.67
1986-87	4553.94

(b) Leather Footwear, Footwear Uppers, Leather Garments, Handbags, Wallets and other leather goods are in good demand abroad. The steps taken to encourage the leather industry to increase export production to such goods include liberalisation of the licensing policy and easy access to imported inputs of concessional rate of duty, etc.

Identification of Tourist Spots in Rajasthan

3048. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of identification of more Tourists spots in Rajasthan and particularly in Kotah district;

(b) the number of such spots located on the banks of Chambal river;

(c) the extent to which Government of Rajasthan has developed these new tourist spots; and

(d) whether Union Government are considering to provide financial assistance to Rajasthan Government for the development of new tourist spots/centres in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) and (b). The Central Government in consultation with the Government of Raj-

asthan has identified the following tourist centres in the State of Rajasthan none of which, however, is located either in Kotah district or on the banks of Chambal river:-

Jaipur, Jodhpur, Osian, Pokaran, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Sariska, Alwar, Ajmer, Pushkar, Chittor, Udaipur, Rishabdev, Eklingji, Nathdwara, Ranakpur and Mount Abu.

(c) and (d). These tourist spots are being developed with the joint resources of the Central Government and the State Government. During the first two years of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned
<i>During 1985-86</i>	
(i) Improvement and modernisation of Indra Ghat and Karni Ghat at Pushkar	12.99
(ii) Mini buses for Alwar, Ranthambore, and Bharatpur Sanctuaries	4.77
(iii) Boats for Fatehsagar Lake at Udaipur	3.94
<i>During 1986-87</i>	
(i) Introduction of Camel Safari in Thar Desert	7.20
(ii) Construction of Cafeteria at Tal Vriksha near Alwar	5.93

Training Programmes for guides in Rajasthan

3049. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of trained and expert guides at important and national monuments in Rajasthan for the benefit of tourists is much less than required;

(b) if so, whether Government are con-

sidering some training programmes for such guides; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The number of guides to be trained at all important tourist centres in

the country, including Rajasthan, is assessed on the basis of the requirements as conveyed from time to time by the local travel trade and visiting tourists. At present Rajasthan has 54 guides approved by the Ministry of Tourism, 56 guides approved by State Archaeology Department, 9 guides approved by State Tourism Department and 6 guides licensed by Archeological Survey of India. According to the government of India Tourist Office, Jaipur this number is considered to be adequate.

Maintenance of Historical Monuments in Rajasthan for Promotion of Tourism

3050. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan is a well known and famous State for monuments of historical importance;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal under consideration for the development of these monuments in the State for attracting foreign tourists;

(c) if so, the names and number of places identified for the development of monuments and how many with their names are in Kotah District; and

(d) the financial assistance to be provided to the Government of Rajasthan for their maintenance, repairs and development for promotion of tourism and attracting tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Govt. has sent proposals for floodlighting of Chittorgarh Fort and for mounting of S.E.L. show at Maharana Pratap Smarak in Udaipur. These proposals are under consideration of the Ministry of Tourism. None of these

monuments is, however, located in Kotah District.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism does not provide financial assistance for the maintenance and repair of the monuments.

Training Institute for Guides at Kotah

3051 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set a training institute at Kotah in Rajasthan for imparting necessary training to the guides at the monuments of historical importance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such an institute will be set up and the details of programmes to be coached to the guides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Indo-Sri Lankan Trade

3052. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Sri Lankan trade is showing a growing trend;

(b) if so, the items presently being exported to Sri Lanka;

(c) whether any fresh order has been placed by Sri Lanka to buy any other item from India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The overall trade declined in 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85. It has shown a marginal increase in 1986-87.

(b) Some of the items exported are machinery and transport equipment, metal manufactures, textile yarn, fabrics and related products, chemicals and related products, spices etc.

(c) and (d). A supplier's credit of Rs. 651.78 lakhs for the export of 500 mini-buses has recently been approved.

Cotton Export Policy for 1987-88

3053. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton export policy proposed to be announced for the year 1987-88 has already been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by which month the export quota of cotton is expected to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government had announced a long term policy for export of five lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,000 bales each of Digvijay and Bangladeshi varieties of cotton every year on a continuous basis for a period of three years beginning from the cotton year 1986-87.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Releases of export quota are done from time to time during the year after carefully assessing the size of the crop, domestic demand and the price trend etc.

Indo-French Trade Corporation

3054. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-French Co-operation still does not meet the trade requirements of both countries; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to establish better bilateral trade cooperation between them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Indo-French Cooperation in trade matters is a continuous process and it is our endeavour to identify ways and means to increase commercial exchanges between the two countries. This is done through Ministerial level talks including at bilateral Joint Committee meetings, besides participation in trade fairs, exchange of business delegations, buyer-seller meets, etc. being encouraged.

Excise Relief to Powerloom Sector

3055. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made grouping of powerloom sector with weaving branch of composite mills;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has made representation to Union Government not to link up powerloom sector with composite mills;

(c) whether on account of this linking the excise concessions which were hitherto available to powerloom sector have been withdrawn; and

(d) what effective steps the Union Government propose to take to give requisite relief to powerloom sector which is at present facing great financial crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) According to the Textile Policy, powerlooms in the organised mill sector and in the unorganised powerloom sector shall, as far as possible, be treated at par and allowed to compete on the basis of their inherent strengths and capabilities.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra had suggested that the differential concession in excise duty which the powerloom sector enjoyed prior to the Budget of 1985-86 should be restored.

(c) The changes in excise duty were made before the announcement of the Textile Policy in June, 1985.

(d) Registration of Powerlooms has been decentralised. Installation of new powerlooms is permitted subject to locational conditions. Full fibre flexibility has been allowed for cotton and art silk looms. NABARD provides refinance for both term loans and working capital to powerloom cooperative societies. IDBI also provides refinance. 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 promotion of powerloom cooperatives so as to facilitate the provision of credit and marketing facilities. Incentives for export of cloth are also available for powerloom fabrics.

A scheme for establishment of Powerloom Service Centres is under implementation to provide technical assistance to powerlooms and help in their technological upgradation and product improvement.

Quota for Export of Powerloom Cloth

3056. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider that powerloom sector in textile industry offers self employment to weavers;

(b) if so, whether the powerloom sector has been given due recognition in manufacture of janata cloth; and

(c) whether this sector has been given any definite quota for export of powerloom cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The powerloom sector does, to a large measure, provides self-employment to weavers.

(b) 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.

(c) No, Sir.

Purchase of Stationery Items from Kendriya Bhandar

3057. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some purchases of items of stationery made in his Ministry from the Kendriya Bhandar during the last two years allegedly involving forgery and irregularities are under investigation by the Chief Administrative Officer; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Certain discrepancies having come to notice in connection with purchase of typing paper made from the Kendriya Bhandar during January/February, 1987, clarifications on the same have been sought from the Kendriya Bhandar. Payment to Kendriya Bhandar on this account is yet to be released.

Strike by Employees of ITDC Hotels in July, 1987

3058. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the India

Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotels went on a day's strike on July 23, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and what measures are being taken to settle the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) The employees of ITDC's Delhi based hotel units went on one day's strike on 23 July 87.

(b) The main demands were:

- (i) to start wage negotiations for the employees of hotel and catering establishments of ITDC;
- (ii) release of interim relief to such employees;
- (iii) withdrawal of the Employees State Insurance Scheme etc.

The ITDC management had discussed their demands with the Unions on 21 July 87. The Unions were informed that the wage negotiations were dependent upon the grant of interim relief presently under the consideration of the Committee appointed by the Govt. and that withdrawal of Employees State Insurance Scheme is not possible being a statutory obligation.

Spurious Fan Manufacturing Factory in New Delhi

3059. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crime Branch detectives recently unearthed a factory in New Delhi

manufacturing spurious ceiling fans of some popular brands;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made; and

(c) whether any other action has since been contemplated by Government against the manufacturer of spurious fans and if so, the details?

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). On receipt of a complaint from M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited that their copy-right of 'Usha' Ceiling Fan was being infringed and spurious ceiling fans were being manufactured and sold in the market, the premises of a firm located in Basai Darapur were raided on 29.5.1987 and spurious fans and components with the trade mark 'Usha' and 'Khaitan' were recovered. Two cases have been registered and the proprietor of the firm has been arrested.

Foreign Exchange Earned by Travel Agencies in India

3060. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by different travel agencies in India and the taxes paid by them;

(b) the nation-wise number of tourists visited India through each of these agencies; and

(c) the comprehensive action plan proposed to be taken to boost the tourism in the years to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM: (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Out of the travel agents and

tour operators approved by the Ministry of Tourism, 75 agencies who are actively engaged in promoting international tourist traffic to India have earned foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 73.28 crores and have handled a total number of 1.82 lakhs foreign tourists during 1986. The tax returns are filed by each of the above agencies directly with the Income-tax Department for which no separate information is maintained.

(c) Greater priority is being given to promoting tourism to and within India in our Seventh Five Year Plan which includes substantial development of the tourism infrastructure with the construction of low cost accommodation such as Yatri Niwases, promotion of stopover tours, trekking and mountaineering, winter sports, setting up of a water sports institute, development of beach tourism, wild life tourism, development of the tourism infrastructure in Andaman and Lakshadweep Islands including accommodation, boats and water sports facilities, son-et-lumiere shows, floodlighting of monuments, promotion of fairs and festivals, training of personnel, provision of wayside facilities, provision of toilet and drinking water facilities at important tourist centres of cultural interest and the promotion of special interest tours.

Similarly, the publicity and promotion of India in the overseas tourism generating markets has been strengthened by way of undertaking various measures such as press and T.V. advertising, organisation of high level promotional seminars, India evenings, organising exhibitions, trade fairs, extending advertising and brochure buy back support to tour operators promoting India etc. One of the major publicity ventures of the Ministry of Tourism is to produce attractive and informative tourist literature, films, audio-visuals, posters, maps etc. for free distribution in India and abroad.

Closure of N.T.C. Mills

3061. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 458 on 27th February, 1987 regarding closure of NTC mills and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for closure of any of the NTC mills till now;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps, if any, proposed or being taken to reduce losses of NTC mills; and

(d) furnish comparison of costs of products of NTC mills with private mills and the reasons for higher cost of NTC mills, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No final decision has been taken to close down any of the NTC mills so far.

(c) Some of the important steps taken/being taken to reduce losses in NTC mills are:—

(i) identification/phasing out of uneconomic activities;

(ii) strengthening of Management Information System for timely flow of information, effective review and decisions making;

(iii) implementation of labour rationalisation schemes in the mills;

(iv) implementation of various cost control measures by improving the productivity and reducing the cost;

(v) taking measures for keeping wastes under control;

(vi) improving the product range and product-mix and greater marketing efforts to achieve better sales realisation rates;

(vii) effective implementation of workers' participation in manage-

ment so as to increase productivity.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the comparative costs of products of NTC and private sector because of a very large range of such products. Besides, some of the items produced by NTC, e.g. controlled cloth, are not produced in the private sector. Reasons for high cost of production in NTC units include old and obsolete machinery, excess work force etc.

Indian Tea price Fall in London

3062. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Indian tea have fallen in the first half of 1987 at the auctions held in London; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and reasons therefor?

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

(b) The extent of decline is as follows:

Month	(price in pence/kg)	
	1986	1987
Jan	129.40	140.02
Feb	129.15	131.15
Mar	140.27	129.45
Apr	136.84	96.03
May	122.97	86.04
Jun	75.66	66.86

The decline in the price of London auction is largely attributed to the presence of large quantities of plain teas from African countries.

Reduction in Cost of Hank Yarn

3063. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the hank yarn obligation policy has contributed to the sickness in the textile industry;

(b) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to improve the health of textile mills by way of reducing the extent of such obligations;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the cost of manufacture of hank yarn; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The hank yarn obligation Scheme is not one of the reasons for sickness in the textile industry.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Promotional Avenues of Teachers in School of Foreign Languages

3064. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers at the School of Foreign Languages have no promotional avenues;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove the stagnation and to provide the teachers parity of pay scales and service conditions with their counterparts in the Universities and the NDA etc;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this direction; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consequent to the revision of the pay scale of lecturers in School of Foreign Languages in accordance with the recommendations of the IV Pay Commission as accepted by the Government, no lecturer in School of Foreign Languages is presently stagnating in the maximum of the pay-scale. No proposal to provide the lecturers in the School of Foreign Languages parity of pay scale and service conditions with the teaching staff in the Universities and the National Defence Academy is under consideration of the Government at present.

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

Methodology for Study of Foreign Languages

3065. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a crash method of teaching foreign language to adults which has been developed and successfully tested by a teacher of the School of Foreign Languages;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to adopt the method and to popularise it and also to give an incentive or commendation to the teacher concerned, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government 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) No, Sir.

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

Payment of pension to Defence Services Pensioners through Nationalised Banks

3066. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 711 on 18 November, 1983 regarding payment of pension to Defence services pensioners through Nationalised Banks and state;

(a) whether payment of pension to the retired services officers and their widows in Delhi is made through any branch of the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the branches of the State Bank of India which have been authorised to disburse pension;

(d) whether instructions regarding payment of family pension to widows of services officers through Banks have been issued to Pension Pay Masters, Red Fort, Delhi, and

(e) 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) and (b). Under the Scheme for Payment of Pensions of Defence Pensioners through Public Sector Banks introduced from 1st April, 1977 and revised with effect from 1st January, 1987, retired service officers and their widows in Delhi have the option to draw their pension from any pension-handling Branch of the Public Sector Banks except those nationalised in April, 1980.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Officers on deputation to MCD

3067. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the various All-India Services (including I.A.S. and I.R.S.) who are at present on deputation to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(b) the mode of their selection and the terms and conditions of their deputation including extension of their tenure while on deputation to Municipal Corporation of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) At present there are 15 All India Services officers (including IAS & IRS) on deputation with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi including Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking. Out of them 6 belong to the Indian Administrative Service, 2 to the Indian Police Service and 7 to the Indian Revenue Service.

(b) In respect of the post of Commissioner, MCD the appointment is made by the Central Government. In respect of General Manager (Electricity) the appointment is made with the approval of the Central Government. IAS/IPS officers are selected from the panels received from Delhi Administration/Ministry of Home Affairs. The IRS officers are selected from panels received from Ministry of Finance.

While making the selection the service record of officers is considered.

The terms and conditions of the deputation and the tenure of their deputation are decided in accordance with the provision of the Government of India's orders/instructions on the subject and the recruitment regulations.

Import of Sport Goods

3068. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sports goods exported, their quantity and value and the names of importing countries;

(b) whether the market for Indian sports goods had remained restricted to a few countries;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to identify new areas; and

(d) the proposals being pursued to improve the quality of sports goods production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). Two Statements I & II are given below. Sports goods are being exported to over fifty countries. Identification of new markets and products for export and improvement in their quality are continuous processes.

STATEMENT-I

Itemwise export of sports goods from India for the year 1985-86 (compiled by sports goods export promotion council)

(F.O.B. value in lakhs of Rupees)

1.	Footballs, Leather Balls & Reg.	878.74
2.	Sports Hosiery	0.69
3.	E.P.N.S. Sportsware	34.37
4.	Bladders	73.68
5.	Hockey & Cricket Balls	154.45

269	Written Answers	SRAVANA 23, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	270
6.	Badminton, Tennis, Squash Rackets & Reg.			77.96
7.	Hockey Sticks & Reg.			231.08
8.	Nets			6.92
9.	Fishing Rods & Flies			94.90
10.	Cricket Bats & Reg.			618.10
11.	Carrom, Chess Boards Indoor Games & Reg.			135.34
12.	Sports Shoes & Shoe Upper			2.41
13.	Gymnastic Goods			32.59
14.	T.T. Bats & Reg.			0.49
15.	Polo Sticks & Reg.			9.24
16.	Soft Leather Goods			77.06
17.	Rubber Balls, Balloons and Tonnikoit Rings			10.10
18.	Billiard Cues Accessories			13.87
19.	Walking Sticks			3.92
20.	Sports Bags			6.89
21.	Sports Badges & Insignias			243.93
22.	Scouting Articles			15.70
23.	Flying Kites			0.65
24.	Ski Bindings			38.72
25.	Unclassified Exports			30.36
Total				2790.16*

*Included in the above figures is an export for Rs. 107.05 lakhs (F.O.B. Value) effected from KANDLA FREE TRADE ZONE

STATEMENT- II

Countrywise exports of sports goods from India for the year, 1985-86 (Compiled by sports goods export promotion council)

(F.O.B. Value in Lakhs of Rupees)

1.	Australia	588.77
2.	Bangladesh	10.59
3.	Ceylon	22.18

4.	Canada	27.71
5.	France	107.02
6.	Ghana	0.38
7.	Guyana	0.87
8.	Hongkong	6.04
9.	Holland	78.47
10.	Iraq	3.57
11.	Israel	44.00
12.	Italy	9.81
13.	Japan	32.04
14.	Jamaica	2.98
15.	Kenya	10.65
16.	Kuwait	25.92
17.	Libya	13.76
18.	Malaysia	18.23
19.	New Zealand	36.82
20.	Nigeria	97.99
21.	Norway	11.14
22.	Singapore	19.99
23.	Saudi Arabia	59.43
24.	Switzerland	4.04
25.	Sudan	0.30
26.	Sweden	12.30
27.	Thailand	2.20
28.	Tanzania	0.24
29.	Trinidad	29.54
30.	U.A.E.	20.42
31.	U.K.	656.63
32.	U.S.A.	128.80

33.	Uganda	0.47
34.	U.S.S.R.	309.20
35.	West Germany	288.34
36.	Others	109.32
Total		2790.16

Import of Cement

3069. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of cement imported with grades during last three years:

(b) the main uses and users of the imported cement;

(c) how far Government have succeeded in achieving self-sufficiency in certain var-

ieties of cement which used to be imported; and

(d) the steps taken to promote and encourage use of indigenous cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) (i) Grade=Ordinary Grey Portland Cement conforming to BS:12:1978, (OPC)

(ii) Grade =Rapid Hardening Portland Cement (RHPC).

Year	Quantity (Lakh MTs)	CIF Value Rs. Crores
1984-85	3.65	26.85
1985-86	3.29	24.82
1986-87	1.77	10.34

(ii) Grade =Rapid Hardening Portland Cement (RHPC).

Year	Quantity (MTs)	CIF Value Rs. Lakhs
1984-85	—	—
1985-86	450.000	7.65
1986-87	537.500	10.17

(b) (i) *Uses for OPC*: For construction of buildings, dwelling units, dams and barrages.

Uses for RHPC: For joining metal parts to portion of insulators.

(ii) *Users of OPC*: Various State/Central Government Departments, Undertakings and individual actual users.

Users of RHPC:

M/s. Jayashree Insulators, Calcutta.
M/s. W.S. Insulators, Madras.
M/s. Modern Insulators, Rajasthan.

(c) and (d). Government has not fixed gradewise and variety-wise Cement Production Targets. Targets are fixed for

cement production of all varieties and for all sectors taken together. For the current financial year a target of 42.50 million tonnes has been fixed. A target of 49 million tonnes of cement production by the terminal year of the Seventh Plan has also been fixed which is likely to be achieved.

The following facilities/concessions have been provided for the development of cement industry.

- (i) Retention price for levy cement has been increased.
- (ii) Payment of Rs. 9/- per tonne by the cement factories to Cement Regulation Account on the non-levy production of cement has been discontinued.
- (iii) Newer units commencing production on or after 1.4.86 will also be entitled to a rebate in excise duty at the rate of Rs. 50/- per tonne, upto 31st March, 1990 under certain conditions.
- (iv) There are no price and distribution controls on the production of Mini Cement Plants upto a capacity of 300 MT per day.
- (v) The levy quota of large scale units had been progressively reduced.

Export of Cement

3070. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have assessed the export potential of surplus cement;
- (b) the export of cement during last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the assistance being given for encouraging export of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Cement has not been exported in the last three years. There is at present a wide gap between international and domestic price of cement. No specific assistance is given for export of cement by Government.

Naval Academy, Ezhimala, Kerala

3071. SHRI K.P. LNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the amount allotted/proposed to be allotted in 1987-88 for the Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL): Appropriate budgetary allocation shall be made for the establishment of the Naval Academy, Ezhimala as soon as estimates, based on approved design, are available. The selection of the design for the Academy is being done through an all-India Architectural competition.

MMTC's trade deal with Yugoslavian Company

3072. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has concluded any deal with a Yugoslavian company for the import of rails and export of iron ore concentrates and pellets from Kudremukh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) and (b) MMTC and M/s. RMK Zenica of Yugoslavia concluded a Memorandum of Understanding in January, 1987 which envisages imports and exports between the two countries of a value of \$ 25 million each way during 1987. Main items identified were rails and other

categories of steel products for import from Yugoslavia and Kudremukh pellets/ Concentrates, lumpy iron ore and other goods for export to Yugoslavia from India. During the year, Indian Railways have placed, on the basis of global tenders, orders on RMK Zenica for supply of 50,000 tons of rails. MMTC have concluded contracts with RMK Zenica for export of 2.5 lakh tons of lumpy iron ore, 2 lakh tons of pellets and 4.5 lakh tons of iron ore concentrates.

Activities of All India Sikh Students Federation and other Militant Organisations

3073. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain militant organisations, particularly a faction of All India Sikh Students Federation which are present in the Golden Temple Complex in Amritsar are luring teenagers into the fold of terrorism; and

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

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) Government have received information in this regard. A close watch is being kept on the activities of such elements. Raids are being conducted on their hide-outs and those found indulging in unlawful activities are apprehended.

Restriction for Five Star Hotels

3074. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether proliferation of five star hotels has contributed to a large scale wasteful expenditure;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take suitable steps to restrict the entry to five star hotels only to foreign tourists who pay the hotel charges in foreign exchange with a view to prevent wasteful expenditure by Indians and to mop up foreign exchange reserves; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. In the context of the present day competition in international tourism hotels of all categories including 5-Star hotels are essential input for desirable accommodation infrastructure in the country.

(b) and (c). The restriction of entry to five star hotels only to foreign tourists is not considered desirable as deprivation of domestic business will lead to reduced occupancy rates of hotels, thereby turning them into sick units

Export of Meat, Mutton and Fish

3075. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI U.H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of various types of meat, mutton and fish is on increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity and value of mutton, meat and fish of various types exported to each country from 1984 to 1987;

(d) through which channel these are being exported and the criteria for exporting; and

(e) the foreign exchange earned from each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Export of Meat and Mutton has shown a fluctuating trend. However, export of Marine products have increased in value terms.

(c) and (e). A Statement, giving quantity & value of exports of Sheep/Goat Meat, Buffalo Meat, Canned Meat and Marine products, is given below.

(d) Export of Meat of Indian Sheep and Goat is allowed subject to minimum/export price of Rs. 19 per kg. f.o.b. within a limited ceiling released on monthly basis.

Export of Buffalo Meat is allowed under open General License No. 3 subject to conditions specified therein.

Export of Marine products is allowed by Exporters registered under Rule 40 of the MPEDA Rules 1972.

STATEMENT

Quantity and value of exports of sheep/goats meat, buffalo meat, canned meat and marine products

(Qty. M. Tonnes)
(Val. Rs. Lakhs)

	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Exports of Fresh/Frozen sheep/goats meat</i>						
U.A.E.	8,828	1,745	8,929	1,767	7,770	1,706
Oman	1,466	281	1,986	395	3,144	693
Saudi Arabia	1,266	296	1,128	261	1,537	399
Bahrain Is.	367	88	788	168	665	148
Kuwait	42	4	207	27	20	4
Others	10	2	347	71	72	16
<i>Export of frozen buffalo meat</i>						
Malaysia	8,917	1,136	14,183	1,681	18,286	2,196
U.A.E.	12,426	1,324	12,963	1,580	8,400	1,020
Kuwait	3,046	357	2,935	372	2,500	330
Oman	1,221	159	1,675	248	2,200	305
Bahrain Is.	1,064	125	1,017	133	767	92

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mauritius	—	—	—	289	40	534	70
Iran	2,044	284	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	717	84	84	184	30	—	—
Others	1,194	167	167	1,342	208	1,325	184
				<i>Export of canned meat</i>			
Egypt	1,042	210	210	1,277	258	912	179
U.A.E.	129	29	29	120	27	98	23
Oman	76	16	16	93	23	114	28
Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	53	11
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	29	6	8	2
Romania	234	37	37	—	—	—	—
Others	172	28	28	218	57	203	39
				<i>Export of marine products</i>			
Japan	41536	26035.71	26035.71	40327	27771.41	37287	31058.29
USA	13647	5653.63	5653.63	9519	4606.29	11374	5629.58
Singapore	1208	394.69	394.69	1284	447.04	6240	1168.8
Taiwan	2803	306.71	306.71	3717	427.12	2578	320.17

Belgium	1272	413.97	982	328.36	742	261.55
France	1471	335.71	3135	745.74	4455	1234.20
FR Germany	94	33.41	227	40.51	109	60.90
Italy	135	25.37	284	51.55	85	31.74
Netherlands	1224	521.55	528	345.56	85	729.00
U.K.	4146	204.91	4818	2267.35	4217	2430.61
Greece	318	62.30	2025	205.48	1913	234.74
Spain	236	37.24	2229	329.54	5323	929.74
Others	18096	2566.77	14486	2233.87	10700	1977.89

Communal riots in Sind, Pakistan

3076. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
 SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
 MALIK:
 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
 SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
 SHRI MANIK REDDY:
 SHRI R.M. BHOYE

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the communal riots which took place in Sind Province of Pakistan during the month of May, 1987;

(b) if so, the estimated number of persons belonging to the minority community killed and injured and extent of property damaged;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with Government of Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government are aware that the Hindu community in Sind was the target of attacks at the end of May and in June 1987, and sustained considerable loss, particularly in terms of damage to property

(c) and (d). Government considers it to be the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to provide full protection to the minority communities in Pakistan.

Activities of violence in Meghalaya and other North-Eastern States

3077. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the foreigners identification agitation in Meghalaya taking violent turn and continuing activities of violence in north-eastern region;

(b) if so, Union Government's assessment of the situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The Government is aware of the agitation by the Khasi Students Union in Meghalaya and some violent incidents in June & July 1987. In Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Assam violent activities are indulged in by extremists.

(b) and (c). The situation in Meghalaya is under control.

So far as violent activities of extremists are concerned, the situation is reviewed from time to time with State authorities and plans of better arrangements for coordination between different agencies involved in the operations against extremists are discussed/drawn up. Paramilitary forces have been provided to the State Governments and intelligence reports are shared with them to combat the insurgent activities. The provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 have been utilised in consultation with the State Governments concerned to check the activities of extremists.

[Translation]

Marriage of Indian Girls in Gulf countries

3078. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take some effective steps to curb the corrupt and inhuman behaviour in the name of marriage of Indian girls in the Gulf countries;

(b) whether any effective legislation is proposed to be introduced to check the marriage of Indian girls with aged and old Arabs so that they may not be exploited

and left in the lurch after taking them to foreign countries; and

(c) whether it is proposed to make it essential to take permission of Government before solemnise such marriages to ensure that Indian girls get their full rights of a wife in the foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) As and when any instance of corrupt and inhuman behaviour by foreign nationals in the name of marriage to Indian ladies is brought to our notice the matter is taken up with concerned authorities of foreign Governments for remedial steps.

(b) No, Sir. The marriage between two individuals is solemnised according to religious rites or under the different Marriage Acts, on the basis of consent of the parties concerned or their parents/guardians in case of minors. Once the marriage has been performed the Government cannot deny issue of a passport to the Indian national, unless specific complaint comes to the notice of the Government which would indicate denial of passport under the provisions of Passports Act 1967.

(c) Marriage is a personal matter and as long as relevant laws are followed there is no question of permission from the Central Government

French entry into LCA project

3079. SHRI SAIFUDDIN
CHOWDHARY:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entry of the French into the light combat aircraft project is causing grave concern to those who are connected with the project;

(b) whether this entry will delay the time

frame of 1991 for the prototype and 1994 for the first aircraft; and

(c) whether induction of the French will have material benefit and qualitative changes in the project?

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) No, Sir.

(c) The Aeronautical Development Agency, a dedicated management organisation for the LCA, is progressing the programme along the most optimum route to realise the programme objectives within the time target. All decisions, including the one on availing assistance from abroad, are taken based on techno-economic considerations including future likely benefits and ensuring compliance with the operational requirements

Theft in B.E.L. Bangalore

3080. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported capacitors worth thousands of dollars were stolen from the Public Sector Bharat Electronics Ltd., (BEL) in Bangalore in April, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to stop such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). On 28-4-87, missing of 696 Tantalum Capacitors was reported by the management of BEL to the police, who, on investigation, recovered 9048 Tantalum Capacitors valued at about Rs. 6 lakhs hidden in the factory premises by a gang of employees. Capacitors worth Rs. 1.20 lakhs were also recovered from the resi-

dences of two members of the gang. Seven BEL employees who were arrested by the police have been suspended and an enquiry has also been ordered against them.

(c) A Committee was constituted to go into the security and procedural lapses. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, security measures have been further tightened and are being strictly enforced.

Iranian youth seeking refuge in India

3081. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item appeared in Hindustan Times dated 17th July, 1987 regarding Iranian youths seeking refuge in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some Iranian nationals entered India in an unauthorised manner without any travel documents. On detection orders were issued for their deportation. The reasons for their seeking unauthorised entry into India have not been clearly established.

Expenditure on Trips of MPEDA officials

3082. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual budget of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) for 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) what portion of this amount is spent on foreign travels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The annual budget of Marine Products Export Development Authority for 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Rs. 441.60 lakhs and Rs. 550.15 lakhs respectively. The portion of the budget spent on foreign travels in 1986-87 was Rs. 3.68 lakhs and in the year 1987-88 (upto July, 1987) was Rs. 1.58 lakhs.

Loss/Damage suffered by Indian consulate in Karachi

3083. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an highly explosive device was thrown at the Indian Consulate in Karachi sometime on 27 May, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the loss/damage suffered by the Indian Consulate; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) While there were no casualties, the roof of the waiting area for visa applicants was damaged

(c) The attack on our Consulate General was taken with the Government of Pakistan which expressed deep regret at the incident, ordered a detailed investigation and assured full protection for the safety and welfare of our officials. Government considers it to be the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to provide full protection to our Missions located in Pakistan.

Volume of trade with USSR

3084. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Committee for promoting trade and economic cooperation had decided on 9 July, 1987 on a mechanism for ensuring 250 per cent growth in trade volumes; and

(b) if so, the modalities being worked out to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has recently constituted a Committee known as Soviet-India Committee for promoting trading and industrial cooperation between the two countries. This Committee is to function as a forum for effective interaction between the various Soviet and Indian organisations at operative levels. Indian business and industry participated in this Committee's plenary meeting held in Moscow on 9.7.87 through respective apex bodies such as FICCI, CEI, ASSOCHAM, Indo-USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, etc. The meeting discussed ways and means of promoting trading and industrial cooperation between the two countries. The discussions also covered the subject of increasing the trade turnover by 2.5 times over the next 5 years. New forms of cooperation such as co-production, joint ventures etc. as well as methods to disseminate information about technologies available in both the countries were discussed. The Committee has decided to work in a continuing fashion and to meet again in New Delhi some time in mid-1988

Strikes in Essential Services in Delhi

3086. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many strikes took place in the essential services in Delhi after enhancement of the Essential Service Maintenance Act, 1981 and in what wings;

(b) the number of strikes declared illegal

and the action taken against defaulters; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to strengthen the provisions of the said Act to make it more effective?

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). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no proposal at present to amend the Act.

Defence Expenditure of India

3087. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the defence expenditure during 1984, 1985 and 1986; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to reduce the defence expenditure and utilise the saving for developmental works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Defence expenditure during the last three years is indicated below:—

	(In crores of Rupees)
1984-85	7136.00*
1985-86	7987.49
1986-87	10474.71

*includes Rs. 475.49 crores on account of Defence Pension which has since been transferred to Civil Estimates with effect from 1.4.1985.

(b) The quantum of Defence expenditure depends on the security requirement and due care is exercised to ensure that the committed proposals are within the budget passed by Parliament and in conformity with the Defence Plan. Viewed in the context of India's size and security environment the outlay on defence as a percentage of total Central Government expenditure has been in the range of 15 to 20% only in the last 10 years. Further the defence expenditure in the global perspective as percentage of G.N.P. and as per capita expenditure continues to be one of the lowest amongst neighbouring countries. While the needs of defence are important, the needs of development are also fully kept in view and efforts continue to be made to keep the level of defence expenditure to the minimum.

[*Translation*]

Expulsion of foreign missionaries

3088. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three foreign missionaries of district Sarguja in Madhya Pradesh were asked to leave India by 31st July, 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adverse reports were received against them, from the State Government.

[*English*]

Pakistan's allegation about India's involvement in bomb blasts in Pakistani cities

3089. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan is reported to have alleged India's involvement in recent bomb blasts in certain cities of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan against his baseless allegation?

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

(b) Government has denied and deplored the Pakistan Prime Minister's unfounded and baseless allegation.

Industrial projects in Gulf countries

3090. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is investing in the industrial projects in the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the total amount invested therein; and

(c) the investment to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Companies have invested in joint ventures in Gulf countries.

(b) The total investment from India in the Industrial joint venture companies including hotel industries, in Gulf countries amounts to Rs. 129.50 lacs.

(c) Govt. have recently approved a phosphoric acid project in U.A.E. Indian equity participation in the JV company amounts to Rs. 5.20 crores

Reported Sino-Pak defence agreement

3091. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 15 July, 1987 about an agreement between Pakistan and China for expanding friendship and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries; and

(b) if so, Government's information in this regard and the reaction thereto?

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

(b) Government is aware of cooperation between the two countries in mutually agreed areas. Government keeps under constant review all developments which have a bearing on the country's security.

Modernisation and Expansion of NTC Mills/Spinning Mills in Kerala

3092. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise/develop or expand any of the existing mills in Kerala which are units of the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Ministry to modernise/expand the spinning mills at Cannanore and Mahe; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) NTC has formulated the scheme for modernisation of one of the NTC units in Kerala, viz, Parvathi Mills, Quilon.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Projects of DRDO nearing completion

3093. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects with Defence Research and Development Organisation which are nearing completion;

(b) the time by which these will be in service with Defence Forces; and

(c) by what time D.R.D.O. will be able to make the country free from foreign markets for vital defence items?

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

(a) The number of staff projects nearing completion in the near future is eighty-four. These include projects in the field of Armament, Aeronautics, Electronics, Engineering, Naval R&D materials and food technology.

(b) Most of the items/stores/equipment developed as a result of work on these projects are likely to be introduced in Defence Services within three years.

(c) The technology in respect of weapon systems/equipments is continuously changing and Defence Services will always be wanting to replace earlier weapons/equipments with new generation State-of-art technology system. In order to keep pace with the continuously changing technology, perspective plans have been drawn up by DRDO for advanced technology development in selected areas. The objective of the perspective plan is that by the end of the present century, the nation would not have to depend on import of defence systems for lack of indigenous capabilities.

Marine Exports

3094. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether marine exports will touch Rs. 500 crores in the current year;

(b) if so, whether there is further scope for improving shrimp and prawn exports; and

(c) whether increasing marine exports have affected domestic fish consumption, particularly among the poor sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Looking to the trend in the export of marine products, the export during the current year is expected to be around Rs. 470 crores. The shrimps constitute bulk of the exports.

(c). No, Sir.

Relations with Latin American countries

3095. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making efforts to improve relations with Latin American countries, in view of their vast number and international importance,

(b) if so, the details thereof including the exchange of scholars, businessmen, etc. during the last three years;

(c) whether any emphasis has been placed on increasing academic interest in this area of the world, and

(d) whether Government propose to interact with universities like Jawahar Lal Nehru University, Delhi to find ways and means of developing our interest in Latin America?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There have been frequent exchange of visits, including at the highest level in recent years. The President of India paid

the first-ever visit to the region in 1984. Prime Minister visited Cuba in 1985 and Mexico in 1986. Presidents of Argentina and Mexico visited India in 1985, President of Nicaragua in 1986 and President of Peru in 1987. There have been numerous exchanges of scholars, scientists, experts and business delegations etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Considerable importance has been placed on increasing academic contact with the region, provision for which has been made in the bilateral cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes. It is proposed to set up a Centre for Latin American Studies. Government welcomes interaction with academic institutions with a view to developing relations with the countries of the region.

Progress in MBT and LCA projects

3097. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Main Battle Tank and Light Combat Aircraft projects of the Defence Research and Development Organisation;

(b) whether monitoring is being done in these projects by some competent authorities; and

(c) if so, details of the monitoring system and result of its activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A number of prototypes of MBT-ARJUN have so far been fabricated and are under development trials. These are being utilised for technical evaluation of different sub-systems.

In respect of the LCA, the following progress has been achieved:

(i) Feasibility Study is completed.

- (ii) Air Staff Requirements are finalised.
 - (iii) Interim Power Plant is identified and is being procured.
 - (iv) Project Definition Phase (PDP) is under progress.
- (b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

MBT project is being monitored by a Steering Committee and a Working Group. These Committees have representation from all the concerned agencies and meet at regular intervals to review the progress and take all important decisions regarding Development, Evaluation and Production. The effective monitoring has removed various bottlenecks and has expedited the development production programme.

The LCA programme is being progressed by the dedicated 'Aeronautical Development Agency' (ADA). In addition, the progress of the project is reviewed by the Technical Committee, Governing Body and General Body of the ADA from time to time. Independent Review Boards for each of the various disciplines also examine and review critical management and technical decisions on the development programme.

Agreement for the supply of carbon fibre composites for L.C.A. by USA

3098. SHRIMATI BASVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA has agreed to give India primary carbon fibre composites for its light combat aircraft (LCA);

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENCE PRO-

DUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). As part of on-going discussions and negotiations with the US Government for transfer of technology of relevance to LCA programme, discussions were recently held by the visiting Indian team of experts with the US Government authority. The subject of primary and secondary carbon fibre composites for the LCA were also discussed during this visit. The negotiations in this regard are continuing and no firm decision has yet been taken.

Granting of citizenship to Khalistani protagonists by U.K.

3099. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some known Khalistani protagonists in U.K. have been granted citizenship by the British Government;

(b) if so, whether Government had earlier requested the British Government that they might not give such concessions; and

(c) if so, their stand on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The UK Government have claimed that in terms of the provisions of the British Nationality Act 1981, they do not have any discretion to withhold or delay grant of citizenship under registration, although independent legal opinion obtained by Government of India had indicated that notwithstanding the mandatory terms of the Act the UK Government might be justified in refusing registration.

Revitalizing Powerloom Sector in Maharashtra

3100 SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the

Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether for revitalizing dying industry of powerloom section, Government of Maharashtra has suggested certain effective measures for consideration of the Union Government;

(b) the suggestions made by Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra had earlier suggested that the ban on production of certain varieties of cloth by powerlooms should be lifted; that specifications given in the reservation order should be simplified; that differential concession in excise duty which the powerloom sector enjoy, prior to the Budget of 1985-86 should be restored; adequate representatives of the powerloom industry and that the IDBI modernisation scheme should be extended to the powerloom sector also.

(c) The Advisory Committee regarding reservation of certain fabrics was re-constituted and two representatives of the powerloom sector were included in the Advisory Committee. On the basis of the recommendations made by the reconstituted Committee, a revised notification regarding reservation of fabrics for production of handlooms was issued on 5th August, 1986. Government do not propose to disturb the policy of providing protection to handlooms by reserving articles for their exclusive production in the handloom sector. IDBI refinance is now available for modernisation of decentralised powerloom units also. The present 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.

Vacancies in NTC Subsidiaries

3101. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to reply given to SQ. No. 49 regarding management crisis in NTC on 27.2.87 and state:

(a) whether the vacancies in subsidiaries of NTC mentioned in the reply still exist;

(b) what steps Government have taken to fill up each of these posts;

(c) whether Government have been able to identify the reasons for non-availability of suitable candidates; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Out of the four vacancies of CMD, in NTC subsidiaries one vacancy viz: CMD, NTC (MP) has already been filled up. The other three vacancies, however, still exist.

(b) Attempts have been made to get suitable candidates for appointments as CMD, NTC subsidiaries, both from the open market and the organised services.

(c) and (d). One reason has been the reluctance of the State Governments to spare officers for deputation to these posts. Attempts have been made to persuade the State Governments to spare suitable officers.

Working of Pension Pay Masters' Office, Red Fort, Delhi

3102. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the various complaints about the working of the Pension Pay Masters' Office located in Old Recruiting Office, Red Fort, Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to streamline its working; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to shift the office to a more suitable place?

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) Extensive repairs to the buildings occupied by Defence Pension Disbursement Offices (previously known as Pension Pay Masters' Office) located in old barracks, Red Fort have been undertaken to provide more convenience to pensioners and the staff. Grievances-slips have been introduced to attend to the grievances of pensioners which are monitored by the Zonal Officer located in the Red Fort and CDA (Pension Disbursement). They are also heard personally by the D.P.D.O. The staff strength has also been augmented to cope with the increased workload on account of implementation of the Government decision on the recommendations made by the 4th Central Pay Commission. Pensioners can also opt to be paid through a bank and they are being advised to open bank account. These measures have reduced the complaints considerably.

(c) Since no other alternative accommodation at a convenient location is available in the city area, there is no proposal to shift the office.

Import of natural rubber

3103. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import natural rubber in 1987-88;

(b) the quantity to be imported in 1987-88 and price to be paid;

(c) whether any contract has been entered into by STC or any other organisation for import of such rubber; and

(d) the rationale for importing natural rubber?

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

(b) and (c). S.T.C. has been authorised to import 35000 tonnes of natural rubber during 1987-88 at ruling international prices.

(d) Imports are necessary to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

New missions abroad

3104. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Embassies, Consulates and Representations opened abroad in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the rationale and justification for opening these Embassies/Consulates/Representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a)	Year	No. of new missions/posts opened
	1	2
I	1984-85	1. Consulate General of India, Milan
II	1985-86	2. (a) Consulate General of India, Jeddah.

1

2

III 1986-87

(b) Consulate General of India,
Reunion Islands.

(a) Embassy of India, Luanda.

(b) High Commission of India, Gaborone.

(b) India's political, economic, cultural and other interests have been kept in mind while setting up these missions. There is in addition a sizeable Indian community in some of these places which was in need of the services of an Indian Mission/Post.

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One finished Desi Katta of .315 bore and 3 semi-finished weapons of 12 bore were recovered.

Illegal arms factory unearthed in East Delhi

Appointment of heads of Missions

3105. SHRI P.M.SAYEED:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

3106. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI U.H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an illegal arms manufacturing factory operating in East Delhi has been unearthed; and

(a) whether a number of public men, retired officials, Administrators and others have been appointed as Heds of Missions in foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of weapons recovered from the factory during the raids?

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the country of their posting; and

(c) how many posts are lying vacant at present and the reasons for such vacancies and when it is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	(i) ACM (Retd) I H Latif	France
	(ii) Dr. P.C Alexander	U K
	(iii) ACM (Retd) Dilbagh Singh	Brazil
	(iv) Admiral O.S. Dawson	New Zealand
	(v) Shri Mehmood Bin Muhammad	Saudi Arabia
	(vi) Shri K.T. Satarawala	Mexico

(vii)	Shri T.N. Kaul	USSR
(viii)	Shri P.K. Kaul	USA
(ix)	Shri K. Sankaran Nair	Singapore
(x)	Shri Henry Austin (Due to take over shortly)	Portugal

(c) Seven posts of Heads of Missions are lying vacant. Six vacancies have arisen as the previous incumbents had completed their terms. The seventh post has fallen vacant as the incumbent retired last month.

Heads of Mission have been appointed for five of the above stations. They will take up their assignments on completion of administrative formalities. As for the remaining two, successors are being appointed.

Diversion of US stringer anti-aircraft missiles by Pakistan for its use

3107. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report appearing in the Indian Express on 13 July, 1987 that Pakistan has diverted for its own use the US Stringer anti-aircraft missiles, worth millions of dollars, meant for Afghan rebels;

(b) whether US Government have their acquiescence to the same; and

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the US Government in the light of the fact that said missiles are likely to be used against India?

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

(b) and (c). Government have drawn the attention of the U.S. Government to these reports. Government have been informed that it is the policy of the U.S. Government

to neither deny nor confirm the sale of equipment to the Afghan rebels.

Ordnance Factory in Himachal Pradesh

3108. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress regarding sanction and location of an Ordnance Factory in Himachal Pradesh along with the details of the decision; and

(b) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which a decision could be taken alongwith the names of the sites visited by the Central team for this purpose during 1987?

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

(a) Sites offered by the State Governments including the Government of Himachal Pradesh for location of proposed Ordnance Factory are being evaluated as per the prescribed procedure.

(b) It is not possible at the present juncture to indicate the time frame within which a decision on location of the proposed ordnance factory would be taken. Site Selection Committee visited the following sites in Himachal Pradesh in 1987:

Name of the Site	Name of the District
1. Telliwala	Una
2. Raja Ka Bagh	Kangra
3. Pandoh	Mandi

Name of the site	Name of the District
4. Chambaghat	Solan
5. Joginder Nagar	Mandi

Assistance for house building activities in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3109. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing financial assistance, in cash or kind or both, to Scheduled Tribes of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for building their houses;

(b) if so, the norms including the extent of financial assistance for such schemes;

(c) whether such financial assistance is considered adequate; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b). Financial assistance of Rs. 2500/- is given. Out of this Rs. 1875/- is subsidy and Rs. 625/- is interest for loan recoverable in fifteen annual instalments.

(c) and (d). Since construction of houses has also been taken up under other programmes, the amount of financial assistance is considered to be adequate.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabubnagar): In connection with the celebration

of 40th anniversary of India's Independence, our Government has put up huge hoardings at various places in the capital, in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: They can do it. There is nothing to do for me.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: These hoardings contain the portraits of all the former Prime Ministers but the portrait of Shri Morarji Desai has been deliberately excluded. It is distortion of history. It is an illustration of the petty-mindedness of the Government. I want the Government to respond.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This shows a petty mind. It is very objectionable.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Why don't you put up his portrait?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask him. I can not do anything in the matter.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have got nothing to do with it. You can write to him. You have raised it now. What can I do? I cannot do anything. It is not my job. I cannot do anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Minister should have the courtesy to say "It is a lapse on our part and it will not be repeated in future"

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What is the reaction of the Government? Why have they not displayed the portrait of Shri Morarji Desai?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE: Are only the Congress Prime Ministers recognised in the country when the hoardings are put up? They have to give a reply.

(Interruptions)

The Minister should come forward with an apology. You should make an observation from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask him.

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE: In Parliament, when there have been a galaxy of Speakers, if the portraits of only some Speakers are put up, would you justify it?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Should we take it that there is no reaction from the Government?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How is it the Government does not respond? I have addressed the question to the Home Minister. Let Mr. Buta Singh respond.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are treating the country as the private property of the Indian National Congress. We strongly object to it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur): You should also react to it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised it. I have allowed it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is an impropriety about which you can make an observation. I don't think the House will disagree on this. I am sure, even Members of the ruling party will not disagree on this. Whoever be the Prime Minister, when the portraits are displayed, the portraits of all the Prime Ministers must be there. Even when the Janata Party rule was there, the portraits always indicated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and everyone else. This is wholly objectionable.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, this has been done on behalf of the Delhi Administration. The hon. Member has referred to it. I shall look into the matter. There is nothing to agitate.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Assessment Report on the Programme and its implementation for accelerating spread and development of Hindi for official purposes of Union for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) on the programme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union for the year 1985-86. [Placed in the Library see LT No. 4610/87]

Notifications Under Spices Board Act and Imports and Exports (Control) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Spices Board (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 661(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1987 under section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986. [Placed in the Library. See LT No.-4611/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of

the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947:—

- (i) The Exports (Control) Tenth Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 534(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1987.
- (ii) The Exports (Control) Eleventh Amendment Order 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 657(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1987.
- (iii) The Exports (Control) Twelfth Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 668(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1987.
- (iv) S.O. 725(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1987 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 18/85-88 dated the 12th April, 1985. [Placed in the Library. See LT No.-4612/87]

12.05 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table the Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1987 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the second part of the current session and assented to.

12.5½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

Ninth Report

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balua): I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.06 hrs.

PETITION RE: REVOCATION OF HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LTD (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT 13 OF 1978

[English]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Chandrakant Patel and others regarding revocation of Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 13 of 1978.

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 17th August, 1987, will consist of:-

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting on Supple-

- mentary Demands for Grants for 1987-88 for the State of Punjab.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Bill, 1987.
 - (4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987, together with consideration and passing of the Bill in its replacement.
 - (5) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:
 - (a) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986.
 - (b) The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
 - (c) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
 - (6) Consideration and passing of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1987.
 - (7) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Sir, during the previous sessions of Parliament, the Akali Dal (L) along with the other opposition parties, some Congress Members and Amnesty International had urged the Government to release all those persons kept in Jodhpur

Jail. They were arrested during Operation Blue Star in 1984. Though three years have passed, these persons were neither prosecuted nor released.

On April 14, 1987, a senior Central Minister announced that their cases for release will be reviewed soon.

Jodhpur prisoners also include ladies, minor children, sewadars of SGPC, simple devotees, bank employees and some students.

They are taking examinations for pursuing their further studies. This fact establishes their desire to improve their future and their keen interest to live a peaceful life as loyal citizens and part of the national mainstream. The Government should keep its words and honour the sentiments of people's representatives and social organisations by releasing these detenues without further delay.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, from bread and milk to cooking oil, pulses and vegetables, almost all essential commodities are either in short supply or have registered a steep hike in price. Fears have also been expressed over the possibility of prices of essential commodities rising further in the emerging drought situation. There is need to gear up the public distribution system to meet the challenge. Strict measures would have to be taken to ensure the arrest of the rising prices.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, several files relating to the applications made by the Goa freedom fighters are either gathering dust or not traceable in the freedom fighters cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Even otherwise, a very casual approach is given to the pension cases of the Goa freedom fighters. It is not known whether there is any element of accountability with respect to the matter. In the circumstances, there should be a discussion over the procedural aspect so as to evolve an efficient, disciplined and accountable Government machinery to the satisfaction of the commonman.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

The Office of Welfare Commissioner of Goa under the Ministry of Labour was started in the year 1965-66 and a full-time Commissioner, for the first time in India, was appointed. Prior to 1981, the work of Maharashtra region was looked after by Goa Office of Welfare Commissioner. The Office of the Welfare Commissioner of Goa has been downgraded to that of Office of the Assistant Welfare Commissioner since March, 1986. The overall in charge of Goa Office has now been given to the Welfare Commissioner, Maharashtra. This tendency of downgradation of offices just on the recommendation of an officer, without their being a clear-cut policy on the matter of establishment of offices of Welfare Commissioners, is irrational and devoid of any basis. Besides, Goa is now a full-fledged State. Therefore, Government of India have to decide whether a State is entitled for an office of Welfare Commissioner or it has to make with a neighbouring State's Welfare Commissioner.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:—

The East Coast Express from Hyderabad to Howrah is a very important long distance train linking two State Capitals. But its coaches are very old causing a lot of inconvenience to the passengers. So I request the Railways to replace these old coaches with new coaches on the East Coast Express immediately.

The Narsapur Express is the last train from Hyderabad to coastal Andhra. Now due to change in the Indian Airlines evening flight timing, the Narsapur Express time should be changed so as to start at 9.00 p.m. from Secunderabad to enable the air passengers to catch it to go to the coastal Andhra areas the same night.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane): The following may be included in the next week's agenda:—

It has become very important to store rain-water whenever and wherever possible, especially in hilly, backward and Adivasi areas.

The works like minor irrigations, drinking water supply schemes, especially of Adivasi villages, are held up for want of small forest land. It is a fact that the water supply scheme of Adivasi village Patgaon, District Thane of Maharashtra where six to seven lakhs of rupees have been invested in pipelines and other things and where the Maharashtra Government has intervened has still not been completed for want of small forest land.

Most of the such works which are taken up for employment for the poor and which have been started before the passing of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, are also held up and are not allowed to be completed.

It is our deep experience that even where alternative land is made available by the Collector in exchange of forest land, the matter is not cleared unless it is cleared by the Central Government which takes nearly two to three years.

The only source of economic development in backward and Adivasi, area is to give water to the agricultural land, but generally the backward Adivasi area being just near forest land, works are held up and no improvement is made in the developmental works. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that all the public works which have been started before 1980 in forest land be allowed to be completed. It is further requested that power to allot forest land for public purpose like minor irrigation be given to the Chief Conservator of Forest and thus the State Government should be empowered to complete minor irrigation works which will provide the works for the poor in scarcity area and it will help to develop the forest.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:—

One of the country's most prestigious projects like the Hirakud Dam Irrigation Project, meant to irrigate about eight lakh hectares of land in Rabi season is silting up very fast due to large scale deforestation in the catchment areas and the heavy quantities of effluents discharged by some of the big and medium industries located nearby, of which some are located in the State of Madhya Pradesh and industries like paper mills at Brajaraj Nagar in the State of Orissa. The experts and technical persons have opined that, if the silting is allowed to continue in this manner, then the reservoir of the project would be fully silted up and would be totally defunct within 40 years from now.

The beneficiaries selected by the DICs to get loans under the self-employment scheme to provide self-employment to the educated youth are facing a lot of difficulties in getting the sanctioned amount of loans from the nationalised banks because of the fact that the Managers of these banks are entrusted with the work of monitoring and are held responsible for repayment of loans. So, because of the apprehension of any default in payment by the beneficiaries, the genuine beneficiaries for whom this very beneficial and welcome scheme was started are not going to get the benefit. The Managers or Branch Managers of the banks are disbursing such loans to the beneficiaries according to their sweet will and whims for the simple reason that they are made responsible for collection of loans.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:-

There is need to bring about drastic changes in the policies of the Centre and the State Governments so far as health services in the country are concerned. Whatever, services are made available, they are not properly carried out. Wherever sub-health centres have been opened,

they lack accommodation and staff. There is shortage of medicines and staff in the Primary Health Centres also. The staff do not report for duty at the Centres for serving the rural masses even after their posting there. The medicines are sold in the market clandestinely. The whole scheme is in doldrums due to indiscipline and for want of economic assistance. The Government should, therefore, review the policy about health services to ensure that the entire scheme is carried out in a proper and effective manner

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): The rising prices in the country have upset the life of common man. The hoarders and blackmarketeers have created artificial scarcity of essential commodities. As a result, their prices are sky-rocketing. It has adversely affected the common man. Therefore, the Government should open fair price shops everywhere immediately. There is a storage of as much as 2 crore 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in the Government godowns. If need be, more foodgrains can be imported.

Arrangements should be made to supply edible oils, pulses and other essential food-stuffs in deficit areas

Stringent punishment should be awarded to the blackmarketeers and hoarders. Raids should be conducted at their premises to unearth hidden goods. If inflationary trend is not checked, the poor might be compelled to break the rules and law of the country under the pressure of rising prices. Therefore, timely action must be taken in this respect.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the submissions made by the Hon. Members in this respect. I shall bring the same to the notice of the concerned Ministers.

12.16 hrs.

12.18 hrs

**BRENTFORD ELECTRIC (INDIA)
LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND
TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS)
BILL***

**DISCUSSION RE: DROUGHT SITUATION
IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.**

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture and production of electrical equipments which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture and production of electrical equipments which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

The motion was adopted

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I introduce the Bill

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): At present, about 17 crore people of the country are facing famine and drought out of which 3 crore belong to Rajasthan State alone. Similarly, about 19 crore 60 lakh cattleheads in the country are affected by drought. It is true that the responsibility of making water and fodder available to the cattle is that of the State Government, but the Government of India is also equally responsible for it. Sir, I would like to say that this year, as many as 15 states besides 3 Union Territories are in the grip of drought. Never before in the last 100 years the country had to face drought of such a wide dimension. Therefore, the Government should make announcement of some specific schemes to deal with this grave situation. I am sure the hon. Minister will come forward with such schemes while giving reply to the debate in the House so that the morale of people affected by drought and famine may be boosted.

Sir, I am proud to say that our Prime Minister has taken timely and courageous steps to face the situation. He has announced a package scheme of Rs. 2 thousand crores in this regard. Now we have to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the states in an equitable manner and the states on their part should also ensure proper utilisation of the funds

In case of drought or floods anywhere in the country, a Central Study Team is sent for on-the-spot study of the situation. In the same way, study teams should be despatched to the various States affected by drought, floods or any other natural calamity to monitor the utilisation of funds pro-

vided for the purpose so that the funds are properly utilised and the persons affected by the natural calamities are properly benefited. Until and unless a monitoring committee is constituted, complaints will keep on pouring in that the funds released for this purpose have not been properly utilised. A number of complaints are received to the effect that many State Governments do not properly allocate the funds. To ensure that the funds are utilised for the purpose for which they are meant, it is imperative that a new Central Team is constituted

In States like Punjab, Haryana etc., wheat and rice are grown in abundance. In some other States, other foodgrains are grown in large quantities. In my view, it will be better if such states are provided paddy, rice or wheat instead of cash assistance. In this way, we can help the famine affected people in a true sense. If we provide cash assistance to the workers, it can be misused because some workers have the bad habit of consuming opium, liquor etc. If we give them their wages in the form of wheat, paddy, rice etc. and not in cash, it will reach their homes and the requirements of their families will be met. Therefore, I would suggest that in those States where there is shortage of foodgrains, assistance should be given to them in the form of foodgrains and not in cash.

The Rajasthan Government has demanded 3.5 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains free of cost. I believe the Central Government might have given it due consideration keeping in view the famine conditions prevailing in the State. I want that the Minister should today declare the quantum of foodgrains in the House which will be provided to Rajasthan free-of-cost to deal with the famine conditions. I feel, the hon. Minister will make some announcement in view of the seriousness of the situation prevailing in Rajasthan and the demand made by the State Government.

If we want to successfully face the

drought situation and also want that the relief measures that we take in this regard are permanent and of public utility and there is no bungling in these measures, we will have to give due importance to material component also along with labour component. If we ignore the material component, then we will continue to get complaints. The only way to remove the complaints is to ensure that the relief measures that we take are permanent and of public utility and they can be inspected on the spot at any time. For this purpose, a Central Team should be constituted as I pointed out at the outset. This team should evaluate the relief works on a monthly or fortnightly basis or as it may decide. Such a Central Team must be constituted at the national level.

Apart from this, there is another major problem arising out of the fact that some of our States have a pastoral economy. Rajasthan is one of the States which mostly depends upon cattle wealth. Today, about 3 crore and 50 lakh cattle are affected by the prevailing drought conditions. You might have seen on television yesterday as to how the cattle are dying out of hunger and thirst and how the farmers, the shepherds and the cattle rearers are trying to save them from starvation. Sometimes they take them to Uttar Pradesh, sometimes to Madhya Pradesh and sometimes to certain parts of Punjab. But today these States are also facing shortages. Therefore, I want to suggest that a buffer stock of cattle fodder should be created at the national level in the manner in which a buffer stock has been created in regard to our foodgrains.

Our economy today is based on our cattle to a large extent. Hence, a buffer stock of cattle must be created. Today 20 crores of our cattle and 17 crores of our people are affected by famine conditions. If a buffer stock of foodgrains can be maintained at national level for 17 crores of people, why cannot a buffer stock of fodder be created and maintained for 20 crores of cattle? Until and unless this is done, the large sums spent on drought relief works

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

will not be of much help. The people of Rajasthan have to go to Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and other parts of the country in search of fodder but they are not able to get it despite spending heavy amounts in this regard. This buffer stock of fodder should be created at the national level even if we have to suffer some losses because it will have far reaching consequences

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to say something about our water arrangements. The Minister of Rural Development is not present here. During the last session, he assured us that a technology mission will be set up for ensuring adequate supply of drinking water in Rajasthan. A Technology Mission has since been set up in Barmer but it is of no use for the State because water level in the State has gone down by 20 to 30 feet due to constant drought during the last four years and the Technology Mission has failed to give warning to the people, the District Collectors and the State Government that water level is going down and they should make arrangements for the supply of water by installing rigs. Why could not they give such a warning? If the Mission cannot perform its job, then what is the use of spending so much of money on it? They could have informed the collectors or the State Government about the declining level of water but they did not do so. It is a matter of great concern and it will create immense problems in future. Today, a big city like Ajmer, where foreigners also come for Haj, is also facing drought conditions and water is not available there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, water will not be available in Jaipur also after one month. The Ramgarh Banda Lake in Jaipur has dried up. Therefore, the Central Government should provide water to Jaipur under contingency plan of Rs. 112.37 crores sent by the State Government otherwise there will be a serious water crisis and the Government will not be able to face it.

The Government of Rajasthan has demanded Rs. 25 crores for cattle conser-

vation. The Centre should give an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 25 crores for it and send a study team there as soon as possible. We have to wait for long for a Central Study Team. It should be sent at the earliest.

With these words, I conclude. It is hoped, due consideration will be given to what I have said and relief provided accordingly.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today when we are discussing drought situation in the country, we are feeling some relief because there has been widespread rainfall in many parts of Northern India yesterday although it is not likely to ameliorate the prospects of kharif crop in a big way. However, it has lessened the severity of heat to some extent and I feel that atmosphere congenial for accelerating the tempo of relief work has been created as a result of it

The drought situation is being discussed all over the country and I do not want to waste time by repeating all that. I want to make certain other submissions. The drought situation in the district of Varanasi is very serious. I want to thank the Central Government for sending a study team to U P immediately for assessing the situation in the State which no doubt surveyed the areas in a hurry. They, however, obtained some details about the magnitude of the drought and studied the situation to some extent.

In our district Varanasi, about 26 lakh population of 4839 villages has been affected by drought and it has been estimated that there will be a loss of 1 1/2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during this kharif season. According to rough estimates, the losses so far have been of the order of about Rs. 45 crores. I think the losses are bound to be higher, as kharif crop could not be sown in an area of about 2 lakh, 46 thousand and 47 hectares of land. This includes irrigated as well as unirrigated areas. Paddy is a major kharif crop in our area and it is the worst affected. Nearly 50

per cent of the crops could not be sown and it has resulted in heavy losses. Paddy production is so important in our country that its non-production alone can wreck our economy. Therefore, as I have stated losses will come to more than Rs. 45 crores.

Again, apart from paddy, other kharif crops like millets, pulses, sugarcane, oil-seeds etc. have also been badly affected. Therefore, relief work should be undertaken immediately.

One important point to be considered in this connection is the fact that a constant struggle is going on between the Centre and the State Governments in regard to the funds to be granted for relief purposes. The State Governments demand more funds and the Centre is of the view that it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to mobilise necessary resources.

Various Finance Commissions have given thought to this aspect also. No State Government is satisfied with the guidelines framed by them. The State Governments are anxiously awaiting the report of Sarkaria Commission. It is their fond hope that the Commission might recommend placing of more financial resources at the disposal of the State Governments.

The Centre provided Rs. 2800 crores to the States for relief purposes upto 1984-85 during the Sixth Five-Year Plan and before that, for a 15 year period till 1979-80, Rs. 2076.56 crores were given as relief assistance. Thus, in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, adequate funds were made available and under the Seventh Five-Year Plan, Rs. 1303.50 crores have been provided so far which is equivalent to the total allocations made during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. However, the way in which relief work is undertaken or the relief material is distributed and the extent to which assistance is provided cannot be called praiseworthy. Numerous complaints are received in this regard.

The hon. Members have discussed this

matter several times in this House during the last few days. It is not only we, the Members of Parliament, who say that we have not succeeded in our objective. Even the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had himself written a letter in 1985 to the then Agriculture Minister, Shri Buta Singh, saying that we have not succeeded in achieving our objectives so far as drought relief measures are concerned. I quote:

[English]

"We have not succeeded in our objective; is it not time to examine closely the kind of projects on which money given for drought is spent. The beneficiaries of the present day programme would appear to be only contractors and civil servants."

[Translation]

After this comment, I think there is nothing more to say. The Agriculture Minister should ensure that not only permanent assets are created and employment opportunities are generated under drought relief programmes undertaken with the assistance provided by the Centre but also proper arrangements are made for supply of food and fodder for men and animals.

The Eighth Finance Commission had also made a similar recommendation in 1984. The Commission had said that there are sufficient grounds to believe that funds earmarked for relief purposes are not spent properly. I, therefore, feel that criteria fixed by the Central Government in July 1986 for the relief works is far from reality. For example, the Central Government has provided Rs 4/- per person per day for running relief camps which includes temporary lodging also. Let the hon. Minister himself tell whether it is possible now-a-days to have two times meals with Rs 4/- I, therefore, request that criterion fixed for relief works should be changed. The allocation should be made keeping in view the soaring prices.

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

So far as State Governments are concerned, many of them say that hundred per cent grants should be given whereas some of them are of the view that 75 per cent should be as grant and 25 per cent as loan. I request that you may provide grants keeping in view the requirements of the States.

One more important point to which the hon. Members have drawn attention and I would also like to emphasise, is that we should not differentiate between drought and flood relief. It is true that fury of floods has its own dimensions but if one has to choose between the floods and drought, then one can say that as compared to drought floods are more beneficial. Every one can imagine the magnitude of starvation, water scarcity and other difficulties caused due to drought. Therefore, the disparity in giving relief for the two should be done away with and decision should be taken according to the prevailing situation. The Eighth Finance Commission had made a recommendation to continue to follow this criterion. The Ninth Finance Commission which has now been set up will definitely reconsider this point and will see to it that this disparity is done away with.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): More assistance should be provided in case of drought.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I am also saying the same thing. With drought there is distress everywhere and it brings more destruction as compared to the floods. Therefore, this question should be reconsidered.

The other day there was a mention of margin money. The States have got Rs. 240.74 crores as margin money but both share it 50-50. This amount is meagre. I feel that more margin money should be made available. Then the States will be able to do much better. For the assistance provided by the Central Government, it is said that it

is in the shape of Advance Plan Assistance. Later on, you adjust that amount in the Annual Plan. This affects the State Governments. Because of the lesser funds their plan programmes are jeopardised. It is not proper. There is one more condition that not more than 5 per cent of the Annual Plan will be given as assistance to the States. Whatever assistance is given should be given keeping in view the flood and drought situation. It should not be linked with the Plan, nor should the Advance Assistance affect the Plan. I, therefore, request that you may think over it seriously and whatever funds are provided should be clearly for this purpose.

As I have said earlier, first the State Governments request and then study team visits the area and submits its report and then again the study team visits. A lot of time is wasted in this process. I am of the view that all these formalities of assessing the situation should be done away with and funds should be made available at the earliest.

It is a matter of happiness that this time study team visited our State quite early to assess the drought situation and evaluated the situation correctly and promptly. I am hopeful that this year the State Governments with the help of the Central Government will do a good job in regard to drought relief work. One party does not rule in all the States at present. Rather all the parties being represented here are having Governments in different States. When they condemn the Central Government it does not look good. After all they too have some responsibility. For the drought relief work in the States they on their own also can mobilise some resources. This responsibility falls on the State Governments as to how they utilise their resources. They should, instead of condemning others, set example for others and should show that they can arrange relief works in their States. This will be a good precedent. Instead of blaming the Central Government and shirking from their responsibility, they should do something concrete.

I will conclude by stating two or three things. Because of this drought prices are steeply increasing. I would request the Central Government that it should take some effective steps to check the prices. Foodgrains, edible oils and pulses have become costly. Edible Oils should be distributed properly so that their prices may come down. At present, mustard oil is being sold at Rs 30/- per kg. and pulses at Rs 11/- per kg. Prices of the vegetables too have skyrocketed. There is dire need to check this trend. The Government should pour in commodities in larger quantities in the market and these should be properly distributed through fair price shops. This is the responsibility of the State Governments. I hope they will pay full attention to it.

Similarly, there is a big crisis of potable water also. The Central and the State Governments should collectively find out the solution to this problem. I recollect that the Central Government had said that by the end of this decade, every village will have drinking water facility but we find that the progress of sinking tubewells under the drinking water schemes in the rural areas is very tardy. For example, the proposal of installing two tubewells in our area has been pending for the last two years. Correspondence between the State Government and the Central Government is going on. Had this proposal been implemented, drinking water problem of atleast 20 villages would have been solved. What is required most is to find out as to how this work can be accelerated. I also request that irrigation sources should be properly utilised.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing more. I request that the Central Government should immediately provide the funds for the foodgrains demanded by the U.P. Government for drought relief so that the State Government may meet the requirements of the people there and augment the sources of irrigation.

One thing more. Ample funds will be required for the proposed Ganga-Kaveri

Link Scheme but when there is no water in Ganga—water remains in Ganga only during floods and for the other months the Ganga remains without water—and if whatever water is there is supplied to the canals, then people in the Kaveri river area will say that millions of rupees have been spent on the project and as such we should be supplied with water.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When there is excess water, you allow it at least at that time.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: To what extent you will be able to control water? Water will ultimately flow down to the sea. Even now there is not much water in Farakka and we are holding discussion with Bangladesh. I am very sorry to say that today what remains of Ganga is only a drain with muddy water. In such a situation you cannot give shape to this project.

With these words, I appreciate the efforts of the Government. I am confident that it will work more vigorously in future.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, for the last five days, speaker after speaker from all corners of the country has been expressing anguish, anger and anxiety over the most catastrophic situation prevailing in the country today due to drought. While many parts of the country are affected by severe drought, it is also very unfortunate that in some other parts of the country, even floods have been devastating the country's rural economy. While conceding that there are heavy losses due to floods, I maintain that the anxiety and worry of the day is drought. In some of the States such as Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh drought has assumed menacingly large proportions resulting in heavy losses of men, material and crops. It goes to the credit of our Prime

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

Minister that the Government of India have immediately swung into action. They have constituted a Sub-Committee at the level of the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister himself to make sure that the Government of India, the Agriculture Ministry and the other Ministries associated with the rural economy gear themselves up to fight the havoc of drought. A large number of speakers have dwelt on the statistical importance of losses. I would like to restrict myself in the first part of my speech on the largest State of the country as an example—the Madhya Pradesh as anywhere else also, monsoon has failed us totally. The kharif crop has been more or less come to noughts. Out of about 140 lakh hectares of kharif crop planned, at least 10 per cent has not even been sown. In those fields, where it has been sown, the crops are withheld and the farmers had to resow the crop, somewhere twice and somewhere three times. This is the state of monsoon. This is the state of the largest State of our country.

So far as the crop position is concerned, a farmer can sustain no loss because as it is, his inputs cost is increasing and even if he gets a normal crop, he does make a marginal profit. Unless the crop is a bumper one, it is very difficult for a farmer to pay back his loans and leave aside the loans, even the interest on loans. You can very well imagine the havoc created in the homes and lands of the farmers when there is a drought. The worry of the agriculturists today is not only the kharif crop but what will happen to their rabi crop. Because once the water table comes down, all the private and Government sources of irrigation dry up, whether it is a dugwell, shallow tubewell, tubewell or other perennial sources of irrigation like major works. And the state of major works with slow rate at which progress is being made all over the country has been very truly described by all my predecessor speakers.

So far as drinking water is concerned, it

is a matter of great shame that in the last forty years, we have not been able to provide the same. I do not mean to say that efforts have not been made. The efforts have been made but probably there has been some impediments between the intention and the realisation of providing drinking water to every village in the country. That may be because of lack of proper equipment or I consider the second reason as more valid, i.e. complete indifference by people, bureaucrats in particular, who head and man various machineries, whether it is at the Central level or whether it is at the various State Government levels. Be it the Secretary; be it the Deputy Director of Agriculture; be it the junior most Engineer of the Public Health Department or whosoever he may be. The association with the pains of the people in the villages for drinking water has not been in the hearts of these people who are implementing various schemes of drinking water. We all realise that the Government of India has less money. We all realise that you are giving as much money as possible. We also realise that if a State asks for Rs. 260 crores or Rs. 246 crores, you will not be able to give more than Rs. 14 crores or Rs. 16 crores. We know that; but whether these Rs. 16 crores are also being spent priority-wise in the correct manner who will see this? It is not for the farmer. It is basically the job of the Government.

Now I come to fodder. There are some States; and some of our own people—I am not blaming any politician—have played havoc with our forests, with our grazing lands, so much so that today there are some States which have to send thousands and lakhs of their goats, sheep, cattle and camels to other States, and devastate these crops, particularly the kharif crop of adjoining States. Not that they do it out of intent; they do it out of inevitable factors. (*Interruptions*) In centuries gone by, it did not affect us, because we had enough. Today, we have not got enough; because we have not got enough, we feel the pinch. Otherwise, we are as hospitable as anybody else. Your cattle are

most welcome. But a stage has come today when, in my own area of Jabalpur and the west of Jabalpur, there is a typical system whereby crops are being damaged because of lack of grazing land in the adjoining States. So, Government will have to ensure that grazing grounds are also given priority, when they think of cattle and when they think of fodder.

So far as Central assistance is concerned, I will not waste my time in emphasizing it upon the Agriculture Minister, because all my friends have said that. I fully associate myself with all the feelings that have been expressed by my honourable and some of the most learned and elder friends. I only want to get... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Why don't you demand repatriation of money from foreign countries?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: The trouble with you, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, is that you mix up things: when we are talking of drought you are thinking of foreign countries. When we speak about foreign countries, you are thinking of drought. That is the whole trouble.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are bemoaning the financial inability of Central Government to help you. Therefore, I am saying that money is available. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: You are very much far away from the scene; so you do not know what is happening in the villages (*Interruptions*) I want to suggest some long term measures which Government should take up seriously. So far as the present situation is concerned, Government knows as much as anyone in this House knows that the situation is grim. I am confident, and I think all my friends sitting in this House are confident, that under the leadership of the Prime Minister, this adverse situation created by nature will be fought by us. We have full confidence in him. But what about the long term measures, because what happens is that

we seem to be living from crisis to crisis. We have been managing the situation one year after the other. I think that to fight droughts,—some of the hon. Members have said that the rains will probably be scantier and scantier year after year—water resources whether above the ground or under it have to be studied, and the sources will have to be created.

We are spending crores and crores of rupees on big irrigation projects. They have virtually become sources of corruption. I do not mind if they were sources of corruption 20%, and sources of irrigational water 80%; but they have become the other way about. We should go in for small *nullah* closures, small deep tube wells, shallow tube wells, and for as many as possible small irrigational projects which could take on even 50 to 100 acres of land, and give 2 to 3 waterings to each crop.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): What about linking Ganga and Kaveri?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Now I come to subsidies.. (*Interruptions*) Some of the States have given a total exemption from all loans to the tune of about more than Rs. 270 crores.

I do not know whether they have got the Finance Minister or not. God helps that State. But I personally feel that genuine small farmers in the country must be identified first and then exemption must be given to them. The hon. Minister has as much experience in agriculture as is my age. He knows that there are 50 per cent bogus marginal farmers who have become marginal farmers in the name of their wives, children, dogs, cattle, servants, to get benefits of various subsidies. Now those people must be identified so that genuine small farmers get the benefit of subsidy and exemption of loan and interest; whatever it is. (*Interruptions*)

About dry land cultivation, I am sorry to point out that our research on dry land cultivation is very slow. If we know that our cultivation in year to come will have to be

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

more and more on dry land, more and more paucity of water, we must quicken, whether it is generating seeds for dry land or whether it is bringing up a crop to grow in about 60 days and not 90 days. This research is going on very slow and this is going on in places which are far away from agriculturists places. I personally suggest that this research must be given an impetus.

If we do not speak about environment, we will be doing the greatest disservice to the farmer. It has been said many times in this House and even in the films which we have seen in the Central Hall and all over the country by the Environmentists that because of denudation of forests this situation has come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, forests have gone. What do you know about them? Tomorrow, you cannot bring forests immediately. That is a long term order.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I personally feel that forests must be declared protected areas; if necessary, the improvement on forests should also begin side by side with the State Governments and by the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. That is a long term measure. There are so many things involved. What about the immediate solution? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: In the end, I want to say that when we became free, we were 350 million people. Today we are 770 million people and we are facing drought. How big this drought will be when we will be about 2000 millions., Now a stage has come when with fighting drought the importance of family planning must be also taught to the people in the villages. In the last but one years budget there was a single sentence on family planning in the whole budget speech of the then Finance Minister. Last year, there were about four sentences.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who was there?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Don't worry? You are always worried about the personality. I am thinking of ideas; you are thinking of people. In the last year's budget, there was no mention about family planning. You will have to give a very serious thought to it because you may have another 200 million mouths by the turn of the century. So, I personally feel that this time people should be told about it; people have been told about it. But unless you associate it with hunger, privation and anxiety of a farmer, you will not be able to persuade them. You have to motivate them. Today a person is motivated better to have a small family than he is interested to have a bumper crop.

13.00 hrs.

I only want to appeal to the Government of India through you and to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that whatever money they give today, they are not giving to fight drought; they are giving to associate themselves with that section of society; which is 80 per cent of this country and that society about which you always speak, you always lay stress on every economic matter in the country.

India is an agricultural country and you do not do anything about it. You have got to give them money and make sure that you are an army of workers, you do not call them bureaucrats, you should have an army of workers who will be paid by the Government to do the job. They must do the job in the fields. If necessary the Agriculture Ministry and the departments in the various States should be seen more in the villages rather than in the Secretariat or the Ministry. I am very sure that in his reply the Hon. Minister will announce more assistance to the States so that they can fight the drought. For example in Madhya Pradesh, nearly one crore of rupees is the amount being spent every day for relief measures. Four hundred towns are affected, 1,000 villages are affected and the Government of

Madhya Pradesh is spending one crore of rupees on relief measures to fight the drought. If a State Government is spending so much, and if you give a total of Rs. 16 crores, you yourself will feel bad. You give the money, you have the monitoring cells and associate all the Members of Parliament in whose constituency drought is having a havoc will go out of their way to make sure that each and every penny you give is spent for the help of farmers who are affected by the drought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make a request to our Agriculture Minister and Water Resources Minister, that both of them should discuss and see how we can get rains through the satellites. We know about the forests. But now wonderful systems are there. You can make use of the modern techniques to get some rain. That is the only thing which you can immediately do. About forests we know. You cannot do it now. It will take time. That is why I am suggesting this.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION RE: DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.P. YADAV (Monghyr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not remained Member of Parliament for a short duration since 1970 till now. During these 16 to 17 years I think there has not been such a long discussion on the drought or floods. This shows as to how much this House is concerned about the drought and also as to what should we do.

[*English*]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Still you do not get publicity in the national press. That is the tragedy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.P. YADAV: I am happy that you have allocated so much time that every Member without his party affiliation can narrate his experience and can also give suggestions on the problem and also as to what the Central Government can do on the basis of those suggestions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think I will be able to give some different suggestion than what all the Members have given. I would only suggest that a list of all the suggestions given right from Shri Indrajit Gupta to the last participant in the discussion should be prepared. The Government should make its position clear as to what it cannot do but whatever is within its power to do it should do. The list thus prepared may be circulated for the benefit of the Members. The list should also contain the information about the suggestions accepted or not accepted by the Government and the action taken by the Government on the suggestions accepted by it. After two or three months the results of the action should be evaluated and circulated to the MPs in the form of a booklet. I will consider it a great service not only to the House but to the country as well. It will prove to be a check on the officers also because they will keep in mind the assurances given by the Minister and act accordingly.

Whenever the question of funds comes, the Government feels embarrassed. I have also some experience of this sort. I have seen that money is not the only thing which is required to run the country. If the administration is streamlined, particularly if the hon. Minister decides that whatever commitment is made is to be fulfilled then there will be no difficulty for him to fulfil it. It is

[Shri D.P. Yadav]

not a question of funds; nor it is a question of means; it is a question of implementation. If the implementation is not good, it will be of no use even if you give crores of rupees. It is like a blotting paper which will go on soaking all the funds that are given to it. Whatever amount is given, it will be absorbed by it. We must take steps to safeguard against it.

To-day 70 per cent of the country's level surface has been affected by drought. Whether it is the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi or somebody else, it is not possible for him to supply water and make all other facilities available to 70 per cent areas through some mechanical method or any other method. It is not at all possible. For this, Mass Awareness Programme and Conservation of Resources Awareness Programme should be launched. In the case of water resources or energy resources, a mass awareness programme must be launched. It may not so happen that the Central Government may go on allocating funds to a State and the people of the State may not be ready and the funds might be squandered. This will strengthen both the parties.

We should have the knowledge of our duties towards the nation and the resources may be utilised properly. My third suggestion will be that we should hold weekly meetings of all Central Government Departments, inter-disciplinary teams and missions. With the help of computers, we should fix the duties and functions of various Departments and ascertain from them their suggestions and action programmes launched by them. Every Department should hold its inter disciplinary meetings and each Department should have representation on it. You need not assign duties to different Departments. On the contrary, the views of different Departments should be sought about the duties to be assigned to them. Thereafter the Minister should try to co-ordinate them. All the on-going schemes should be completed on war footing. It should not be so that money is invested on them like fire fighting.

There are a number of schemes which should be completed by massive deployment. Hon. Member, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha is not here, but while repeating his views, I would like to say that to-day there is imperative need for augmentation of water resources. It is because our earth has become billion years old and during this period due to the pressure of run-off on the rivers, rivers have become shallow and their mouths have narrowed. This was not the situation hundred years or one to two thousand years ago.

In earlier times, there were some ditches at some places. Water used to accumulate in those ditches. This water used to change into ground water through percolation method. But now the situation is different. Now siltation has taken place in rivers and rivulets. In my opinion, the funds that are spent on manual labour under R.L.E.G.P. or N.R.E.P. should be utilised for digging by mechanical methods also and those rivers etc. should be deepened by applying dredgers and scrapers. The ponds etc. when deepened will have more capacity for storage of water. The funds provided for R.L.E.G.P. should not be linked with mandays. It is all rubbish. It has nothing to do with mandays. We should mean business. We should develop resources and create the assets. Once assets are created our infrastructure will build up and we will be able to provide employment directly. This is what I would like to suggest. Hon. Minister should seek the opinion of the Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Water Resources about the use of small ponds as water reservoirs. In fact water conservation is your main task and Water Conservation Technology is available with you. It depends on you as to how much use you can make of it. As a matter of fact, you have got the Central Ground Water Board. There are State Ground Water Boards also. The I.I.Ts and the Central Regional Research Laboratories are also there. There is no dearth of technology. But there is lack of initiative to put it into practice. At the same time you are not able to pursue it and leave the country to chance. This would not serve the purpose.

The nation may have to pay dearly for a small lapse on the part of the Minister. Alertness on the part of the Minister can prove a boon for the development of the nation. We should do our work with all promptness and sincerity however small it may be.

There has been a discussion here on fodder tanks. Here one thing should be taken note of. In the case of automatic cutting of crops, all the straw goes waste. If somebody suggests that big grazing grounds should be developed for the cattle in India, it will not be possible to do so in view of the conditions prevailing here. In this country per capita availability of land is only 0.5 acre as such it is not possible to develop large grazing grounds. At least in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh etc. it is a remote possibility. Therefore, whatever land is available, fodder should be grown on it and the fodder available in the form of straw, cakes prepared by molasses or urea should be stored by adopting scientific storage technology. There is no dearth of food godowns in the country. Cattle feed godowns should also be constructed along the roads and railway lines so that they could be utilised in the case of an emergency. This task should be entrusted to nationalised banks also. The practice of allotting funds to the State Government and asking them to construct godowns is not healthy. This should not happen. We should ask all the nationalised banks to have fodder godowns or fodder banks and general godowns in their respective areas and they should operate those godowns in their locational areas, only then the purpose would be served. Money should not only be kept in Banks, but should also be used for operating food-grain banks. It should also be considered as the capital of the bank. This is my submission to you.

Many Members have spoken about forests. The more we talk of giving protection to the forests here, the more these are being destroyed by the unscrupulous persons. Though there is a law for their protection, yet it is not effective. Therefore, the

moot point is how to check those employees who are indulging in destroying the forests. In the end, I would like to give one suggestion. Many hon. Members have demanded that Rigs should be supplied to their areas and this or that should be done. All those rigs which are at present lying in Bihar, Bengal and Assam should be sent to border areas, needy areas and critical areas after making them mechanically fit and up-to-date and if need be, assessment should be made by Central Ground Water Board to ascertain the requirement of rigs. My third suggestion is regarding canal lining, sprinkler irrigation, augmentation of tube-well system and drip irrigation. All these methods of irrigation should be utilised for agricultural work and fodder development programme should be undertaken along the banks of Rajasthan-Canal. The technology for fodder development should be made use of.

With these suggestions, I express my thanks to you.

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been asking for time to speak for the last three days, but I have not been given any time so far. It has pained me. It appears that people are given time by seeing their faces. It is not proper. All Members are equal here. No Member is senior or junior here. We are sitting here for the last three days and you are not paying any attention to me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving a chance to you. I will call you.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): I thank you, Sir. At last I am given a chance to speak on this subject and I am stressing the words 'at last' because I do not know whether you can understand the feelings of the people of my State. I request you not to ring the bell soon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to ring

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the bell at 2.30, whether I am kind or not. I know what you want to state.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, Agriculture Ministry is not taking cognisance of the points made here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is going to intervene.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, the country is passing through the unprecedented and worst drought in the last one hundred years. Sir, I am to state here that my State was not mentioned either in this House or in the Rajya Sabha as a drought-hit State. It was not mentioned by the hon. Minister. I would like to state that in my State the rainfall in April-July is normally about 670 m.m. This year it was about 359 m.m. The deficit is still wider, if one considers the crucial period, that is, between June-July when the rainfall was very poor. In June, 87 mm. against 213 m.m. and upto the end of the third week of July, only 99 m.m. against the rainfall of 351 m.m. Sir, the scarcity and scanty rainfall affected the crops not only in five or six districts, but all the districts of Orissa and day by day, the area is being added to the list of districts under severe drought.

I would like to state that paddy crops are worst affected. Upto 3rd week of July, the paddy coverage was 60% of the targeted 40 lakh hectares, the non-paddy crop coverage was 36%, of 21 lakh hectares. Sir, above all this, long dry-spell has affected the vast stretch of land. Sir, every year Orissa is exposed to the vagaries of monsoon. It is exposed to one or two or even all the natural calamities. That is why with the irrigation coverage percentage of 17 only, the State is facing all kinds of calamities every year and it has the highest poverty line. You can well imagine how it can be disastrous to the economy of the State. The drought was much feared because it effects the crops and people slowly and

silently and makes the population suffer until the next harvest. The drought condition differs qualitatively from other natural calamities. So, Sir, anti-drought measures both long term and short-term, should be taken. We are glad that our hon. Prime Minister has set up a Cabinet Committee to continuously monitor the drought situation and lay down guidelines and measures to be taken immediately. Besides, the on-going projects should also be continued and completed as per the target. Vast irrigation potential which is already created should be utilised fully. Sir, for the Rangoli Dam, the reservoir has already been completed. But the right and left sides of Rangoli dam have not been taken up for construction and because of not taking up this work, a number of Blocks and many sub-divisions could not be irrigated. Moreover, there is a huge loss of fertility of the soil. There is a loss of top-soil and water which are taken away during floods. So, to minimise this loss, we have to carry out as extensive as possible, works like contour trenching, contour bunding, so that the work should be taken up, as well as the labour intensive work should be taken up. In Orissa, it has been proposed to take up water-harvesting scheme to fight adequately the calamity of drought as well as to provide labour intensive work. It has also come in the paper. Why I am saying this is, the concerned Minister has not taken it up so seriously yet it has come in the paper:

"Orissa has taken up drought relief in a serious manner and has taken up labour intensive water harvesting schemes, the most relevant and useful programme in fighting the calamity of failure of rains."

The contingency plan for every State has been drawn up. Supply of mini-kits of seeds should be made. Alternate seeds should be supplied in adequate quantities. 100% subsidy for the fertilizer should be given because now the farmers are in poor economic condition and if the subsidy is not provided, they will not be able to

purchase fertilizers on their own, Scientists have suggested that additional dose of fertilizers should be given for the areas where the water is assured. So also is pesticide. Pesticides should also be distributed to the farmers. Besides this, public distribution should be strengthened. Food grains should be supplied at subsidised rate. More food grains should be supplied to the States both for public distribution system and open market, that is, 'heat' marketing the States have enough stock of food grains. Otherwise the price will go up and in order to control the price, both the things that is for public distribution and 'heat' marketing have to be looked into. There should be depots for fodder supply to cattle-heads. There should be a scheme for providing adequate drinking water and for that adequate number of rigs should be supplied. As mentioned by other members, States like Gujarat and other States also suffer from the scarcity of water, drinking water. We have to see that scientific approach is evolved to solve and tackle the growing demand of ground water. Proper management of water balance like sea water for non-drinking use and ground water for drinking purposes, basin studies etc., has to be taken up. This should be taken up during the drought season scientifically. Scientists say that 10% of water is meant for drinking and 90% is spared for regional development. Scientists say that there should be a legislation for the drawal of water and control over such drawals. This should also be looked into. There should be emergency feeding also. There are many people who cannot work like old people and children in the age group of 0-6 years. They require emergency feeding. This year expansions of ICDS project to various blocks has been stopped. I request that this scheme should be extended to other blocks also.

In the present situation, it seems that the Plan outlay will have to be cut down and the momentum in the economy has gathered will be lost. The Governments of backward States, especially Orissa, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are under pressure. If they are not given sufficient

Central assistance to tide over the situation, the economy will be shattered and development will not be affected. The VIII Finance Commission has laid down that the drought relief is to be treated as loan or advance Plan assistance. I submit that this should be treated as grant. The Centre should depart from the normal procedure of fixing a ceiling of expenditure for drought relief. The margin money should be increased. Because of the limited resources, there is, no doubt, in this present situation, every State will have to divert the development fund. This has to be taken up seriously. Backward States will suffer most and the regional imbalance will not be removed. All these things should be taken into account.

After looking at weather behavioural pattern, we feel scientists should bring out the results of their study. I read in the newspapers about this. There must be an expert study of the peculiar behaviour and the change of the weather and monsoon. First of all, it was said that there is a thick layer of snow in Himalayas and it did not help pressure in the Bay of Bengal.

Secondly, the Antarctica region affects Indian monsoon and there is a climatic change this year and yet no scientific relationship has been established.

Pacific Ocean affects Indian monsoon and this year there is high temperature. By now we should have monsoon but half of the monsoon season is already gone. Scientists say now the temperature of this Pacific Ocean is lowering down. I do not know whether we can be hopeful of the monsoon or not.

An expert study should be made of these things. Agriculture should be given more prominence in the Seventh Plan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yogendra-Makwana is intervening. It is not a final reply. It is only intervention. You can continue the discussion on Monday.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almura): We also start speaking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak. I am allowing on Monday.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am not going to yield now. There is no question of yielding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On Monday, you can speak. How can I allow all Members at a time? I am not denying anyone. I am giving a chance to all of you. Let the intervention be over. If time permits, one or two persons can speak. Otherwise, they can speak on Monday. I never said that the discussion is over. Please take your seats. Listen to Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We will be covering all points. All are interested.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Final reply is Minister's. He will take your points.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): I will not reply unless you speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT): Please listen for one minute. Many Members still want to speak and we are fully aware that there are difficulties in all the areas. This debate has been going on for the last four days and as I said yesterday also, sooner or later every Member will get an opportunity to speak. We would extend time for this purpose, but at this moment, Makwana Saheb is only intervening and hon. Minister, Shri Dhillon, would give the final reply. This debate will go on till Monday. First you people would speak and thereafter the hon. Minister would give his reply. *(Interruptions)*

I understand the difficulty of Shri Mal-

viyaji, but like you other Members are also sitting in this House. As I have already said sooner or later all of you will get an opportunity to speak. This is a must. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We are prepared to speak later, but the question is that some hon. Members have got difficulties in their areas and States, for which the Members would want a point-wise reply. The difficulty is that if the hon. Minister of State intervenes, he would cover the points of only few Members and the senior Minister would speak about policy matters and our points would remain uncovered.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. It is not a policy. Makwanaji, you please carry on.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): On first day only three members could participate in the discussion and it took two hours. On that day more Members should have been covered.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want? Do you want to speak? I will allow you. Please wait. How can I call all the Members at the same time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: We are trying to speak for the last five days...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everyone is trying to speak. Not only you. Every

Member is trying to speak. What can I do? Please tell me. Makwanaji, please carry on.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Listen. Don't waste the time. You are wasting the time. We are going to take up the Private Members' Business at 3 O'Clock. Therefore, the Minister is going to make some point now. I will allow you on Monday.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak on Monday. Within the two days, nothing is going to happen.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We would like to be assured that our points will also be covered in his reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why I am giving you time on Monday.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We are certain that the Minister will cover only policy matters...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not like that. The Minister will reply i.e. Dr. Dhillon will definitely reply to your points also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot understand why there is so much agitation.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is on a Point of Order. Please take your seat.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Sir, yesterday, we wanted to make some announcement about some *ad hoc* grants. I wanted just to get up to inform the House and not to make any Statement. Certain points were raised

and I could not speak. It has been stated that I could say anything at the time of my reply. I accepted it. Further, if we make a statement in the Press, outside, then a question will arise: "when this House is sitting and the Motion is going on why did you make a Statement outside the House? That is why I tried to inform. Now, we are withholding that. The States could have been informed. Even, yesterday, they have lost the time. So, I found a way out that Mr. Makwana should make that Statement in his intervention. Otherwise, there is nothing behind the scene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really thankful to you for allowing me to intervene in this historic debate which is going on since the last five days. I say historic because even in a debate that is in our Demands for grants, we hardly get not more than two days. But in this Motion which has been moved under Rule 193, this discussion is going on for the last more than 5 days... *(Interruptions)* I am agreeable with the hon. Members that the situation is very bad this year. The onset of the monsoon was delayed by two days in Kerala; 21 days in Eastern States; 28 days in the West U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Monsoon has been weak and its advance has been slow, erratic and truant. Out of the 407 districts, the reported rainfall has been normal in 145 districts, deficit in 110 districts and scanty or no rain in 152 districts. This gives the gravity of the situation as to how the monsoon, this year, is very bad. It is because of this reason that you, in your own wisdom, have allowed this House to discuss this problem at length and for the last 5 days, this is continuing and the hon. Minister of State of Parliamentary Affairs has said that on Monday also she will allow the debate to continue. One hon. Member, I think, Smt. Jayanti Patnaik, while speaking, tried to give different reasons as to why the monsoon is so weak and so bad this year. She said about the atmosphere in the Pacific Ocean. I

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think, particularly, she was referring to the phenomenon—El-nino—which is created due to the warm water current off the Peru Coast in the Pacific Ocean. That is one of the reasons which she referred to. There are other reports also from the United States Agency for International Development and from some leading meteorologists and they have also said that the monsoon in this part of the world is becoming weak every year. In one analysis it is said that from 1850 the monsoon had remained constant for 40 years in this part of the world whereas it had increased in the European countries, and from 1890 it has decreased by ten per cent in this part of the world. So, there is a decreasing trend, and the monsoon is so weak this year that out of the 35 meteorological sub-divisions only nine have had good rains this time and the rest of the meteorological sub-divisions have had either deficient rains or no rains at all. This position can be compared with the year 1966 when ten meteorological sub-divisions had normal rains out of the 35 whereas 25 had less or no rains at all. This time 26 meteorological sub-divisions have had no rains or less rains. In spite of this, there is an edge over the situation this time because in 1965-66 only 30.90 million hectares were under irrigation as against 64 million hectares this time. Also the food situation was not good during those days whereas this time we have 23 million tonnes of foodgrains available with us. This is the change when we compare the situation in 1965-66 and the situation this year. It is because of this that certain problems arise. Which are those problems? If we classify....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Drought

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
Drought is the problem, of course. But it has other problems also. Drought' is one word consolidating all the problems. We have the problem of drinking water, the problem of employment generation, par-

ticularly for the vulnerable sections of the society, the problem of conservation of energy and irrigation system, both canal and tubewells, the problem of fodder and animal welfare, the problem of provision of food for the vulnerable sections of the society, the problem of preserving the crops which have already been sown by our farmers. How to meet this situation? Because, the monsoon is very weak, as I said. Also water in our reservoirs is not sufficient. I have got here with me the Report of the Ministry of Water Resources. They say that a quick analysis of the available data of 1987 indicates that the overall position with regard to storage in 47 important reservoirs monitored in the Central Water Commission is about 70 per cent of what it was at this time last year. Particularly hard-hit are the reservoirs of Ram Ganga-25 per cent of the level of last year; Pong Dam-45 per cent of the level of last year; Tungabhadra-52 per cent; Hirakud-55 per cent; Koyna-58 per cent; and Rihand-66 per cent. This is the situation so far as very important 47 reservoirs are concerned. That is why, the situation, as everybody has said, is bad. And what are the crops which are affected? 58 per cent of the total foodgrains comes from the kharif season, that is, the south-west monsoon. And 55% of the total oilseeds come from the Kharif season. Now this is hard hit. The cereals which are worst affected are rice, coarse grains, pulses, groundnut, soya-bean and sesame. In terms of percentage if we see, then it is varying from 32% to 66%. So, the crop, that is particularly the Kharif crop, is not in a good position. If I can say about the particular individual crops, then rice is a major crop of Kharif season. In major rice growing States the position is satisfactory or average except in the States of U.P., Assam and Tamil Nadu. In Haryana also the position is reported to be satisfactory. But irrigation facilities are available for supporting the crop. This is the position so far as paddy is concerned.

So far as coarse grain is concerned, the position of jowar, maize, ragi and other millets is satisfactory or average in most of

the major growing States. However, Bajara crop is likely to suffer the most as no State has reported the condition of the crop as satisfactory.

So far as pulses are concerned, the position is satisfactory in Eastern and North-Eastern States.

Out of major pulses growing States, the position is unsatisfactory in U.P. Rajasthan and Karnataka. In other States it is reported average.

So far as Soyabean is concerned, the major groundnut growing area is my State particularly the Saurashtra area of Gujarat and it is hard hit also. In this area only 20% of sowing has been done because the farmers want to preserve their seeds and therefore, only 25% of the land is sown under this crop. Therefore, the prospect of Kharif groundnut is very bleak. And the condition of the crop is also very unsatisfactory in U.P., Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. It is reported to be average in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

So far as Soyabean is concerned, it requires very low rains at least six or seven inches. This crop is also affected because of the severe scarcity of rain.

Regarding Sesame the condition is reported to be satisfactory in 4 States, average in 3 States and unsatisfactory in 6 States. This is the position of the major Kharif crops.

Sir, therefore, number of measures have to be taken by the Government and the Government of India has taken number of steps. In the later part of my speech, I will give the account as to how we started in April 1987 and how we are proceeding further.

Sir, I have with me some figures which I want to share with the Hon. Members for this recent drought, particularly for drinking water, Rajasthan is given Rs. 21 crores out of which Rs. 13 crores for rural areas

and Rs. 8 crores for urban areas. Gujarat is given Rs. 11 crores—Rs. 8 crores for rural areas and Rs. 3 crores for urban areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is this an *ad hoc* relief?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Yes, this is *ad hoc*. Madhya Pradesh is given Rs 6 crores—Rs 4 crores for rural areas and 2 crores for urban areas. Haryana is given Rs 3 crores, Rs 2 crores for rural areas and 1 crore for urban areas. Punjab is given Rs 2 crores—Rs 1.5 crores for rural and 0.5 crores for urban areas. Maharashtra Rs 2 crores—Rs 2 crores for rural areas and nil for urban areas. Orissa Rs. 1.40 crores for rural areas. Tamil Nadu is given Rs 4 crores—Rs. 1.50 for rural areas and Rs. 2.50 for urban areas. In all Rs. 55.40 crores are already given to the States. (*Interruptions*)

These are the amounts which have been given to the States which have sent the preliminary reports. We are assessing the situation with the different State Governments. This is an *ad hoc* amount given to the various States but then we are in the process of receiving the memoranda and reports. The hon. Prime Minister has given a direction that our officers should go to all the States wherever the rainfall is less and assess the situation whether the memorandum is received or not. When we will receive the memoranda, a regular team will go but even then the preliminary assessment has to be done and, therefore, the officers are directed to visit the States, prepare the report and submit to us so that it can help us as to how we can make mid-term corrections to the contingency plan which we have prepared for the State Governments. (*Interruptions*)

Members may quote any figure from their State Government that this is the request made by them but I know the figures on the basis of the request made by the State Governments to me officially.

Sir, yesterday and during the last five days a number of Members have raised a

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point about the Famine Code and they said that the Famine Code should be amended. It is hundred years old and it is out-of-date. They also mentioned that today we are governed by the Famine Code. That is not correct. There is some mis-understanding and lack of information with the hon. Members. I want to give the details about the Famine Code. It will take some time and, I hope, you will bear with me. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, if this running commentary is allowed to go on then it becomes very difficult for me. My senior colleague will be replying to the debate on Monday and you can seek any number of clarifications. He will be able to reply to all of your queries.

Sir, I was talking about the Famine Code. The first Famine Code was prepared on the lines of a draft by the Government of India in 1883. This was based on suggestions made by the Famine Commission in 1878 but before final publication the draft was amended in the light of experience gained during the famines of 1896 and 1900.

The revised draft was eventually approved by Government of India and published in 1905. The word used in the body of the code for the conditions prevailed was 'distress'. Later on, in the year 1913, the word used was 'famine'. In 1918, this was substituted with word 'scarcity'. The Famine Code was revised and issued as Scarcity Manual in 1932. This was reprinted in 1938 with amendments issued up to the end of 1936. After the reorganisation of States in 1956, it was again revised. In this edition, an attempt has been made to utilise the experience gained in the scarcity of 1956-57 in order to revise the entire strategy of dealing with scarcity so as to bring it into conformity with the circumstances of an independent country, a socialistic pattern of society of ideals of a welfare state.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Minister, the definition of starvation is not changed now!

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, even now the Famine Code is followed. There are a number of changes made during the course of so many years. If you permit, I can give the history of the famine in this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not necessary.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: But as you have given less time, I don't go into it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not necessary.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, finally in 1980, we circulated a draft manual for famine, that is, for scarcity. That was ultimately implemented by all State Governments. Even then, we have now appointed a committee under the chairmanship of a Joint Secretary and Additional Relief Commissioner—Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. This committee will again review everything. They will produce a model manual which will again be circulated to the State Governments for adoption and they can have their new manuals.

Now, Sir, in an hour of crisis, particularly when natural calamity occurs in a particular State, how to deal with it? A number of Hon'ble Members said that the State Governments have nothing. That is not correct. There is a system of margin money. Earlier also, when some hon'ble Member was speaking, I said that during the Seventh Finance Commission period, the margin money was Rs. 100.55 crores. It has been increased to Rs. 240.75 crores. Now this amount of Rs. 240.75 crores is at the disposal of various State Governments. They can utilise it whenever there is a scarcity. If this is utilised, then there is a system of 'ways and means advance'. They can request the Government of India for ways and means advance and we can extend it to the State Governments. If they require more, then they have to come forward to the Government of India for more money as a ways and means advance. Meanwhile, they can prepare their memorandum and submit it to the

Government of India. It will be considered and the Government of India can give relief to the State Governments.

Sir, if I give the figures, during the Sixth Plan period, we have provided only for drought Rs. 1,373.36 crores to different States. As against this, during two years and four months of the Seventh Plan period we have already given Rs. 1,303.58 crores. It is just equal to the amount given for drought during the entire Sixth Plan period. So, the amount of relief is increasing every year because of the bad years year after year.

We have to take a number of steps. Now, there are long-term and short-term measures which Government of India can take. So far as the long-term measures are concerned, the main is irrigation. If irrigation is provided, then we can mitigate the difficulties of our farmers. We can reduce the intensity of the drought. Therefore, from the First Plan, the highest priority is accorded for the creation of irrigation potential. In the First Plan, Rs. 446 crores were provided. As against this in the 7th Plan Rs. 17861 crores are provided, forty times more than the First Plan. This is the priority the Government of India is giving to the irrigation. Therefore, from zero we are today having nearly 67.5 million hectares under irrigation. This is the potential we have created which comes to nearly forty-five per cent of the land under agriculture, that is 142 million hectares. This is sixty-four million hectares. This is the priority which is given to the irrigation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may please continue on Monday.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Thirty Ninth Report

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIB-
HAI MAVANI (Rajkot): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th August, 1967."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th August, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 74, etc.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

DOCTORS AND ENGINEERS (BANNING
OF MIGRATION TO FOREIGN
COUNTRIES) BILL

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bel-
lary): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for banning of migration of doctors and engineers to foreign countries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for banning of migration of doctors and engineers to foreign countries."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I introduce the Bill.

15.02 hrs.

DECLARATION AND PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF ASSETS OF CITIZENS BILL

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for declaration and public scrutiny of assets by individuals and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for declaration and public scrutiny of assets by individuals and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of Article 78)**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-

duce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

15.03 hrs.

PREVENTION OF COMMUNAL RIOTS BILL*

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Assam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for deterrent punishment to those persons who are involved in a communal riots or who preach communalism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for deterrent punishment to those persons who are involved in communal riots or who preach communalism".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: I introduce the Bill.

TAKING OVER OF RELIGIOUS PLACES AND BANNING OF SCHOOLS/ UNIVERSITIES SET UP ON COMMUNAL LINES BILL*

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Assam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over of such religious places as are being misused and banning of schools/ universities set up on communal lines.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-

duce a Bill to provide for the taking over of such religious places as are being misused and banning of schools/universities set up on communal lines."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.04 hrs.

**PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(OBLIGATION AS TO FIDELITY AND
SECRECY) AMENDMENT BILL. ***

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I introduce the Bill.

15.05 hrs.

**PROHIBITION OF USE OF RELIGIOUS,
COMMUNAL, REGIONAL AND SEC-
TORAL NOMENCLATURES FOR POLIT-
ICAL PARTIES AND PREVENTION OF
MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS PLACES BILL—**

Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up for further consideration the fol-

lowing motion moved by Shrimati Basavarajeswari on the 31st July, 1987, namely:—

"That the Bill to prohibit the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Sidnal may continue his speech. He is not present now. Yes Mr. Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this Bill moved by Shrimati Basavarajeswari to prohibit the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places, is most welcome. At this juncture, when we are facing the problems related precisely to this aspect, the Bill is all the more welcome than ever before. However, I would like to say that it would have been proper if an amendment to our Election Law were introduced instead of moving an independent Bill of this nature. I say this because ultimately the entire law with respect to registration of political parties is contained within the framework of the Representation of People's Act. Therefore, unless that law, which deals with the subject is amended, what is desired by the mover of the Bill will not be achieved. But in principle, I welcome this Bill because giving nomenclature for certain political parties with overtones of religious fanaticism has to be avoided. It has to be curbed. In this regard. Otherwise, if only one political party takes initiative in this regard, then the other political parties are bound to misuse it. There are certain issues in this country where consensus has to be arrived at and this is one succ issue where a unanimous view point is necessary.

When the Bill was introduced, one hon. member of Parliament Shri Banatwala got up and opposed the Bill tooth and nail. I also recollect that at that time you had given him not less than 10 minutes to

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Speak. Shri Banatwalla had no basis to oppose the Bill at its introductory stage itself because it could not be anybody's contention that a Bill of this nature could not be introduced. Yet, a member of the stature of Shri Banatwalla chose to oppose the Bill tooth and nail, for reasons which we obviously know. It is precisely the political parties like that of Shri Banatwalla which we have to bring within the scope of this Bill. It would have been better if Shri Banatwalla had come forward to say that in spite of the nomenclature of their party, their policies were not on those lines and that they were quite secular. But on the contrary, he only opposed the Bill tooth and nail.

Secondly, we also have to see it from the point of view of certain constitutional rights enshrined in Article 25(1). Article 25(1) says:

"Subject to public order, morality and health and to the provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion."

When any aspect of curtailment of any right comes in, it is this right under which a person who is affected, or who is opposed to a Bill of this nature, which he will be invoking. But even under this Article, this is the time when we should curtail, i.e. come of our own accord and come forward to curtail the fundamental right to religion in the national interest.

There are three restrictions here to the right to religion, viz: public order, morality and health. On any one of these three counts, Government can restrict one's right to religion; but there is no provision which says that in the interests of the nation, in the interests of the security of India, this right can be curtailed. So, this is the time when we should amend even this Article to the effect that we curtail our own right, in the interests of the security of this country.

Secondly, as I said earlier, it would have been better if a law dealing with the registration of political parties was amended, viz. what is known as the Elections (Reservation of Symbols) Order, framed under Representation of the People Act. It is this Elections (Reservation of Symbols) Order, which is a sort of legislation framed under the Act—it is this order which deals with the registration of political parties, which deals with the aspect as to how when a political party splits the proceedings have to be taken, and which group should be recognized as that political party, etc. Therefore, under this Elections (Reservation of Symbols) Order, the wordings used are:

"Any group calling themselves as a political party can approach the Election Commission for registration."

Then the Election Commission requires them to produce a copy of their constitution and many other things. Certain conditions are laid down; but nowhere it is seen that because of the programmes and policies of a given group which comes for registration, that a registration is rejected. In fact, those who are fanatically religious, superstitious and who would like to create turmoil of all sorts and would like to have a political party not of any standard, nor for the benefit of the people but would like to have a party which would like to create chaos, even if that party goes before the Election Commission and applies for registration, I think the Election Commission will not have any objection. They would only see whether the group has applied on a stamped paper, whether it has signed the documents, filed a copy of its constitution etc. Other conditions have been mentioned; what those conditions are, the Commission will not bother. So, this is the loose form of registration which is provided for in the Order framed under the Representation of the People Act.

In such circumstances, where are the restrictions? Therefore, any political party with any aims and objects can today

approach the Election Commission. So, I would say that it would be better if Government accepts the basic principles enunciated in the Bill and comes up with an amendment to the Representation of the People Act, and the concerned Order.

Secondly, as far as the Order is concerned, ultimately you can see that since the registration is provided for in the Order, and not in the Act, it is the Election Commission and not the Government which amends the Order. So, even if some amendments have to be made in that Order, one will have to approach the Election Commission.

Therefore, another suggestion I would like to make is that whatever provisions are contained in the Order or in the form of an order, they should be incorporated in the main Act. Therefore, the concept for the subject matter of registration of parties is directly with the government; government can decide which are the parties to be registered, how they are to be registered, what will happen if the registration takes place, how symbols can be allotted, if they are allowed to be provided for in the order, I don't think much purpose will be achieved.

Today we are having a debate; rather, our Prime Minister has said that there should be a debate with respect to politics and religion.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I know you have a love for me.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It is true that a debate should be held over this aspect. As I said in the last time also, as far as our coverage with respect to religious proceedings, religious functions is concerned, that should be a private affair. We go on saying that we have got several issues throughout the country to be shown, public causes to be shown. If we spend one minute or half a minute in showing this process, which is in fact a private affair of each religious community, it will

make no sense to my mind. Therefore, these are things which we should take up so that the concept initiated by Shrimati Basavarajeswari is ultimately achieved.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill moved by Shrimati Basavarajeswari seeks to ban those political parties which are using religious institutions for their political ends. While supporting the spirit behind the Bill, I would like to submit some points.

It has especially been noted that there are many such political parties which are using religious institutions for their political ends. Darbar Saheb is the most important religious place of Sikhs, but we are seeing in Punjab these days that disturbances are being created in the name of religion and a feeling of terror is being created among the people and the people do not know as to when the terrorists would throw bombs and shoot innocent and peace-loving citizens. The moderate Sikhs have been almost thrown out of Darbar Saheb and the militants have taken that place under their control.

I have been returned from Kashmir. In the Kashmir valley, there is one Awami Action Committee under the leadership of Maulana Farooq. His political platform has been Jama Masjid, Shrinagar and Idgah only. Jamaat-e-Islami is challenging the accession of Kashmir to India. Their basic political beginning is based on Masjids and other political institutions. Similarly there are great religious places belonging to Hindus or Muslims or to both of them, as there is the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babari Masjid. This is a political issue which is causing a danger to our principle of secularism. On one pretext or the other, religious institutions are being used for political ends. Therefore, I would like to submit that this Bill would not be sufficient

[Shri P. Namgyal]

and our Government will have to devise ways and means to check misuse of religious institutions for political ends.

I would like to give one more suggestion. There are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains in our country who are allowed to use loudspeakers in their religious institutions. There is need to ban the use of loudspeakers. I am a Buddhist. We have got monastories where we worship. We start our worship early in the morning at 3 A.M. or 4 A.M. and start beating the drum and do not allow people to sleep. This happens in temples and mosques also. Loudspeakers are a menace to the people living in the neighbourhood. This has been going on for the last thousands of years and people have been worshipping from time immemorial. But the modern loudspeakers create disturbance and sometimes become a source of bitterness among various communities. If two communities are residing at the same place, one community start using a loudspeaker, the other community also does the same and this becomes a basis for disputes. I want to suggest that Government after taking all sections and the hon. Members of this House into confidence should come forward with a Bill to provide for banning the use of religious institutions by political parties for their political ends. Many times loudspeakers disturb communal harmony and become a basis for tension between different communities. Therefore, it should be banned.

With these words I support the spirit of the Bill. It is hoped that the Government would bring forward some legislation for banning the use of religious places by political parties and for restricting the use of loudspeakers in religious places.

श्री योगेश्वर प्रसाद योगेश (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill brought by Shrimati Basavarajeswari is very important. In the real sense, it will not be in the interest of the unity and integrity of the country to form a political party with a religious base. India is mainly a religious

country as well as a secular state. Many nations in the world have adopted secularism but there is difference between their secularism and ours. In the communist countries the meaning of secularism is negation of religion but it is not so in India. Religion is an important part of our culture and spiritual traditions. Hence, religion occupies an important place in our country. But Sir, I want to quote.

*"Tareekh ki aankhon men jabra
bhi dekha hai,*

*Lamhon ne khata ki thi, sadiyon
nen saza payee hai"*

The history of our country tells us that many people sacrificed their lives during our struggle for independence. Our country was, however, partitioned on the basis of religion. Religious fanaticism sometimes takes the shape of linguistic fanaticism and the reaction thereto is a must. Pakistan came into being on the basis of religious but split up into two parts eventually. Therefore, any political party based on any religion or any other kind of prejudice and narrow mindedness is bound to create differences and divisions in the country. The political rights based on religion are bound to give rise to suspicions among the various sections of our society. All our religions, whether it is Hinduism, Islam or any other religion for that matter preach humanism, love and brotherhood but the politics mingles with religions and gives rise to prejudices and narrow mindedness. Therefore, as we have seen in the past that whenever political parties based on religions have been allowed to exist, it has harmed the nation. So in order to protect the secularism which is a fundamental principle of our country, no party based on any religion, whether it is in the shape of R.S.S., Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, or Jamait-e-Islami, etc., should be allowed to function in the country. All such parties encourage religious fanaticism and worsen the situation in the country. The situation created in Punjab is before us today. Any encouragement to such a fanaticism leads to all types of fanat-

acism. The situation in Punjab has led to emergence of separatist forces in West Bengal. If such forces are encouraged and protected for political reasons or otherwise allowed to survive then we will lose the spirit of our country and become powerless. Therefore we should look into this matter in the correct perspective. We are aware that in this regard the Congress or any other party committed to secularism has been following a different tradition. The country is above everything and is above religion as well. We should not forget that anybody placing religion above country is the biggest enemy of the country. We should have to remain vigilant about such people. The bill moved by Shrimati Basavarajeswari is important because it reminds us the sacrifices which were made by our countrymen of our generation. Again, fanaticism has taken toll of several innocent lives in our country. This has harmed not only the religion but also has lowered the dignity of many of our important people. Such a fanaticism is bent upon polluting the atmosphere of the country. I think, we should not allow any such party to function in our country that is based on any religion. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill brought by Shrimati Basavarajeswari. It has been stated in its objectives that:

[English]

"To check the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral nomenclatures for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places..."

[Translation]

Its objective is very clear. Tomorrow we are going to celebrate the 40th anniversary of our independence. Therefore, a day before that I would like to say something about the national integration of the country. When Mahatma Gandhiji, Pandit Jawa-

har Lal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel, Rajaji, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhiji had fought the battle to achieve national integration of the country and to end communal attitude, we were not born at that time. But I would like to tell about the sacrifices made by our martyrs for the sake of independence. "*Ae mere watan ke logo, zara aankh mein bhar lo pani, jo shaheed huaae hain unki zara yad karo kurbani*"

India is our mother. Therefore, I would like to quote "*Sare Jahan se achha hindostan hamara*". Whether we are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians, India is our country. I support the Bill brought by Shrimati Basavarajeswari. We belong to Bengal but while composing the national song, the World renowned poet Rabindra Nath Tagore did not start it from Bengal. It was not in his view that Bengal should march ahead and Punjab lag behind or Kerala should march ahead and Maharashtra lag behind. It is not so. He had composed this song from his heart and started so: *Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida, Utkal, Banga*. We know that people speaking different languages live in our country and the culture, traditions and heritage of all States are different. Unity in diversity is our origin. But it is a matter of great distress that there are some political parties, some vested interest persons and some foreign powers also in our country who want that India should be divided into many parts by adopting the policy of divide and rule. For this purpose some of our religious organisations are also trying to come forward. Now what is Khalistan movement? Due to that a feeling has aroused in the minds of some of our innocent sikhs that Khalistan movement is a religious movement. But this conception is not correct. Khalistan movement can never be a religious movement. Religion and politics are two different things. We will have to make our people understand it.

We may follow any religion, but we do not worship the land in our own way.

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

Hindi speaking people say in Sanskrit :

"NAMO JABAKUSUM SANKAS-
SANG KASHYAPEYONG
MAHADUTIM DHANTARING
SARBAPAPA GHANAT
PRANATA HASHI
DIBAKARAM"

The followers of islam say while reading
Koran :

"LA HI LA HA ILLAHA MUHAM-
MAD RASUL ULLA."

Those who are Christians say taking
bible in their hands :

[*English*]

"There is none but one."

[*Translation*]

Similarly Punjabi people say :

"Wahe Guru Ji Da Khalsa, Wahe
Guru Ji Di Fatah."

It is all right that secularism has been given a place in our Constitution, but it does not at all mean that some political agents should indulge in some political manipulations to end secularism and thus destroy the country. That is why while I supporting the Bill, which has been brought forward by Shrimati Basavarajewari in the House, I would like to point out that this Bill is not sufficient and we will have to do something more in this regard. As has been said by some of our colleagues, the Government will have to take a firm stand to meet this situation. We know that there is democracy in our country but the democratic treatment is not upto the mark in our country. It is because of the fact that most of our people are illiterate and they do not even understand the meaning of democracy. By taking advantage of their ignorance, some people somehow or the other manipulate at the time of elections and are able to capture power to rule the country. For example,

today Shri N.T. Rama Rao is the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, but who does not know what he was before elections and coming to power, he was only a film actor and most often used to play the role of God, Lord Krishna, etc. The people of that State thought that God has come, Lord Krishna has come. They do not know that he is neither God nor Lord Krishna. This is what mostly happens in our country. After coming to power he got his photo inscribed on the currency notes and now I have come to learn about a new development. He has got his photo inscribed on the cinema tickets which are being sold. I am, however, not sure about it. When such things happen in our country, I am distressed. We should not take undue advantage of our innocent people by arousing their feelings. It will be wrong if we say that Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs have their separate sectors in India. We may have faith in any religion, but first of all we are Indians. I was very much distressed when I went through the news of riots taking place in Meerut last year and this year also. Not only in Meerut, communal riots also took place in Delhi and Gujarat. My constituency is a Muslim dominated area. When I visited the area on the eve of Id, I was very much distressed to find that they were even afraid to express Id greetings to each other whole-heartedly because of so much distress and shock which they had suffered. A number of people are spreading the rumours in our country that Muslims are not getting good protection in India, Iran tops the list of such rumour mongers. I read this news in a newspaper a few days ago and also heard it over the Iran Radio that the Indian Muslims are not being protected in India. Besides some foreign powers who want to destabilise our country, are indulging in such a propaganda. In Canada communal minded people, especially Sikhs are being encouraged by giving assistance. But we should not forget that we are Indians first. We have no alternative but to follow whatever is given in the Constitution of India. Whosoever lives in India, he will have to sing the national song and bear with the culture, the traditions and the heritage of India. We have to bear

in mind that there should be no politics in such matters. I would urge upon the Members of the opposition that they should not politicise everything. We should not view everything with a political outlook. To-day the Congress is in power and the people in the opposition speak against the Congress. But tomorrow these very things may go against them. Therefore, keeping aside the indulgence of communal forces, we will have to pay attention towards our actual problems. We should solve the problem of unemployment being faced by our youth in the country because these people are sometimes allured by the R.S.S., sometimes by some Hindu organisations and sometimes by some Muslim organisations. Apart from this, sometimes they are allured by foreign forces, who take our unemployed youth for a tour abroad on their own expenses and later leave them here to indulge in smuggling. In this way the foreign powers are helping these people in creating disturbances and instability in the country. I would, therefore, like to urge the Government to take firm steps in this regard

Sir, it is a matter of great distress that when our former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi used to say that there was a threat to her life and the country, these communal forces used to treat it as a political stunt. Sir, on that day when Indiraji was shot, I was also on a visit to Midnapore along with Shri Rajiv Gandhi. As soon as I heard the news, I was greatly distressed, but a Minister from West Bengal said that it was a sheer political stunt. These people are not prepared to accept the truth as truth. Prior to her death, Indiraji said:

[English]

"I do not care whether I live or die. But every drop of my blood will strengthen our country and keep India united."

[Translation]

After the emergence of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, an incident took place at Rajghat

and also in Sri Lanka. I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting that he made the video recording of the assault made on Shri Rajiv Gandhi in Sri Lanka and showed the same to us and the other people here, otherwise, these communal forces would have said that it was a sheer political stunt.

[English]

Amendment should be brought to take some stand to stop these political activities through these religious places.

[Translation]

I shall resume my seat after mentioning one thing. I want that a permanent peace committee should be formed at the Central level as well as at the State level to monitor any communal riots taking place in any State and to take prompt action in such cases. The permanent committee will take immediate action if some communal riots take place involving communal peoples and check this thing. With these words I would like to say that:

*"Mazahab Nahin Sikhata Aapas
men Bair Rakhana,*

*Hindi Hain Ham, Watan Hain Hind-
dostan Hamara."*

India is our most valuable wealth. I support the objective of the Bill.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan-ganj): I appreciate the intention behind this Bill. But I feel that it deals with the phenomenon of sectionalism in our society whether you call it communalism, regionalism, casteism or linguism or to a certain extent racialism as reflected in various ethnic entities. The approach adopted by the mover is, I am sorry to say, rather superficial and half-baked. We cannot confuse the form with the substance and we cannot cure the evils of society by a simple

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

cosmetic approach. Ours is a very diverse society. It is a plural society in many ways. The essence of the problem that we face in our country from the point of view of national integration which nobody can deny, is a national goal and for bringing about communal harmony which is an essential pre requisite for the development and progress of our society, we have to choose between two clear approaches and this was implicit in the history of our freedom movement. One approach leads us towards uniformity and regimentation. The other leads us towards diversity and plurality. We cannot crush over diversities into a monocramatic pattern of uniformity. It is simply impossible, beyond the powers of the State, and I would say outside the purpose of the State. In fact, the glory of India lies in its diversity. Also in a country of our dimension there is, of course, a national good which can be defined. But then every region as it is, aspires to be heard, every social group wants recognition, every identity desires to be expressed. How can we crush all these aspirations, all these interests, all these consciousness into some sort of drab uniformity.

Sir, if we take the phenomenon of communalism, the question is not merely that some parties have got a religious affinity or as it says, a religious label and nomenclature. Of course, there are parties which can conceal hideous communalism behind a national title. The phenomenon of communalism is not just superficial, it is complex and deep-rooted and one has to go to the root of the problem. Our social environment is, unfortunately, because of lack of contact, lack of suitable for cross fertilisation is very much fragmented and different sections of our society are isolated from each other. They almost live in water-tight compartments. There is hardly any inter action among them. We nurse many illusions, many untruths, many lies about each other and sometimes we are not brave enough to face the reality. We know precious little about each other. It would

not be out of place for me to tell you Mr. Chairman, that many of my non-Muslim friends out of sympathy for me during Ram-zam almost everyone, out of compassion, offered me a drink, a drink of water, a drink of juice. I do not question their motives. But it is unfortunate that muslims should not know enough about the customs and rites of Hindu brothers and a Hindu brothers should not know enough about the customs and rites and social manners of the muslim brothers. I am just giving an illustration.

Sir, apart from the fragmentation and social environment, there is persistent communal propaganda which even my good and well-intentioned friends like Mr Chidambaram, is unable to control. Even the power of the State does not reach out to curb these loath some and poisonous minds. This communal propaganda goes on and on through regular publications, through leaflets, through posters, through words of mouth, through rumours and all the time it is poisoning our minds against each other. This is where communalism breeds. This could have been combated by the education process but unfortunately we have lost 40 long years and we have not been able to evolve a truly secular pattern of education. In fact, many of our history books still misinterpret our history and present it almost as a form of, as a pattern of continuous patricide among various social groups in the country. I know, communalism nourishes its root from certain facets of our history. But history has both a positive and negative message. The least we can do is to project a harmonised and balanced view, rather than emphasise the negative aspect at the cost of the positive aspect. It is possible in my opinion, Mr. Chairman, To give you an example, to depict their struggle between Aurangzeb and Shivaji in terms of relationship between a central power and regional power. It is possible to define it in terms of a national urge to consolidate the national territory and the aspiration to protect the interests of a given region inhabited by a particular community or a social group. It is totally wrong as had always been done

by many people to interpret this struggle as a communal struggle, as a struggle between a Muslim king and a Hindu chief. This is the curse that we bear that our history which can be interpreted in a positive, non-denominational manner is so interpreted to our children even at the very formative stages, at a time when they are so impressionable.

15.51 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair.*]

Then, we are living in a society which is progressing, no doubt, but it is not progressing at the pace we like it to.

There is a scarcity of resources. We have a social plurality within an economy of scarcity. This leads obviously to pulls and pressures and every group, every region, wants to have its share, wants to have its due. Obviously, in our society, there are wide disparities, disparities among classes, disparities horizontally among sections, disparities among various regions of India and those who have more than their due are not prepared for a just re-distribution. Everybody who has more wants to keep it. How can you blame those who do not have enough, who do not get their due from asking for more, asking for their due? This is the essence of the political problem that we face. After all, if I am not wrong, politics has been defined as, in terms of, who is going to get what, how, how much. This is the pattern that is going on before our eyes and the democratic system which has been evolved is really a means to achieve a fairer distribution of goods and resources of the society so that there is an even balance, there is a sense of social justice pervading our polity and every social group, every linguistic group, every community, every region feels that justice is being done unto it.

Unfortunately, the roots of sectionalism—I am using a comprehensive term—which covers all the various cleavages which operate within our body politic, is partly the result of history but is also very much

strengthened and fortified by the sort of things that we teach our children, by the scarcity that is there even today, as a fundamental aspect of our economy, and if I may say so, to a certain extent by the democratic process. It is not that I am against democracy. But the fact is that when everybody gets a vote and when power sharing is based on how various groups are going to be represented in the Legislature and when political parties choose their candidates according to the demographic compulsions of a particular constituency, when they keep their eyes on a caste, group or on a community or on a linguistic group or on any given social group, then somehow democracy itself gets distorted and to that extent, that democratic process itself gives rise to and promote sectionalism.

Sir, in our country, I would not be far wrong, if I say, that even in such things like the composition of a judicial bench, like the formation of a cabinet, like even the location of development project, sometimes, at the back of our mind, unconsciously we have the sectional consideration, whether a particular community is going to be over-represented or under represented, whether it is going to be left out, should be left out or should be brought in. All these considerations come into play. Therefore, I make a point that even democracy as we are operating in our society, gives rise or strengthens these sectional impulses.

What is important, in order therefore, to control communalism is to try to build defences in the minds of men. By constant social education, by stopping communal propaganda, by trying to bring about a regime of social justice so that every community, every section, every region not only gets justice which is its due but knows that it has got it. We have to have a highly vigilant and secular administration. Not that I question the secular impulses or secular instincts, of the people who lay down the policies. They are sincere. But between the word and the action, there is a long gap and that gap is filled by people who have

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

had indifferent education, who do not have the right training who do not have the right thinking and, it must be the constant endeavour of the State to see to it that all its functionaries are imbued with a secular spirit which permeates our policies. This is a very difficult task.

Shri Chidambaram can hardly control right down the line every an individual under his command. But I still wish that he would make every possible effort that a secular spirit permeates our actions.

I would, therefore, like to say that what is required is to take into account our plurality and diversity and not fight against it. It is not a curse. It is a gift, an advantage. It can be put to very constructive uses. If I may say so, as a philosopher said, while communalism has definitely a negative dimension, communalism or sectionalism also has to positive dimensions. We know that Government's efforts in the field of development are not enough, are not going to lead us to the destination we have in mind and everywhere there ought to be voluntary effort. In the sort of society that we live in, voluntary effort needs a degree of social solidarity which can only come about by harnessing this sectional consciousness, community consciousness, group consciousness everywhere. What is wrong in a community building a school for itself so long as what is taught in that school subserves the national purpose? What is wrong in a community establishing a hospital or undertaking any welfare measure so long as it does not restrict its benefits exclusively to itself, so long as it has the broad-mindedness and generosity to share the benefits with all its compatriots? I see nothing wrong although, technically you might say that this is a sectional approach and, therefore, a communal approach.

Every language in India wants a place under the Sun. Nothing is more important to man than the language in which his

mother has sung Lullaloris when he was a child, in which he has uttered his first words which come out of his mouth, his mother tongue really expresses the soul within and, to that extent, every linguistic group in our country, has a right to have a place under the Sun, a recognition, a right to teach his children, a right to transmit its value to the future generation. What is wrong in it? But within this larger framework, as I said, through this approach of uniformity, we try to kill these very healthy sentiments.

By whatever name you call a political party, every political party in the final analysis represents not just an ideology. It represents also a social constituency. You may say that different sections may be differently represented within it but, by and large, if I may say so, there is hardly any national party in our country today. Every party has been reduced to a particular region.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil):
Except Congress.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I know
We can agree to disagree on that.

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. CHIDAM-
BARAM): I am speaking as a citizen of this
country. Apparently, you have not looked
at the map of India recently or you have not
travelled to other parts of India. You are
most welcome to come. We will take you to
other parts of India.

16.00 hrs.

We will show you how the Congress has
got roots in every village of India....

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER: Even from Kashmir
to Kanyakumari.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: All right. You can rest happily in the Paradise where you are dwelling. I grant you your Paradise. But I am making a broader point. What I am saying is that...

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum). We have granted to ourselves the Paradise. We don't want your grace for that?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You are welcome. So, what I am saying is this that Shakespeare said "Call the Rose by any name, it smells as sweet" With due respect to the soul of Shakespeare may I add: "Call a gutter by any name, it stinks as foul" Therefore, the question is to go behind the scene; behind the facade; behind the proclamations; behind the so called ideology and see the truth and reality I do not wish to name parties. But there are parties which have a very national name but they represent a very very particular section of the national community and much more than that that particular section regards that particular political party as its legitimate and sole spokesman on the national scene. There is a sort of a double-edgedness to it The party poses to be a national party, serves a particular groups and that particular group knows that this party is theirs. They have some sort of a special claim upon it that in the final analysis this party will protect their interests I do not wish to name any party. I am sure, if you place your hand on your heart, you will recognise the present state of affairs in our political system. Therefore, I would beg of you that if the State really wishes and if you really wish to deal with the phenomenon of communalism or regionalism or sectionalism the hon mover has used the word 'sectoral' but I thought what she really meant was 'sectional'—you have to have a regime of social justice. Now you cannot create it overnight. You cannot change the existing pattern of monopoly of power or of economic distribution overnight. But the State must move in that direction.

The Prime Minister has rightly said that after 40 long years we should really know what we mean by secularism. It has been well said that secularism, our secularism does imply the recognition of religion as an institution. It wants to give it its due place. All it says is: The State shall recognise all religions; but shall maintain equi-distance with all and shall be aligned with none. This, to my mind is, secularism as it was propounded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Fathers of our Constitution. This means that whether the social distribution is to be just.

MR CHAIRMAN: Just one minute...

SHRI SHED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I will take only two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving you the time. The point is that we have to extend the time of this Bill because the allotted time is over. Shall we extend the time by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We can extend the time by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: By another two hours? Sir, have you got the speakers? Not enough speakers are here. Please ascertain how many speakers are there....*(Interruptions)* I have no objection to your extending the time. Please ascertain how many speakers are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us extend, for the present by one hour and then decide.

SHRI T. BASHEER: The point is that you can now extend it by one hour and then let us decide

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Basheer, the problem is if the Chairman will kindly ascertain the number of speakers and then fix the time, then everybody will speak within the time-limit. But if he says that irrespective of the number of speakers he will extend the time, then I am afraid. Mr.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Shahabuddin will not yield for another half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the present, we extend the time by one hour. Then, we consider after one hour.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was emphasising the imperatives of social justice in a pluralistic society we have to recognise various dimensions of the human personality. Man does not always operate on a uni-dimensional plane on not even two-dimensional plane. Human personality is multi-dimensional and the area of that activity and the expression of personality in terms of all incentives, all aspirations and interests is equally multi-dimensional. All we have to see is that when it comes to the inter forces of the same personality, the dividing edge of various dimensions of the same entity, there should not be no conflict, no sharp corners, no fatal edges. The purpose of the society and of the administration is to see to it that such conflicts do not occur and if such conflicts do arise, in that case there should be a mechanism for resolving it and smoothing it over. But we cannot go forward if we try to establish merely social justice merely among individuals. India is too large a State, too complex a phenomenon, so that between the States and the individual you have got to interpose a number of mediatory levels. In federal terms those mediatory levels are the States. In linguistic terms, it is the recognition of all national languages of India as equal. In religious terms, it is this ideology of secularism, and so on. It is on these various planes that we have to build our unity and at the same time given legitimate expression to the plurality. Therefore, I plead that the 'social justice', which is implicit in our Constitution, should not be narrowly understood; it must be understood not only as justice between individuals but as justice between various groups, various regions, various communities, various classes and various sections of our society.

I now come to the second part of the Bill. Clauses 4, 5 and 6 really refer to one single phenomenon—the use of religious place for political purposes. Broadly speaking, one would agree with it. Places of worship are meant for religious purposes; they are not meant for political purposes. But sometimes it is very difficult to draw the line, where religion ends and where non-religion begins. I recall that, during the freedom movement, many a time so many of our national leaders gave us their clarion call from various places of worship. I recall the historic event here in Delhi when Swami Sharadhanand was invited to the pulpit of Jama Masjid to address the people. Now, for example, I recall the famous...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When was that, Mr. Shahabuddin?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It was in 1922-23.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I wish someone like him is invited today. You are talking about 1922-23.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I fully reciprocate your wish. How far have we gone from there?

I recall that Gandhi himself used a religious terminology but when he talked of Ram Rajya he was not feeling or thinking in narrow terms; he was thinking of an ideal society; a just society, but in order to get across to the people, he had to use a certain idioms which people would understand. This is the function that we must give even to our religious consciousness. Our religious consciousness must be harnessed to this national purpose, in order to drive away all those illusions that we have about each other, in order to educate ourselves about each other, in order to inform ourselves of each other, in order that we all understand the larger national purpose in which we all share, in which we must all participate. However, I can make no compromise if a place of worship is used as a sanctuary for criminals. One cannot compromise if it is used as a dumping

place for arms and ammunitions. (*Inter-ruptions*) At least that part of the Bill is absolutely clear. We know what calamities we have faced, we know what situations we have had to face, in our country. Therefore, I completely support this idea that a place of worship should not be a sanctuary for criminals; it should not be a dumping place for arms and ammunitions.

I totally agree with this part. But I am afraid the more essential part here is the other part where, as I said, the approach is rather superficial, which confuses form with substance.

Finally I would like to make my last point. Clause 2 defines the term 'political parties'. I am not aware of any law which defines political parties. In fact, we do not have a law for political parties. To a certain stage, this section is violative of Article 19 of the Constitution. Article 19 gives us freedom of association and this is not subjected to any sectional limits or there is no such exemption or exception. Therefore, to that extent, to say that a group of citizens cannot form, depending upon their common interests, a political association in my view contravenes the provision of Article 19 of the Constitution.

As I said, there is no law for political parties. The political party comes into the arena of law through the back door. The Election Commission, as you know, has got an order for the allotment of symbols. It is there that one speaks of political parties. Otherwise, there is no such thing as registration of political parties.

So, to conclude, while I appreciate, as I said, the intention of the mover in presenting this Bill. I think this Bill is rather misconceived and it does not go to the heart of the problem, the problem of sectionalism, communalism or regionalism, in our society that a more deeper and more comprehensive approach is called for if we are to combat this evil of sectionalism. There-

fore, I would request the Hon. Mover to withdraw this Bill and come back with a more comprehensive Bill.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel privileged to support the Bill brought by Smt. Basava Rajeswari. This Bill has very good objectives and they are very relevant in the present day situation. I welcome this Bill and would like to say a few words about the importance of this legislation.

We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of our independence. The father of our nation had dreamt of a Ram Rajya after attaining Swaraj. But I am afraid, Mahatma's dream may not become a reality because today we find so many communal, regional and other disturbances from different corners of the country. Who is responsible for such clashes? Is it political leaders or religious leaders? We have to find out the persons responsible for such disturbances.

Ours is a holy country which has given birth to Shankaracharya, Gautama Buddha, Mahavira, Kabir, Ramakrishna, Parmananda, Swami Vivekananda, Ramanujacharya, Madhava Acharya, Sri Basavewara and others. We have our own rich cultural heritage. History dates back to more than 5000 years.

Our country is called as Hindu Desh. This name is derived from Sindhu river and not from any community or religion. All the people belonging to various religions, christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism, Islam, Hinduism can live happily in this country. Unfortunately, these days, we find and read in the newspapers about the religious communal and other clashes taking place in different parts of the country.

The incidents of communal clashes at Meerut, Ahmedabad and other places are really shameful. This problem has to be

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri G.S. Basavaraju]

looked into by our hon. Home Minister, Prime Minister and by all of us.

In South India we have several parties which have regional sectoral and communal nomenclatures. Some of them are DMK, AIDMK, Telugu Desam, Jharkhand party, Kannada Paksha etc. There are parties like Muslim league, Akali Dal, Hindu Mahasabha etc. The Government employees and many others take pride in saying that they belong to Tamil Nadu, or Andhra Pradesh or Assam or Karnataka etc. They never say that they belong to India. Our national poet Rabindranath Tagore sang his songs to wipe out all fragments and cleavages in the country. Gandhiji inspired us to be united. We have to maintain unity in diversity. The situation in the country at present is different. If Pakistan Cricket team wins a match there will be celebrations in Delhi Hyderabad, Bangalore, and other places. Our primary education should be designed to impart ideas of national unity and integrity. They should respect the nation, its symbol and its national antheme.

Once in Russia we had enquired a Graduate student to tell us something about Bible. The student said that he had not read Bible. In one of the Muslim countries we asked a Post Graduate student about his knowledge about Kuran. He said that he had no knowledge of Kuran. In the above cases, the individuals are concerned about the nation and they are not very particular about the religion. This is a vital lesson which has to be learnt by our people.

There are Universities in the name of region and religion. For example Benares Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University, Karnataka University etc. In Karnataka, November 1, of every year is celebrated with gaity and enthusiasm. But the same spirit is not found among the people while celebrating our Independence Day our Republic Day. This kind of unpatriotic attitude must be curbed. The educa-

tional institutions have to play a vital role in imbibing patriotism.

My friend Mr. Shahabuddin who was participating on this Bill is not here at the moment. I wanted to tell him as to what is happening in Karnataka. There the upper caste people have their own party.

During 12th century Shri Basaveswara of Karnataka went a step ahead of Karl Marx in bringing social revolution. He formed classless society by conducting inter caste and inter religious marriages. He preached and practiced the Principle of work is workship. (KAYAKAVE KAILASA). Unfortunately, he died at the age of 38. Religious places cannot be used for political gains. There should be a ban to name a political party on a religion or region or language. We may belong to any party. First of all we have to search our hearts and we have to introspect. Political leaders should not exploit the rural masses who are innocent.

Mir Sadaq was responsible for Tippu Sultan's down fall. Such persons whose objective is their self gain have to be condemned. Nations interest should come first.

I request the hon. Home Minister to bring some amendments to Smt. Basava Rajeswari's Bill and to make it more comprehensive so as to remove casteism, regionalism, communalism, and other maladies from our country.

I hope and trust that the hon. Home Minister will look into all the suggestions that I have made and take firm steps to strengthen our nation's unity and integrity.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the spirit of the Bill which has been introduced in the House. According to the preamble of the Constitution of India no political party can

be organised on the basis of any religion, caste or language. There was a time when religion was regarded as a symbol of brotherhood and goodwill. Keeping this and the vastness of the country in view and in order to ensure an atmosphere of brotherhood and goodwill, our forefathers thought it fit to adopt the present system, but now a situation has arisen before the eighty crore people of the country which has struck a serious blow to our democracy and on what our intellectuals had visualised. There was a time when religion was considered to be the symbol of goodwill but today religion, language and caste have become evils. One can see what is going on in the name of religion today. I would like to say that if India is to be kept as one country; if an atmosphere of brotherhood and goodwill is to be maintained, we will have to keep the Geeta, the Ramayana, the Koran and the Guru Granth Sahib at home for personal use and not to exhibit them at public places. Only the Constitution of India can become our Geeta or Koran. Only this is our sacred book. Like Guru Granth Sahib which is considered sacred by Sikhs, the Constitution of India should also be considered as a holy book by all the countrymen. Our Constitution is free from religionism and parochialism. It is a holy book of the 21st century which symbolises the unity and integrity of the country. I would request Shri Banatwala to recite the Koran Sharif at his house. Similarly, Chaudhary Sunder Singh should also recite the Ramayana, the Geeta at his house but we should not indulge in staging a religious demonstration at boat club by taking out religious procession in the name of the Geeta, the Ramayana or the Koran. When Shahabuddin took out a procession at the boat club lawns on the issue of Babri Mosque, I said in this august House the same day that the lawns of the boat club are a public platform and the religious procession should not have been allowed to be taken out and it should have been banned. We should never talk of Hindu communalism or Muslim Communalism. I condemn communalism in one word and we all should condemn it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say about the Nathdwara temple. There are 25 crore Harijans and Adivasis in this country who have no religion except that they are Indians. They pray for the unity and integrity of the country on the basis of humanity and not on the basis of any religion. They have no Gurudwaras, temples, mosques or Churches. Their number is 25 crore and do not have faith in any Hindu or Muslim caste. They have faith only in secularism and do not go to any temple or mosque. Similarly, all people including Hindus and Muslims should adopt their percept and follow it as a religious command.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, every person wants to take some advantage by inciting regional feelings. Shri N.T. Rama Rao and some political parties are included in this category. I am not against promotion of various regions but the apprehension is that in the name of regionalism, nationalism is not pushed to the background and today the same is happening. The feeling of regionalism has developed so much that the people of Bengal call themselves Bengalis, the people of Kashmir call themselves Kashmiris and the people of Tamil Nadu call themselves Tamilians. Unfortunately even after 36 years of Independence, we have not been able to become Indians. We should first admit that we are Indians, but in our country the reverse is happening due to politics. Of course, we talk of secularism and casteless society in regard to the establishment of which, Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar said:

[English]

“Swaraj has got no significance without establishing a casteless society in India.”

[Translation]

Although it has been envisaged in our Constitution, yet in practice we spread hatred in the name of caste...we spread hatred at some places in the name of religion and at some other places in the name

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

of regionalism. A serious situation is being developed. A code of conduct should be evolved which should be followed by all the political parties as well as political persons. Unless a code of conduct is evolved we will go on functioning in the name of religion, caste and language and in this way the unity of the country will be jeopardized. You might have noticed that the so called political parties like, the B.J.P. and the Muslim league, incite Hindu and Muslim communalism. They should, therefore, be ashamed of calling themselves political parties. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the Muslim league, the B.J.P., the R.S.S. and the Jamaat-e-Islami should be banned and they should not be allowed to function as political parties during the coming elections. Therefore, a code of conduct must be evolved. Those people belonging to any religion, who want to enter politics on the basis of any religion, region or a language, should be told that they cannot organise any party on the basis of any religion. Therefore, it is necessary to have a code of conduct for political persons and political parties and for this purpose, if need be, necessary amendments should be made in the Constitution. Otherwise, this malady will go on increasing and will lead to a further division of the country in the name of religion.

[English]

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate Shrimati Basavarajeswari to bring forward this important Bill to be discussed in this House. Though I do not subscribe to some of the provisions of this Bill, I appreciate her efforts to bring this Bill before this House so that several members can express their views and ultimately, though not immediately, the Government may come with a suitable amending Bill to take care of the suggestions given in the House.

Several senior Members who spoke earlier have gone to the extent of suggesting

banning of regional parties. It is most unfortunate, it is unfair and also undemocratic. Probably, some of the Members may not be aware of the circumstances which have given birth to the emergence of regional parties in some of the States. For example, in Tamil Nadu, DMK and AIADMK are two very strong regional parties. The social, economic and cultural deficiencies of our system were responsible for coming into being first of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party. You know, the Aryans had pushed the Dravidians to the deep South. And inspite of that, they have retained their ethnic identity, culture and their heritage. Sir, the particular upper caste in Hindu society has dictated that Harijans should not reside in the village proper and they should not take water from the wells of the village; they should not walk with 'chappals' in the main streets of the village; they should not read vedas, etc. All these things resulted in a big section in the society which drifted towards a different thinking. They thought that their interests can be safeguarded only with a separate political party. That is how Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam came into being in Tamil Nadu. It is a very great thing that contrary to the original ideology, Late C.M. Annadurai, after Chinese aggression has brought a lot of change in the thinking of the party which further attracted the democratic nationalists people of Tamil Nadu to join and strengthening the Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam.

Similarly, Andhra Pradesh, a State where the Congress was in power right since independence till 1983 and even at a time when the Northern States have gone against Smt. Indira Gandhi, was a State which gave tremendous support to her. Sir, it was because the successive Governments failed to develop the State and were unable to take care of the interests of the people of Andhra. Deep and rampant corruption and inefficiency discouraged them. People were disgusted with the misrule by Congress. Other national parties could not win the confidence of the large

masses. Then Mr. N.T. Rama Rao entered the arena with his vast film background and his election manifesto to take care of the real sufferings of the poorer sections of the people. People thought that he is the person who can defeat the Congress (I) and that is how the Telugu Desam came into being and it came to power.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): That is why Harijans' houses were set on fire.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: In Andhra Pradesh there are only two incidents but in Bihar not a single day passes when atrocities are not committed on Harijans or other weaker sections of the society.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Our Government is taking more care of the Harijans than any other State Government in the country.

Similarly, in Assam, Sir, right from its inception till the other day when the Assam Gana Parishad came into power, there was Congress rule. But since the ruling party could not take into consideration the aspirations, the urges of large majority of the Assamese people and because Congress (I) killed a large number of people without showing any mercy, and also to some extent due to mass killings in farward elections in 1983, AGP came into power.

There are several valid reasons for these regional parties coming into power. I would say there is nothing wrong in the regional parties coming into power in some of the States. I may be forgiven Sir, if I say that the present Rajiv Gandhi Government at the Centre will be the last single party Government at New Delhi. The future trend is a coalition or a front of different political parties.

That is going to be the state of things.

SHRI A. CHARLES: A conglomeration of different parties!

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Yes. There is nothing wrong in it. In your State itself, several parties have joined together to rule. It is the United Front or the Left Democratic Front and not the Congress (I) alone. The same thing is going to be repeated at the national level in the Union Government.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Well, you may live in your own paradise.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: But at least not in fools' paradise!

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, ours is a very big country with a huge population and many different languages. When Freedom was attained, the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi gave an advice not to associate the name of the Congress with any political party so that an organisation which had fought for the Independence of this country and which had made so many sacrifices would not be taken advantage of by some people by simply adopting the same name for their political party in the new set up. He advised that different political parties should start afresh by placing their policies and programmes before the people to win their confidence. But it was not adhered to for some selfish interests. Unfortunately, the name 'Congress' continued to be used by one party and this party continues to take advantage of it. That is how it ruled for several decades both at the Centre and in several States. It was only after the Emergency, after Jayaprakash Narain's Movement, Janata Party came into being. But unfortunately its failure at that crucial period had again created such a situation that today, really speaking, there is no alternative to Congress. One has to accept this fact. At the same time, we should also accept that the Congress (I) which was previously a National Party, is now reduced to a Regional Party of some Hindi heartland.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What happened in your Mandal Elections? Also, what happened recently in the by elections? What happened in Tadepalligudem?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Similarly, several other national parties are also reduced to the status of regional parties. Why are people taking more and more to regional parties? The reason is... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Either you have a poor knowledge of history or your memory is very poor!

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I am not poor in both.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But his geography is very good. In South they are liquidated. They are coming to North now...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Dandavateji has not visited South recently..

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Regional parties are able to take decisions very quickly on aspects relating to the needs of the people. For example, I may quote the experience of our Party, Telugu Desam. In fact, our party could implement the election promises, such as supply of rice at the rate of only Rs 2 per Kg. At this price, we supplied rice to about one crore families. It costs our government Rs. 190 crores per year. Similarly we could construct *pucca* houses involving an expenditure of Rs. 40 crores for... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr Chairman Sir, I have no objection if he sings the praise of his Government. But is this the forum for my hon. friend to sing the praise of his State Government?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Well, I am not supposed to sing the praise of your government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You don't have to praise any party. We have got this private members' Bill here and let us discuss the Bill... *(Interruptions)*

Just a minute please. Let me complete what I want to say. If he wants to praise the State Government, he is most welcome to do so. But he should also be prepared to be criticised on what he says. If he says that his government is issuing rice at Rs. 2 per kilo, I am entitled to stand up and ask what is the issue price of rice from the Central Government stocks to the State Governments. He should say that also. If he says that their party has won everywhere, I am entitled to ask him about their experience in the recent by elections. If he says that they are protecting the Harijans, I am entitled to ask him what happened in Nee-rukonda. My point is, is this the forum for him to sing a praise of his State Government?

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani) He has already asked those questions

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Since he has already sung the praise, I have got to ask those questions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is entitled to ask as to what happened in two by-elections. We are entitled to ask as to what happened in Haryana.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only a narrow issue. He is giving a justification for regional parties.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has not understood me fully. What I want to say is...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His party is on a regional basis. That is why he is saying all these things.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Yes. Because, ours is a regional party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says, as to what

is the justification for the existence of the regional parties?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: That is what I am saying, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You followed him correctly but the Minister has not followed him.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Ours is a regional party—Telugu Desam. Our Government, Our Party is able to take certain decisions at our Government level itself. In addition to the subsidy which you give on these *dhotis* and *sarees*, we are giving some more subsidy and now we are supplying at half their price to crores of people.

Ours is a regional party and hence we could take a decision to write off the land revenue completely. We also made the electricity tariff as Rs. 50 per horse power, per year. That is how we are able to help the farmers and we are able to.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your please conclude. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: They have taken my time. You please give me some more time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: So this is a new phenomenon. What I would like to say is, in 1983, Telugu Desam Party came into power and it has further entrenched by successively winning in 1984 December, Parliamentary Elections, 1985 Assembly Elections, Mandal Elections, Zila Parishad Elections and cooperative Elections.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Similarly in Tamil Nadu where originally there was a DMK party and they now split into AIADMK and DMK and that further

strengthened the regional party and not the Congress (I).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't go into all these details. You please wind up.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, Telugu Desam's history is presumably so long that I recommend to them to celebrate their centenary there, very soon

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: So, you wish that our Government should live for hundred years. So, we will certainly celebrate it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The way you narrated, it looks as though you have already lived 97 years. So, celebrate it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: This is quite in tune with the Constitution and its federal concept. And with the Union Government strictly following the constitutional provisions, there is nothing wrong and it will further strengthen our national integration.

I want to express my complete unanimity with the mover of this Resolution in regard to the Clauses 4, 5 and 6. It is most unfortunate and I need not repeat all those instances which have taken place in the Golden Temple, the massive collection of arms and the subsequent operations. Even Longowal's life was taken away. He was instrumental to our Punjab Accord. He was also not spared. His life was taken away in that Gurudwara—a worshipping place. So, it is high time that politics and religions should not go together. Certainly, Government should come up with some Act, preventing such type of misuse by some persons, these worshipping places. Some very deterrent provisions should be there so that such things do not take place in future, at least.

With these few words, I thank you very much.

[Translation]

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a famous couplet of Iqbal:

"Mazhale nahin sikhater a Aapas mein
bair rakhama
Hindi hein tum, watan hai Hindustan
hamara".

Dr. Iqbal belonged to Sialkot district and I also hail from there. He was a very good human being having good views. But ultimately he joined Muslim League. Had he not joined that party, people would have worshipped him in India.

The gurudwaras, temples and mosques are the root cause of all disputes. These places are occupying vast tracts of land whereas the poor have no housing accommodation. Large tracts of land are taken into possession for construction of temples, gurudwaras or mosques, I quote what Swami Vivekanand said:—

[English]

"Where should you seek God? Are not the poor, the miserable and the down-trodden Gods? Worship them first. I do not believe in a God and religion who cannot wipe out the tears from the widow's eyes and cannot bring a morsel of food to the orphan's mouth".

[Translation]

If there is a good Hindu, he is good for a Muslim as well as for a Sikh. If a Muslim is good, he is good for all. There is neither any Muslim, Hindu or Sikh, all are human beings created by God. I think, these places of worship have been constructed to exploit the people. Some people want Khalistan. If they want Khalistan, we also want Hindustan. Our population is 20 crore and that of sikhs is 1.5 crore. They want Khalistan and thousands of our people are sacrificing their lives at the hands of extremists for the sake of the country. In a fight like this, a Hindu dies, a Sikh dies and

every person dies. It is written in the Guru Granth Sahib—"Na bhoya kisi ka det, na bhaya kisi ka man"—Do not terrorise nor should be afraid of anybody. I would like to say that these mosques, temples and gurudwaras in the country would never help us to realise God. They have been constructed to exploit the people. There is a couplet of Iqbal—

"Masjid to bana li pal bhar mein, Iman
hararat walon ne,
man aap purana papi barason mein
namasi ban na saka".

So far as Khalistan is concerned, Longowal undoubtedly, did a very good thing. If a section of the people constituting a population of 1.5 crore demand a plan for themselves, they should not forget that there are many Harijans among them who will have to suffer ultimately and their problems will never be solved. Stringent punishment should be given to those persons who exploit the people in the name of religion.

Shrimati Basavarajeswari has brought forward a very good Bill for which I congratulate her. If you go to any gurudwara, or temple you will find that they carry on propaganda in their own way and do not recite the name of God there. That is why God's name can be recited anywhere. Harijan have no temples, mosques or gurudwaras. I would, therefore, like to say that Harijans are the real citizens of the country. All other people have come from outside and are exploiting 20 crore people. Harijans are less demanding and do not need much space to live in.

[English]

He is a leader of the future.

[Translation]

They take more from society but give nothing in return.

[English]

You are going down. We are going up.

[Translation]

This is a simple thing which I would like to tell. I would advise Harijans to not to worry. They are becoming victims of their misdeeds and ultimately we will come forward. They demand votes in the name of the poor but nothing is done for them. The schemes, which have been formulated, are for the welfare of Hindus, Sikhs, opposition people and other people but no one helps the poor. This thing should end. I would like to say a good Hindu is good for a Sikh and Muslim and a good Muslim is good for all.

[English]

"I prefer to be cheated by others than to cheat others"

[Translation]

Those who cheat others, are themselves cheated by others.

I would also like to say that the population of those who are demanding Khalistan is only 1.5 crore our population is 20 crore and we also want Harijanistan. We belong to India and our loyalty is towards this country You all are outsiders and your loyalty is not towards this country. When outsiders come into the country, they drove away Harijans to the forests and usurped their land This is the crime which you have committed It is natural that you people will be fighting among yourselves The remaining poor people will also support us

This is a very good Bill because it has been brought forward to check the abuse of religion. Those people have no religion who misuse religion. Religion teaches us to serve the poor and the destitutes. Therefore, I would say.

[English]

"Where should you seek God? Are not the poor, the miserbale and the down-trodden God? Worship them first. I do not believe in a God and religion which cannot wipe out the tears from the widow's eyes

and cannot bring a morsel of food to the orphan's mouth".

[Translation]

While not taking much of your time I would only say that it is not proper to exploit the people in the name of religion.

[English]

"Every successful man must have behind him somewhere tremendous integrity and tremendous sincerity. That is a cause of his single success in life. He may not be perfectly unselfish, yet he was tending towards it Had he been perfect in unselfishness, his would be as great a sacrifice as of Buddha and Christ."

The degree of unselfishness makes the degree of success everywhere.

[Translation]

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Phulrenu Guha.

Again, the time allotted for this Bill is coming to an end. How long should we continue?

AN HON. MEMBER: One hour.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is a Half-an-Hour discussion which has to start at 5.30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will go to next Friday.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We can extend the time by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the leave of the House the time is extended by one hour

Dr. Phulrenu Guha.

[*Translation*]

* DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I welcome this resolution which has been brought forth before this House by Smt. Basava Rajeswari. In the present situation that is prevailing in the country, this type of resolution is of the utmost importance. I know that after this discussion is over, the Govt will request Smt. Basava Rajeswari to withdraw her resolution in the usual way and of course she will have to withdraw it. I will therefore very strongly and forcefully urge upon the Govt. that their work should not be over with the withdrawal of the resolution as usual. It is necessary to bring forth another more comprehensive resolution on similar lines and to get it passed during the current session of the Lok Sabha. In view of the situation that is developing in the country today, it is very necessary not only to pass such a resolution but to implement it also fully. Otherwise the situation will become very critical in the coming days. We find today that all the religious places like temples, churches, mosques, gurudwaras etc. which were established for religious purposes are being misused by political parties or groups which are not formally recognised as political parties. In the name of religion they are misleading the poor and illiterate masses who have remained in the darkness of ignorance for ages. Another class of people who failed to establish their economic foundation at other places in straight-forward way, are trying to achieve that in the name of religion by hoodwinking the ignorant people. They are not only trying but they have also succeeded in some places. Therefore, Sir, if we treat this resolution merely as a resolution and talk it out or get it withdrawn in the end, that would be a grave injustice. We must not ignore or deny the importance and seriousness that is inherent in this resolution. I do not wish to mention any particular place but we all know that today in our country many places of worship, be it gurudwara, mosque, church, temple or

namghar, are being grossly misused and in the name of religion they are playing havoc with the lives of the poor innocent and ignorant common people and they are also disintegrating and destroying the country. Therefore, I will say that we should not only pass this resolution but try to implement it also in letter and spirit. To make it effective all the States and all the political parties should be approached for cooperation. If necessary, discussions should be held with all the political parties. The common man should be made to understand that unless this step is taken, the unity of the country and the communal amity will be adversely affected in the days to come. As a result of that the provincialism, the communalism, the sectarianism etc. which are already on the increase will further spread rapidly. Sir, those who really believe in religion and have faith in God, they go to their religious places whether it is mosque or temple or church or gurudwara, only for the purpose of worship. They pray to God according to their different methods of worship and try to find solace therein. But those people who want to wreck and play havoc with the lives of the poor masses, those who want to destroy the country, they indulge in politics and anti-national activities in these very places of worship and religious places. This must be stopped at all cost. Here it has been stated that no political party shall be allowed to misuse these religious places. Although we have broad laws to prevent such activity, they are not being strictly enforced. I feel that the existing laws in this connection are proving inadequate to the task. I will therefore urge upon the hon. Home Minister to enact some stringent legislation whereby the political parties will not be allowed to misuse these religious places for their own ends. Not only that, they should not be allowed to use them in any speech, pamphlet, leaflet or party literature also. Unless that is done, the country will be in grave crisis in the days to come.

Here, I would like to request the Home

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

Minister that it is usual to ask the mover to withdraw the Bill and she will be bound to withdraw the Bill. Please remember that this is a very important resolution and we need not only this type of a resolution but in real action also.

We must have some laws or Act to see that the political parties are not allowed to do it. If they do it, then you have to do something very stringent by way of an Act or a resolution. It is the usual course that is followed, is that you may ask her to withdraw the Bill. I do not know what is there in your mind. I never discussed either with her or with you. But, you have to bring a resolution before this session is over, so that all the political parties big or small should abide by that resolution. If necessary, you can have an Act also

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to make a long speech. I only want to say that the poor and illiterate people due to their ignorance fail to understand the machinations of the political parties. Different political parties approach them and in the name of religion incite and misguide them for their self interest.

Another class of people who want power, political or economic, they also exploit the poor masses. Having failed to achieve that on their own merit or through the democratic processes of the country, they misled the people in the name of religion and play havoc with their lives to achieve their own ends. In this process they destroy the whole country. All the political parties, whichever region they may belong to, should come together and jointly fight this evil which is raising its ugly head. All of us must face the evil jointly and will have to undertake a joint campaign all over the country to fight this growing menace. That is my last appeal to all the political parties. All the Members of the House, who belong to different political parties, should work together and fight this menace which the country is facing today.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor):
I thank the mover of the Bill to prohibit the use of religious, communal, regional and

sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places. The intention of the Bill is good. If this Bill is enacted, the composition of the House will be different. Such a Bill should have been brought by the Government itself long back. I know why this Government did not feel it proper to bring forward such a Bill. If they had done it, their very purpose of ruling this country would have been defeated.

We know that religion and politics cannot go together. This is an admitted fact. But in our country it is reciprocal to each other. Religion and politics can go together in our country. That is why, we find many politicians are involved in religion and many religious people are also involved in politics

In Delhi, there are some religious leaders who gave call to the nation from their religious place to go on strike and nationwide *bandh* because they do not confine to religion alone. From our experience we find that political parties do take help of religion at the time of elections. And they set up candidates in different segments on the basis of caste, creed and religion. They use the religious place as the political centre. This takes place in almost all parts of the country. I believe, nobody will deny it. Justice is an exception in our country and injustice is the rule. Look at the poor man, the common man, the bidi workers, the industrial workers. Are they getting any taste of the freedom? Our constitution says, ours is a Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. But have the people at the grass-root level found the taste of this Socialist Secular Democratic Republic in the real sense? Has the Government tried to know the vibrations of the heart of the common man? The answer would be 'No'. The Government have not realised even after forty years of Independence. This august House has created a bundle of laws and Acts but we find that the laws, the Acts, the rules made by this House are silent spectators today. You will find that in some places of the country drought has taken

[Shri Bhadreswar Tanti]

place, in some places you will find starvation deaths, in some States there are heavy floods, you will find a grim picture of the human life, but the Government is not at all concerned. The Government fail to rush to the people to console them and to render all possible help to them. It has failed because there are no elections in those places. Had there been any election, they would have gone there.

17.17 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Last year, the Prime Minister visited Bangladesh when there was some natural calamity and along with him, surprisingly enough, he had taken lot of relief materials. But in our own State people are dying. Then why the Prime Minister is not visiting and why he is not taking relief materials with him?

Now, who are the beneficiaries of our freedom? The beneficiaries of the freedom of this country are the capitalists, the big persons, the high-ups, the Ministers, the M.Ps., the Legislators, the bureaucrats—not the common man. You try to hear the vibrations of the heart of the common man and then only you will realise. Only passing the laws in this august House will not do. My friend says there are lots of down-trodden people in our country. But how many are benefited by these so-called laws? The laws are silent spectators. Go to the industrial workers, to the bidi workers, to the petroleum workers or to the workers of the CPWD. Are they getting any benefits? Are these laws being implemented? No, the laws are not reaching them. Even the courts have failed to give justice to the people. If it is a case of a politician or a capitalist, that case is decided, but if it is a case of a common man, it will not. You will find lot of cases of industrial workers which are pending in the courts. Who will ventilate their grievances? Nobody is there to do that. Are there any ways and means

to give them expeditious justice? You cannot expect a man getting only Rs. ten a day to go to the court, and he cannot wait for a long period of ten years or fifteen years. By that time he will die. This is the position of justice.

Why do you talk about secularism, classless society, equality before law. Where is secularism? Where is classless society? Where is equality before law? Last year we mourned the death of Babu Jagjivan Ram. A member was telling — he was invited to a function. He garlanded a statue. After the function was over Babuji left. Then the statue was washed with gangajal, simply because he was untouchable. This is the attitude of the people. This is *modus operandi* of secularism and the equality before law. Do you get justice before law? Do you get equality before law? A common man at the grass root does not get it.

At the time of election you go to the people and request for vote on the basis of religion. We use religious places as our platform for political gains. Nobody is exception. He may be Sikh, Muslim, Hindu or anybody. A Muslim goes to the Muslim people and says—I am a Muslim, so you vote for me. A Hindu goes and says to Hindu I am a Hindu, you must vote for a Hindu. A Sikh goes to Sikhs and says — you vote for Sikh that is for me because I am a Sikh. This is the position. You may deny for the sake of denying.

We are being governed by the rule of law because law is created by man for the greater interest of Society. You must not forget that the society and the individual has a responsibility towards the State. We should not be blind whosoever he may be — Congress, Janata, C.P.I., C.P.I. (M) — we must not forget that he has got some duty to the society as well as to the country. Do you shoulder any responsibility? No. In Bofors deal, Fairfax, Howitzer deal, who are involved? Common men are not involved. (*Interruptions*)

Do not feel shy. In these arms deal common men are not involved.

Common men do not know the difference between religion and politics. They have the wish to survive with their daily bread. But it is the political parties particularly political party in power, they take advantage out of it and involve the common man and religious man into politics for their cheap gains.

In our country saints like Kabir, Rabin-dranath Thakur, Budha Dev, Shankar Dev, and others were never involved in politics. Now we involve these saints in politics. We go to the saints and bring them to party functions for our own cheap gains. It is high time we forgot all these things. Now we should try to build the nation, build the society for the greater interest of human beings.

Sir, I don't want to take much time of the House. I would humbly request the hon. Minister that although this Bill be frustrated, it is high time you brought forward a Bill of this kind in order to realise the essence of these ideals. If you bring forward a Bill for prohibiting the use of religious places for sectoral names and for political parties and get it passed, it will not at all help. You must try and see that it is implemented after its passage and becomes an Act. Otherwise it is useless to the Society or to the general public and any number of passing such laws, without their being fully implemented, will not at all be useful. Unless you clean your minds and hearts no useful purpose will be served even by bringing forward a hundred Bills before this House.

[Translation]

* SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to whole-heartedly support the Bill whole-heartedly moved by the hon. Member Smt. Basava Rajeswari. This Bill seeks to prohibit the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places. This Bill has two main aspects. One aspect of the Bill is that no

political party should be constituted on the basis of regionalism, communalism and on the basis of a religion. No political party should bear sectoral names. The other aspect of the Bill is that no religious place whether it is a temple, church or mosque should be used for any political purpose. I am happy that Shrimati Basavarajeswari has moved this Bill which has facilitated this important discussion. I would have been happier if a Bill with similar objectives would have been brought forward by the Govt. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are aware that the hon. President addresses the joint session of Parliament on the first day of Budget session. In his address to the both Houses of Parliament, the hon. President was kind enough to say that a Bill seeking to prohibit the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties would be brought forward by the Govt. He had assured the Members in his address that provisions would be made in that Bill to delink politics from religion. We are waiting with great expectation for that Bill to come up and I am grateful to Shrimati Basava Rajeswari that she brought forward her Bill with somewhat similar provisions as assured by the Government. So this is an opportunity given to us to express our views on this important Bill. At the same time I request the hon. Minister to take the views of the hon. Members into consideration and bring forward comprehensive Government Bill as early as possible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is an ancient country with noble traditions. We have our glorious past. It is a multi lingual country. People profess many religions. They wear different kind of dresses and eat different types of dishes. It symbolises unity in diversity and that is the crux of Indian culture. Because of these noble characteristics the Indian culture and traditions have travelled far and wide. Because of its glorious traditions independent views and ancient values India has established its name and fame all over the world.

Sir, as I have said there is a synthesis of many religions in our country. This is the

* The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

country of Budha, Ashoka, Gandhi and Jawaharlal and they are the symbols of all religions. They have shown equal respect and laid equal emphasis on the preservation of the values of every religion. After our independence when we adopted our foreign policy as well as national policy we adopted democracy and socialism secularism and non-alignment. We do solemnly resolve to establish a sovereign, secular and socialistic democratic Republic "Dharyati Ite Dharma". The things which preserve these ideas and hold them together is our religion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Panigrahi, you will continue next time.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: O.K. Sir.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Sick Industrial Units

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Half-an-hour discussion. Dr. Datta Samant.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important subject. For the last 5 to 10 years, we are trying for the industrial development. We want to start industry in backward districts, in all districts to meet the unemployment situation and a lot of loans, assistance and infrastructure are given by the Government and crores of rupees are spent over this. On the one hand, we are going to start industry all over the country. But on the other hand, whatever industries are running for the last about 30-40 years, their employers and the industrialists are gradually closing the same, taking advantage of the new schemes and they are starting new industry. If this trend continues, I do not think, we are going to achieve the

real industrial growth. But the Government is very wise. You have changed the yardstick of measurement. You dropped from the growth measurement textile or jute industry and added electronic and chemical industry. The index would have been 4 points but now you are saying, it is 8 or 9. Anyhow., I am not coming to that point. But if we compare the figures, you will appreciate this. In December, 1983, 491 large units were closed; in December, 1984, 545 were closed; and in December, 1985, 637 were closed. The proportion is increasing as the days are passing. In 1983, the small sick units were 28,363. In 1984, they were 92,384. In December, 1985, there was a sudden rise and they went up to 1,17,783. I have got the figure of December 86 and the Minister may correct it. In December 1986, the closed industrial units were 1,36,000 all over the country. This is really a shocking state of affairs. The total licences so far given are 8,53,235 and out of that, about 12%, 1,36,000 units are closed at this stage. The proportion is going to increase day by day. Out of the big units closed, 25% are in the cities of Maharashtra and West Bengal—the old cities—and are textile mills. This is regarding the big units.

But regarding the small units which have started with Government assistance in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and all over India just 5 or 6 or 7 years ago, their number is also very large. I really pity for these employers, small people. Such units are also closed to a number of lakhs. You are not going to give me time, but I have got the detailed report about each State, when the unit was started and when closed. If this is the way that every year about 32,000 to 40,000 units are closed, it is high-time that Government should wake up instead of sleeping over the matter and look towards the agony which is going on.

These sick units have taken more than Rs. 5,000 crores from the banks as loan. About 8% of the nationalised banks total quantum of money has already gone into the sick units. Out of this, about Rs. 4,000

crores have gone to the big bosses about which I am coming. Small units would have hardly got Rs 1,000 crores. From the survey report, it seems that every year, about Rs 200 crores of the nationalised banks are not recovered and they are added in these losses. If the same thing continues, how will the Government run the economy in this country? Apart from the infrastructure, these are the bank loans amounting to more than Rs. 5,000 crores which are not recoverable. But all the money that is spent over the infrastructure for these units, the other loans, the machinery and for other sort of things, about Rs. 20,000 crores which this Government has spent in the name of development is a loss. It is not going to give a return. This is a national waste. Nobody is going to bother about it. It is a serious matter. This issue is discussed in this House. I have got a number of replies. In all these units, this Government is not bothered about workers. In all these 1,36,000 units, more than 50 lakh workers are involved. They lost their jobs. 90% of them are not going to get their gratuity and their provident fund also. Many of them would forfeit because it is deposited with the Government. It is shocking. There are 1,36,000 units. Every year Rs. 200 crores will be added in the expenditure. The fate of about 50,000 workers is at stake. Such an important issue is neglected by the Government, because the Government is interested in the big people only.

The reasons for the industrial sickness given by the Government are malfunctioning and diversion of the funds. These are very interesting. You admit that one of the causes for industrial closure is mismanagement, diversion of funds, faulty planning and obsolete technology and lastly labour.

During the discussion last time, the hon. Minister Shri Vengal Rao said "If Dr. Datta Samant cooperates in Bombay, the industrial sickness will be less." Even the Minister is also misleading. According to the study by the Reserve Bank and IDBI, the

responsibility of the working class for industrial sickness is only 2%. The hon. Minister himself has given out mismanagement and diversion of funds as the reasons for the closure of units. He gave this reply in this House and in the Rajya Sabha. I am going to define this mismanagement as a fraudulent attitude. This mismanagement is due to bogus accounts, manipulation, cheating of the Government funds. All this is indulged in by the big houses. Unless it is corrected, I do not think anything can be done. As regards diversion of the funds, Government itself is saying that whatever funds are given to these big houses, they are diverting these funds to other causes. I do not know whether they are sending it to Swiss Bank! But this is a very bad thing. Once you give the amount to the big people, what are they going to do with this money? I think Government has no machinery to look into it. This is going to be their private property, his grand-father's property! Take the loan from the Government and do whatever you like! This is very interesting thing.

About 500 of the big industries which are closed belong to big houses. It is very important. They are the Tatas, Birlas, Singhanias, Modis, and Goenkas. Who is running this country? Not Rajiv or Congress Government. These big bosses are running this country, taking crores of rupees from the Government, taking advantage of your helplessness and giving you the assurance that they are starting this industry and that industry. They are making this fraud in this manner.

The big industries are closed. This is a major problem. The small industries are not the problem. On the contrary, what are the steps taken by these big people? Not even 5—10% share capital. With Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. one crore of share capital, they run the show of Rs. 300 crores and make black-money on both sides. There is no control whatsoever. They are going to give more money for more sick units.

I am putting it before this House that

[Dr. Datta Samant]

these people by using this industrial sickness, have collected crores of rupees black-money. In Bombay W.G. Forge Rs. 50 crores; Kohinoor Mills Rs. 55 crores. All the sick textile units in this country have swallowed Rs. 1,500 crores in this country and this Government has just allowed it to go! This is the fate. Out of the Rs. 40,000 crores of black-money, the major collection is done by the big houses by running the units this way. They have deposited the money in the Swiss Bank etc. Out of all the sick industries, the textile industry account for 25-30 per cent. After the Textile Policy, 99 units have been closed in the last two years. In spite of such sickness in the Textile industry, our Government is giving them assistance up to Rs. 750 crores in the new Textile policy. Already, those people have cheated Rs. 1500 crores and again they have been given Rs. 750 crores. Further, you are allowing them to import the materials also. Another concession has been given to them. In the last budget, some concessions have been announced to import the machinery. To such industrialists and other people you are telling them: "we will allow you to sell the land". This is really surprising. All the people have cheated the economy of this country. The amount that was saved by one unit like the Kohinoor Mills amounts to Rs. 55 crores. I am talking of all the Bombay factories. Then W.G. Forge saved Rs. 50 crores. What one industrialist has saved is more than what we are discussing here regarding the Bofors. In the Bofors case, a sum of Rs. 35-50 crores was involved. Of course, the morality is bad and we are suspecting the politicians. I would like to say that each industrialist who belongs to the big industrial houses, is a grand-father of this Bofors. There is no restriction on such people.

On the contrary, you are going to help them by giving them more.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. Buta Singh): Did you mention this to Shri V.P. Singh when he visited Bombay?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Yes. I am coming to Shri V.P. Singh...

S. BUTA SINGH: Because, most of the things were done by him.

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Shri V.P. Singh has brought this Bill regarding prevention of sickness in the industries...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to him. Shri V.P. Singh was so honest. I am saying this in this House.

S. BUTA SINGH: That is all what you have said...

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am coming to the question of industrial sickness.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You put your question. Come to your point.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: In the Bill which has been brought forward by Shri V.P. Singh, there is a provision that a Board has to be appointed and the Board has to go into the causes, prior to any closure of any unit. Suppose, the share capital is lost by 50 per cent, the assets are lost by 50 per cent, the Board can intervene, call the particular mill, call the industrialist and warn him. Mr. Buta Singh, apart from this, if he has done any fraudulent act before the closure, there is provision. You do not know it. Even, the Director can be changed. If any industrialist amasses blackmoney before the closure, in the Bill there is a provision that Board can force that employer to amalgamate such a unit with a good unit. In spite of this fact, I moved my amendment. Then, Mr. V.P. Singh assured that if the industrialist made any bad things, he would not be given any further loans nor his relations. Two years have passed. But this Government is so much attached to Tatas, Birlas and Goenkas who are amassing blackmoney. You have got no guts to take action against them and implement the proposed things. To appoint the Board, you have taken two years and one month. Had this Bill been

passed, there would have been some honesty. Shri V.P. Singh has shown some honesty. But I have nothing to do with any individual. There is a feeling that 50 per cent of the sickness should have been avoided, had there been proper action. I know what kind of reply you will give. For names sake, the Board has been appointed. 72 units, out of 1 lakh and 60 thousand units, have been registered. You have started action regarding the two units. This Government will never take action against the big houses. I am going to openly accuse this Government. Maharashtra and in Bombay, the share was about 25 per cent. There is a tendency among the big industrialists to take advantage of the Government's policy. Government say that they want them here ** from Kashmir and all the Chief Ministers are going to Taj Hotel and inviting the Bombay employers to come to their doors....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Not allowed. No name will go on record.

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am not against anybody. All that I want is that the industry should be run on sound footing. You are allowing them to close the mills. In Maharashtra, 147 big factories have been closed down. 50 per cent of the labourers are with me. You cannot close it down. They are not paying the electricity Bill, they are not paying the salary of the workers and they are making the workers die. I would like to say that you want to make Bombay a centrally administered area and the workers go away.

They say: "Close the factory; you come to Gujarat; you come to U.P.; I will give you the concession". This is going to benefit only the big industrial houses who have exploited the economy of this country; they are the only people who are going to gain because the government policies

are such. All these big houses have played with the economy of this country, they have cheated to the extent of crores of rupees and made black money. Still the Reserve Bank says: "You take further loan, package loan". The Reconstruction Bank says: "You take further loan". All your officers in the bureaucratic system are aligned with the big business people. They are running your offices. On the contrary, I am so critical of them on this issue. All these big business houses are playing with the economy of this country. You do not know how many units have been closed because of them how many workers are dying, in what way they have collected black money. It is interesting to run such units. Go on taking loan in one way or the other. Take the concession in sales-tax, income-tax, and excise-duty, from the Government and go on making more and more money. They have never shown the correct amount. I have seen their Balance Sheets. The robbers are much better than these people who are robbing the economy of this country; and under the name of privatisation, under the name of encouraging industry, Government is encouraging such people. Unless you bring them to book, I do not think the national economy and the rights of workers can be safeguarded. Therefore, if the Government really want to look into the problem, they should institute inquiries into these 637 units. Let there be a judicial inquiry. I am sure all of them have earned black money. Why not put them behind the bars? Is this Government ready to do that? When 50 lakh workers are dying, is the Government ready to put such industrialists behind the bars? If you are satisfied, you put them behind the bars. But I know this Government is not going to take such action; they are going to give them further loans and further encouragement...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

Dr. DATTA SAMANT: I am asking only two or three questions more. What about penal action? I demand in this House that

** Not recorded.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

you must take penal action against these people. What about the Board which you have appointed? You have no will. Ultimately we are suffering. In this House I have raised this issue 20 times. That Board should act prior to closure. Those provisions are there. If the Board had acted before, then 50 per cent of the sickness would not have been there, but your Board acted afterwards.

The White Paper on Public Undertakings, I think, is ready. The Prime Minister has already announced. It will come in future. In that you have never considered taking over sick units. On the contrary, the Prime Minister has categorically said that they are not going to touch the sick units. Who is making them sick? 98 per cent of the cheating has been done by the employers. We do not want that you should take over this. But when they are making such a fraud, are you not going to act? Therefore, it is high time the Government acted. They should not sleep over what those people are doing. The whole working class will be frustrated. There are seven crores of unemployed in this country. He may go to Bombay or Kashmir or any other place; he will get just Rs. 10...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is enough, Now, Mr. Arunachalam will reply.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Therefore, I demand that the Government should make all these changes. Again I urge that unless this is done, the working class is going to suffer.

S. BUTA SINGH. With your permission, Sir, I want to give this information to the House.

This morning some of the hon. Members on the Opposition raised some issue about the portraits of some of the former Prime Ministers being put up on the roadside. My queries have revealed that these are the Indian National Congress Party functions,

they are doing it and they are putting up the portraits of their Party leaders. The occasion, that is, the 40th Anniversary of our independence, is an occasion which everybody should be proud of. Unfortunately, I understand that some former Prime Minister and one or two others did not deem it fit for their own prestige and they have boycotted this function. I have checked up: today's function has been organized by the Party and the Party people have put up the portraits of their own leaders.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, industrial sickness is a cause of anxiety for all concerned and the Government has been very much alive to this problem. This is not the concern of a particular political party or a particular labour leaders.

Sir, the Government initiated specific steps to tackle and contain the problem as early as in 1971 when the Government of India set up Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited with the assistance of Reserve Bank of India. This organisation was created in order to give financial assistance to sick units. The organisation was converted into the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India in the year 1985 and was given a statutory status in order to enable it to discharge its functions more effectively.

Sir, after the creation of this Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India in 1971, a series of discussions took place between the financial institutions, banks, Reserve Bank of India as well as Government of India. On the basis of the discussions held earlier and in the light of the experience gained, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines in 1976 to the commercial banks regarding detection of sickness at the incipient stage itself in order to take timely steps for their rehabilitation. It was enjoined on the commercial banks to

create separate cells where problems of sick units could be tackled on priority basis.

The Reserve Bank of India and the financial institutions have, therefore, taken a number of other measures to strengthen their mechanism and for detection and monitoring of sickness. This includes, *inter-alia*, the setting up a standing coordination committee under the auspices of Reserve Bank and the creation of special cells for looking after the problem of sick units.

The total number of sick units in the country increased from 93,282 in December, 1982 to 1,30,606 in June 1986. The sector-wise break-up of the total number of sick units in the country, as our friend has mentioned, is, in the large sector 689, the medium size units 1,230, small scale units 1,28,687

Sir, I would like to clarify at this stage that the total number of 1.30 lakh units refers to the total number of sick units in the country. The Hon. Member has referred to 1.2 lakh closed units which does not seem to be the factual position. The total amount of bank advance outstanding against the sick units increased from 3638.39 crores in December 1984 to 4665.23 crores in June 1986. The number of sick units in the small scale sector is 1,28,687 out of the total number of 1,30,606 units at the end of June 1986. The units in the small scale sector thus account for more than 90% of the total number of sick units in the country as at the end of June 1986. However, a relatively small number of sick units in the large scale sector is 689 units which constitute merely 0.5% of the total number of sick units account for outstanding bank advances worth Rs. 3284.64 crores, i.e. 69% of the total outstanding bank advances against sick industrial units. The number of sick units in the small scale sector has increased in absolute terms, their percentage to the total number of units in the small scale sector with borrower accounts with the commercial

banks has remained more or less the same for the past 3 to 4 years. The total number of small scale units in the country with borrower accounts with the commercial banks as at the end of June 1986 was, 1,81,2580.

The sick units in the small scale sector thus constitute nearly 7.1% of the total number of small scale units financed by the banks. The percentage of sick units in the small scale sector to the total number of small scale units financed by the banks was 6.3% at the end of December, 1984. Similarly, while the outstanding bank advances against sick units have increased in absolute terms, their percentage to the total outstanding bank advance has not shown any alarming trends. The percentage of outstanding bank advance against sick units to the total outstanding bank advance in December 1984 was 7.7 and this percentage was 8.4 at the end of June, 1986.

I would like to inform the Hon. Member that after a unit has been classified as sick, it takes considerable time about seven years in the case of large scale sector and about five years in the case of small scale sector to restore its health. The implementation of any rehabilitation package involves provision of additional credit to the units under the nursing programme. It is because of these reasons that the amount of bank advances outstanding against sick units has increased in absolute terms. Despite intensive and constant monitoring of industrial accounts, some units do get added to the list of sick units because of various reasons. However, as the implementation of a rehabilitation programme takes time, the deletions from the list of sick units are a slower process. It has, however, to be noted with satisfaction that deletions are taking place from the list of sick units on account mainly of their being nursed back to health. For example, during the six months period ending June 1986, while 82 units in the large scale sector were added to the list of sick units, 30 units were also deleted from the same.

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

The incidence of industrial sickness has also got to be viewed in the context of rapid industrialisation taking place in the country which inevitably results in industrial sickness to some extent. The Government, however, are making all possible efforts to ensure that the incidence of industrial sickness is minimised.

In the large scale sector the incidence of sickness is high among the textiles, chemicals, jute, sugar, engineering and electricals industries, which account for more than four hundred of the total number of six hundred and eighty nine sick units in the large scale sector. The administrative ministries concerned are taking appropriate steps to tackle these sectors which have got specific problems. The creation of the Jute Modernisation Fund could be cited as an example in this context. Technological obsolescence and changing demand pattern are the main causes of sickness in these industries and efforts for increasing the pace of their modernisation are afoot. The Government have come to the aid of the sick units in certain industries which are subject to price and distribution controls. In the case of the cement industry, Industries Ministry is the Administrative Ministry, the Government have reduced the levy obligation of units which are classified as sick and this step has given considerable relief to the sick units in cement industry.

The Hon. Member has referred to one crore labourers being out of job as a result of industrial sickness.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I said 50 lakh labourers.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: In your notice you have mentioned one crore and when you spoke you said 50 lakhs.

Even then, I would like to clarify that the sick industrial units do not necessarily imply that these are the closed ones. In

fact, no large and medium industrial units can be closed permanently without the previous permission of the State Government under the Industrial Disputes Act. All out efforts are made to restore the health of the job potentially viable sick units with the help of appropriate rehabilitation packages.

18.00 hrs.

It should not in this context be forgotten that the climate of industrial relations can also have an important bearing on the closure of industrial units and the consequent loss of jobs for the workers. According to the figures compiled by the Government of West Bengal, the number of sick and closed units in West Bengal as on 8.1.1985 was 105 in which 17850 workers were involved. The number of workers involved as on 8.1.1985 in units under lock-out in that State was of the order of 20671. (*Interruptions*) Industrial disputes can, in fact, lead to industrial sickness...

DR. DATTA SAMANT: In Maharashtra maximum units are closed.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I am coming to that also.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The reply is being given which is totally contrary. I want to know what Government is doing? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, industrial disputes lead to industrial sickness if they are prolonged without any reasonable settlement. According to the Handbook of Industrial Relations Statistics 1987 published by the Ministry of Labour the number of closures of industrial units due to reasons other than industrial disputes has decreased from 871 in 1977 to 176 in 1986 (Jan.—Oct, 1986). The number of workers who are affected as a result of such closures has also decreased from 96311 in 1977 to 18299 in 1986 (Jan. Oct. 1986). So the estimates of 1 crore or 50 lakh referred to by the hon. Member, therefore, seem to be on the higher side.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, 646 big units employing about two to three thousand workers will come to 18 lakhs.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him first finish. Then you can seek any number of clarifications?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, certain important steps have been taken in order to monitor sickness and facilitate expeditious implementation of rehabilitation packages drawn by the banks and financial institutions for restoring the health of the sick units. According to the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India the borrowal accounts with the various commercial banks are classified into various categories in order to determine the state of health of the borrowing units. The RBI have issued certain guidelines in November 1985 which enable banks and financial institutions to give their clearance to the rehabilitation packages without obtaining prior approval of the RBI.

The RBI have issued further guidelines in June 1987 to the scheduled banks making it obligatory on scheduled commercial banks to implement the rehabilitation packages in a time-bound manner. The Government have, in addition, enacted a special legislation, viz. the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 which provides for the appointment of a quasi-judicial body, viz., the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Please state whether it is implemented.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I am coming to that. The Board has got vast powers to tackle the problems of sick industrial companies. The legislation provides for timely action at various stages in the formulation of rehabilitation packages in the case of sick industrial companies.

The legislation also makes it obligatory

on the industrial companies whose erosion of net-worth exceeds the prescribed limits, to report the fact of such erosion to the BIFR. All industrial companies are also legally required to report their sickness to the BIFR as soon as they become a sick industrial company as defined in the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, I want to know what is the implementation.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The legislation referred to above does not cover the small scale sector. So far as the small scale sector is concerned, the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries has conducted a survey of sickness in the small scale sector in the year 1983 which covered nearly 8,000 units. The percentage of sickness which emerged as a result of this survey, more or less, agreed with the percentage of sickness reported by the RBI from time to time. Faulty products, locational factors, marketing problems and lack of appropriate management practices were identified as among the important factors contributing to the sickness in the small scale sector.

Sir, the RBI had issued detailed guidelines in February 1987 to scheduled commercial banks which highlight the special position of the small scale sector and their relative weakness to withstand difficulties over a period of time. The guidelines also indicate the parameters within which the banks can give their clearances for rehabilitation packages of small scale units without getting prior clearance from the RBI. The Small Industrial Development Fund has been set up in May 1986 in the Industrial Development Bank of India. The Government of India have liberalised the margin money scheme under which loan assistance is available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation. Under the liberalised scheme, the maximum amount of assistance per unit has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. The National Equity Fund announced recently by the Government of India also envisages assist-

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

ance for the rehabilitation of potentiality viable sick units. The Government of India would contribute Rs. 5 crores towards this fund in 1987-88 and the IDBI would provide a matching contribution towards this.

The Small Industries Development Organisation under the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries has taken up a programme of rehabilitation of about 1,067 units all over the country during the current financial year and specific targets have been given to the Small Industries Service Institutes. Training programmes for officials and entrepreneurs are also being organised in order to improve their managerial skills.

Industrial sickness has to be constantly monitored as it undergoes both qualitative and quantitative changes over a period of time. A detailed study regarding the causes of sickness was carried out by the RBI in 1979. As this study has become too old, the Government have asked the RBI in March 1987 to undertake a fresh survey of industrial sickness which is expected to cover about 2,000 units in the large and medium scale sectors.

Government is thus fully aware of the gravity of the problem of sickness and have taken appropriate steps to tackle the problems. The fresh study which the RBI will be undertaking is sure to be useful to the Government in determining the further course of action. The Government would continue to make similar efforts in future to contain the problem of industrial sickness.

18.10 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Fortieth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.11 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—Contd.

[English]

Sick Industrial Units—Contd.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Chinta Mohan.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow anyone else. This is Half-an-Hour discussion. Only the Members whose names are on the list can be allowed. The rule is like that. I cannot allow that to go.

AN HON. MEMBER: Our demand is different.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That cannot come during this Half-an-Hour discussion.

Dr. Chinta Mohan.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Minister has given a lot of facts on behalf of the Government. He has also been trying to inculcate a lot of industrial culture which has not been in practice for such a long time. He is a young Minister and has been doing it very nicely.

However, in spite of the efforts of the Minister, the island of unemployment today in spite of forty years of independence is being washed away by the ocean of poverty. Ninety-nine per cent of our people are not able to take two square meals a day. That is the situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please come to the points to be replied by the Minister.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The socio-economic inequalities in the country still continue in spite of forty years of independence. Till today, we have yet to diagnose, yet to cure and yet to prevent the socio-economic inequalities in the country. I do not know the reasons, but it appears to me that due to neo-colonial economy and due to semi-feudal political set up these things are still continuing in the country.

Now, coming to the sick industries, it appears to me that there are three main reasons for this. Firstly, it is due to erosion in the economy. Particularly, when a small scale unit starts an industry, it is not properly fed with finances, with the working capital and other things, though the Government has been saying that they give them all sorts of assistance. It is, however, not reaching the needy, but reaching the greedy. It is the greedy who is being lapped up. The efforts of the Government are not benefiting the deserving persons, particularly the unemployed and the poor person in the society.

Secondly, it is the mismanagement by some of the entrepreneurs. Yesterday, I tried to focus the attention of the Government to the public sector units in the country and how they are functioning. As I said, the Indian Rare Earth Ltd. was set up in the year 1982 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 50 crores. It escalated to Rs. 85 crores and then to Rs. 135 crores. They also tried to import machinery worth Rs. one hundred crores. They mismanaged it and imported second-hand rotten machinery which has been rotting in Orissa, and their turnover is not even one crores of rupees. Though the Government expected a turnover of Rs. 90 crores, they are not able to do much. This is all because of the mismanagement of the public sector unit. This is a typical example of the working of the public sector unit in our country.

The other important point is the industrial policy. Though the young Minister has tried to bring in industrial culture in the recent days, the Government do not have the right concept of a correct industrial policy. I would give you a typical example

how the industrial policy is working in this country. Take the jute industry on the one side and the synthetic manufacturers on the other. The Government said that they wanted to encourage the jute industry. About seventy thousand workers are involved in West Bengal in this.

But the Government say they wanted to do something for the poor jute workers but they are not able to do anything. The policy is not very clear. You have a very dual policy. You do not have clear concept. On the one hand your own Ministry is trying to encourage the synthetic manufacturers of bags and on the other hand you are trying to import high density polythene bags with the result the jute bag manufacturers are not able to compete with the synthetic bag manufacturers. There is a big competition between the synthetic bag manufacturers and the jute bag manufacturers. Your policy in this regard is thus trying to create sickness among the synthetic bag manufacturers and jute bag manufacturers but the trouble is that you are not able to understand it.

Now, coming to the cement industry, the Cement Corporation is trying to float tenders for getting the synthetic bags in the cement industry. Your own Department at the same time wanted to encourage Jute Packaging Act of 1987, saying that more and more jute bags should be used. If that is so then why are you trying to float tenders? I do not know whether there is any conflict between you and your department or is this an example of the mutual co-operation that you have?

It is said that Rs. 20,000 crores are involved in the sick industries. The Minister rightly said that about 1 lakh and odd industries have become sick. The same Minister who works in this Ministry says that 40,000 crore worth of money is going outside India every year. Keeping all these things in mind, I do not know how are you trying to bring industrial development? I do not know how will you improve the economy of this country?

Sir, in the end I would like to ask two questions. You had appointed a Bhargava Committee in 1974 and they gave some

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recommendations. I would like to know how many recommendations have been implemented so far?

Secondly, so many industries like Chemical, Pharmaceutical, Cement, etc. become sick. I would like to know how many sick units are there in each industry, particularly Jute and Rubber.

With these words, I would like to conclude.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cut-tack): Sir, in spite of the various steps taken by the Government, we find the industrial sickness is on the increase. When we analyse the cause of sickness, it is said that the fault does not lie with the Government. But the Government cannot remain a silent spectator. Of course, the Minister has expressed concern for this industrial sickness. Sir, if you go through the word sickness, you will find that there is no uniform definition of industrial sickness. The Reserve Bank of India and other banks and financial institutions have varying definitions and this made the things worst. Sir, what is the Government's reaction towards this, especially about the uniform definition of the industrial sickness? Sir, is it not a fact that the banks which play a great role in the industrial activities have failed to introduce a comprehensive information system to constantly monitor and help all the sick units?

According to the new Act, the proposals with regard to sick units are to be sent to the Board of Industrial Financial Reconstruction. The Board then considers whether these sick units are fit to be revived or not. If it is not feasible to revive them, they will be liquidated. But if they are considered fit, they will be revived. But only large and medium industries can benefit by this arrangement. What is the arrangement for the small scale industries? Will the Government think of constituting a Board in every State to cure sickness in the small scale industries also?

There are certain restrictions with regard to production of certain items in the sense that some items are earmarked only for the small scale industries. But now there is a relaxation on these restrictions. This means, many people who can afford to go to the medium industries, can avail this opportunity and go to the small scale sector because there are certain concessions in the small scale sector such as excise relief, etc. People with big investments also can take advantage of these things. In this way, the real small scale industrialists will suffer. The Minister may answer as to what the way-out is in this regard.

The upper limit for finance in the small sector is Rs. 25 lakhs. But investment of 95 per cent of industries in the small scale sector is only upto Rs. 2 lakhs. Is it a fact that there is a proposal to increase even this limit of Rs. 35 lakhs? If it is so, some people who can opt for medium industries will get the benefit of going to the small scale sector. But the percentage of industrialists who are going to be benefited by this increase in the investment limit is not going to be more than 5 to 10 per cent. And the majority of the small industries are going to suffer on this count.

If in an industrial unit investment is made jointly by the private sector as well as the Government, there should be proper marketing facilities to sell the products of the unit. Here I would like to cite the example of an industrial unit which is in Orissa. The investment in this unit is shared by a private person and the Government of India. This unit produces certain inputs that are required in steel industry. It has produced huge quantities of its product by SAIL is not purchasing them, and the stocks are just lying unsold. So naturally, the unit will become sick because there is no marketing outlet. All the time the workers and labourers are apprehending retrenchment. Government should see that the products of these small units are bought by public enterprises such as SAIL, who use these products as inputs. So, there should be

proper marketing facilities. There should be this policy and it should be implemented.

I also want to know whether Government will give any tax relief to a healthy unit if that healthy unit is willing to take over a sick unit. If a sick unit is merged with a healthy one, extra relief should be given to the healthy unit.

Sir, when a unit becomes sick, industrial workers have to suffer the most. The issue has been discussed several times before also. I just want to raise a small point. Retrenched workers get their subsistence wage from the Workers' Rehabilitation Fund only after the unit is liquidated.

Before their retrenchment, whether such workers are given the scope of advance training, retraining under a scheme so that they may be otherwise engaged.

These are my points and these can be answered by the Minister.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the reply which we got the other day to this Starred Question No. 129 and from the clarificatory statement which the hon. Minister had made today, I still feel that as far as the sick industrial units are concerned, the Government is either not serious about the problem or has not been appreciating the problem in a real sense. I do not want to go into the figures of the sick industrial units which are already available. The other day also while replying to the question, I had stated those figures. What I want to say is the Government is looking at this problem from the point of view of Reserve Bank—the advances, loss of finance, etc.—but the real problem is, when the sick units are closed, not only there is loss of revenue to the Government but it adds to the already large army of unemployed people. From this point of view, I would like to ask, when this Sick Industrial Companies' Special Provision Act was passed in December, 1985 and when the President's Assent was

given to it on 8 January, 1986, how is it that for such a serious problem we could not establish the Boards, which are contemplated under that Act—the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction? These Boards were not established till 15 May, 1987. So when this was such a serious problem, why the Government took so much time to establish such Boards?

Further, I would like to ask, after establishing these Boards, which have got so many powers given under this Act, including the change of Directors, taking over of units and also preparing the scheme of reconstruction, revival, rehabilitation etc....

DR. DATTA SAMANT: That was done when Mr. V.P. Singh was there.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: ...and whether any single scheme has been prepared by the Board in respect of any unit for reconstruction, revival, rehabilitation or take over? If anything has been done, then we would like to know the same. Then only I can say that the Government is seriously tackling or serious taking adequate measures to meet the problem of sick units.

Therefore, I would like to know from hon. Minister the figures as to what has been done from 15 May till today as far as these reconstruction units or taking over the management is concerned?

Then I would also like to know why the finances which you are sometimes giving are being given to the large industrial units for modernisation or something like that and these small units which really require finances for rehabilitation are not given? I would like to have the figures, if there are any, from the hon. Minister.

The *modus operandi* at present as far as Bombay is concerned, we see, for closing the units, they have not to pay water and the electricity charges, so that automatically, the unit stops functioning. Nobody can do anything. Especially, in Srinivas Cotton Mills from Bombay the same

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

modus operandi was followed. Everything was going on well but because of the differences and disputes between the partners, perhaps the real or the ostensible, just to show to the people or to the Government that there are some disputes and one day they did not pay the water charges, they did not pay the electricity charges and everything stopped functioning. Since that time, we have not been able to do anything. So a good unit has been stopped. A good unit has been stopped; and now it is rusting to such an extent that even if it is to be re-started, it will be difficult. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government is thinking of making any further legislation to meet such a situation, where the employers just do not pay electricity or water charges, and they stop the units. Therefore, you should be able to take immediate action in such cases, take them over and start the units.

I would like to have these clarifications from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Acharia is not here Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): I am starting my reply, from the last portion of the question asked by the hon. Members, namely the reason for the delay in the implementation of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

The reasons are: The Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985 got the accent of the President, as he rightly pointed out, in January 1986. Government thereafter made conscious efforts to set up BIFR, as per the provisions of the Act. As a first step, a nuclear cell was established in the Banking Division to take preliminary action for the setting up of the BIFR. The nuclear cell

took preliminary action for searching accommodation, appointment of staff and for framing of rules on various subjects for the smooth operation of BIFR. *(Interruptions)*

After the selection of the Chairman the names of some of the members of the Board were finalized, and the Board was constituted with effect from 12.1.1987. After its constitution, 85 cases of sickness have been registered with BIFR, and 188 cases have been already referred to BIFR.

Coming to the sick small scale units, Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik has asked for State-level committees. *(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: They have just registered ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We have already established ..*(Interruptions)*

Already, there is an inter-institutional state level committee to tackle these problems.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Nothing has been done.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Regarding the raising of the limits on the small scale sector...*(Interruptions)* there is a committee which is going into it in details.

Coming to the point raised by my colleague from Andhra Pradesh Dr. Chinta Mohan, Government is committed to its policy. It is having a constant policy. We are committed to removing the regional imbalances.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till Monday, the 17th August 1987.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 17, 1987/Sravana 26, 1909 (Saka).