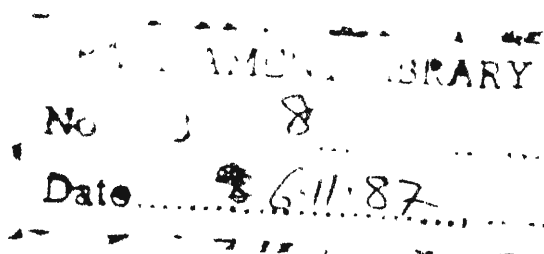


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

[Original English proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

CONTENTS

No. 15, Friday, March 13, 1987/Phalguna 22, 1908 (SAKA)

	Pages
Obituary References	1
Oral Answers to Questions :	2—27
*Starred Questions Nos.	245, 248, 250, 251, 255 and 257
Written Answers to Questions :	27—191
Starred Questions Nos.	243, 246, 247, 249, 252 to 254, 256 and 258 to 263
Unstarred Questions Nos.	2668 to 2672, 2674 to 2697, 2699 to 2726, 2728 to 2744, 2746 to 2750, 2752 to 2757, 2760 to 2776, 2778 to 2788, 2790 to 2799, 2801 to 2817, 2819 to 2824 and 2826 to 2862
Papers Laid on the Table	193—200
Statement <i>Re</i> -Government's decisions on report of Fourth Central Pay Commission (Part-II) Relating to Pensions and other Retirement Benefits to Central Government Employees.	201—206
Shri P. Chidambaram	201
General Budget, 1987-88—General Discussion	206—221
and	
Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1984-85 — <i>Contd.</i>	
Shri Rajiv Gandhi	206

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Pages
Demands for Grants on Account (General), 1987-88	222—231
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1986-87	231—240
Appropriation Bill, 1987	241—242
Motion to consider	
Shri B. K. Gadhvi	241
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	242
Motion to Pass	
Shri B. K. Gadhvi	242
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1987	243—244
Motion to introduce	
Shri B. K. Gadhvi	243
Motion to consider	
Shri B. K. Gadhvi	243
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	244
Motion to Pass	
Shri B. K. Gadhvi	244
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1987	244—246
Motion to introduce	244
Shri B. K. Gadhvi	244
Motion to consider	
Shri B. K. Gadhvi	245
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	245
Motion to pass	
Shri B. K. Gadhvi	246
Business of the House	246—254
Mental Health Bill, 1986—	254—275
Motion to consider <i>as passed by Rajya Sabha</i>	
Kumari Saroj Khaparde	254
Shri Shantaram Naik	257
Shri Kali Prasad Pandey	260
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	262

	Pages
Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	268
Shri Manoj Pandey	271
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	274
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Thirtieth Report	276
Bills Introduced	
(1) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1987	276
<i>(Substitution of new article for article 54, etc.)</i> by	
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	276
(2) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1987	277
<i>(Amendment of article 19 and 326)</i> by	
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	277
(3) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1987	277
<i>(Amendment of English Schedule)</i> by	
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	277
(4) Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1987	278
<i>(Amendment of section 252, etc.)</i> by	
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	278
(5) Private Investigators and Security Guards Bill, 1987	278
Shri Ram Bahadur Singh	278
(6) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1987	279
<i>(Amendment of Tenth Schedule)</i> by	
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	279
(7) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1987	279
<i>(Insertion of new articles 23A, 23B and 23C)</i> by	
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	279
(8) Providing of Free Medical and Technical Education Bill, 1987	280
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	280
(9) Prohibition of Use of Religious, Communal, Regional and Sectoral Nomenclatures for Political Parties and Prevention of Misuse of Religious Places Bill, 1987	280—284
Motion to introduce	
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	280
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	281

	Pages
(10) Schools (Taking Over and Uniform Syllabus) Bill, 1987	287—292
Motion to introduce	
Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda	287
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	288
Shri H. K. L. Bhagat	292
(11) Civil Disturbances Victims	292—293
Compensation Bill, 1987	
Shri G. S. Basavaraju	292
Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1987	284—287
<i>(Amendment of article 19) by</i>	
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	284
Motion to introduce—<i>Negatived</i>	
Prevention of insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 1986	293—322
<i>(Amendment of Section 2 etc.) by</i>	
Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda— <i>Withdrawn</i>	
Motion to consider	
Shri Shantaram Naik	293
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	295
Dr. G. S. Rajbans	297
Shri G. S. Basavaraju	299
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	302
Shri Uttam Rathod	305
Shrimati Usha Chowdhari	308
Shri K. D. Sultanpuri	310
Shri Manoj Pandey	311
Shri Keyur Bhushan	312
Shri Chintamani Jena	314
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	317
Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986	322—330
<i>(Amendment of article 315) by</i>	
Shri Shantaram Naik	322
Motion to consider	
Shri Shantaram Naik	322
Dr. G. S. Rajbans	330

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Friday, March 13, 1987/Phalguna
22, 1908 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely Smt. Shashank Manjari and Dr. Suresh Chandra.

Smt Shashank Manjari was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Palamau constituency of Bihar. Earlier, she had been a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1957-62.

An able parliamentarian, Smt. Manjari took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

Smt. Manjari passed away at Hazaribagh on 29 January, 1987 at the age of 88 years.

Dr. Suresh Chandra was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Aurangabad constituency of the then State of Hyderabad.

A veteran freedom fighter and a revolutionary, Dr. Suresh Chandra was associated with Shri Subhas Chandra Bose and took active part in the freedom struggle. He suffered imprisonment several times.

A widely travelled person, he attended the United Nations General Assembly at

2

Paris during 1949-50 as a Press Attache to the Indian delegation. He served as Information Officer in the Indian Embassy at Paris during 1948-50. He also attended the 43rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Vienna in 1954 and was associated with several international, social and cultural associations in France and Germany. A journalist and teacher by profession, he served as Professor of French at the Osmania University and was the author of several works in French.

Dr. Suresh Chandra passed away at Hyderabad on 14 February, 1987 at the age of 75 years.

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

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Situation on Indo-Pak border

+
*245. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tension persists on the Indo-Pakistan border despite the continuing withdrawal of troops in the Ravi-Beas sector by India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the progress of the steps taken to reduce the tension and bring normalcy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). The tension on the Indo-Pakistan border has been substantially reduced following two rounds of talks which were held at our initiative from January 31 to February 4 1987 and February 27 to March 2, 1987 respectively. These consultations provided for substantial withdrawal of forces of both sides in certain sectors. A third round of talks is to be held in New Delhi at a mutually convenient date.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : The Minister has stated that the tension on the Indo-Pakistan border has been substantially reduced. But it is the other way round. There is tension throughout the country. People are agitated. I would like to know as to whether it is not a fact that Pakistan's nuclear programme is weapon-oriented and also whether it is not a fact that the Pakistan's scientist is reported to have said that they have manufactured Atom Bomb. If that is the case, how are you going to counter the situation that has arisen out of this ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are travelling far and wide from the scope of this question. The question that comes first is the escalation and second the subsequent de-escalation of tension on the border which has been also a major event recently. Since the Member has made the reference to the Pakistan's nuclear programme, I would say that the information that has been published recently is nothing new. It is part of a series of information which point out to the non-peaceful dimension of Pakistan's nuclear programme. We are fully alert to these developments. We are watching the situation and our security arrangements are reviewed from time to time to respond in an appropriate manner to any threat including the threat from Pakistan to the integrity and defence of the country which are of paramount importance.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : The Pakistani Foreign Affairs Minister is reported to have stated in the National Assembly that they are negotiating separately on the question of AWACS from the United States. This

also pertains to the tension between the two countries, I don't know why the Minister laughs. They have unnecessarily commented about the rise in our defence budget. Everything points to the fact that they are concentrating on the manufacture on atom bomb. So, I would like to know whether our Government is contemplating to manufacture atom bomb to combat these things.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : As I have said, our security environment is under constant review. The Hon. Member knows and the House knows that it has been our consistent policy to move towards nuclear disarmament. We, at this point of time, don't intend making the bomb and we do hope that we will not be forced to deviate from this position.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister let us know the details of these two rounds of talks ? Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that Pakistani forces are still firing on Indian Pickets across the border in places like Siachen Glacier ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : As the Hon. Member is certainly aware, I had, a few days ago, laid on the Table of the House the minutes of consultations between the Secretary Gonsalves and the Foreign Secretary Sattar which contained the details. Earlier, when the House was not in session, the minutes of the meeting held in Delhi at the same level were made public.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : There were certain talks between Shri Natwar Singh and the head of the Pakistani delegation. They were not disclosed. They were closest for an hour. We want to know what transpired between the two.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Well, Shri Natwar Singh, my distinguished colleague, gave the direction.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Directions to his Pakistani counterpart ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI ? This persistence of tension between India and Pakistan, I think, has wider ramifications than mere bilateral relations. Because this tension will persist so long as Pakistan is being armed by United States in violation

of agreements. In view of the news that Pakistan is acquiring an atom bomb and in view of the fact that there is a possibility of dilution of the Symington amendment, may I know from the External Affairs Minister whether this matter has been taken up with the United States Government and what efforts have been made ?

Considering our relations with the Congressmen of the United States and in view of this news item of manufacture of an atom bomb, it has to be seen that America's own agreement may not be violated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We are taking all steps with the United States Administration and also with Congressmen. We will continue taking all steps that are diplomatically permissible, that are permissible under diplomatic customs and conventions.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Can you indicate some of the steps after this news item has come ? Because Mr. Reagan seems to have indicated that they will continue to give aid in spite of that fact. They are diluting therefore, I would like to know whether any positive steps are being taken after this news item has come.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We are keeping in touch with them in a manner that is diplomatically permissible and admissible and we will continue doing that. (Interruptions)... To satisfy the Hon. Member, I would like to say and I agree with him, that US administration has a great deal of leverage and can influence to a great extent the Pakistani Government. We are not satisfied that they have used all the leverage possible to them in this matter and we are, therefore, attempting to bring it to their notice. We have brought it to their notice and we will continue doing so.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : A statement has to be made on this by the Minister. You will direct him, Sir, to make the statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether after this renewed tension on the Indo-Pak border and the deployment of Indian troops on the border, whether this

important step that was taken by the Government as required by Article 78 of the Constitution was communicated in time, before being communicated to the editors of the Press, to the commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of India ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The Hon. Members should know—he is an intelligent and one of the leading member of this House—that this Government acts fully under the scope of the Constitution—not merely Article 78 but all other Articles included.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he has talked of my intelligence but he has not given a specific reply whether the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces was informed before the editors were given the information ?

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, in military tactics there are manoeuvres.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I accept your ruling that it was an evasive manoeuvre.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Sir, they should say whether they gave this information first to the editors or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, it is a serious matter. They should reply to it in a straight-forward manner.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I join the Deputy Leader of the Congress party in asking for the clarification. Please give the reply whether you first informed the editors or the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces ?

MR. SPEAKER : As a matter of fact I will not entertain Prof. Dandavate's question regarding Commander-in-Chief.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, we all know there was tension on the border and there were attempts to bring about de-escalation. As such, several meetings were held. I would like to know whether the causes which led to the tension were identified by both the parties. If so, what were those causes ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The causes were identified. While India and Pakistan annually conduct winter military exercises it is customary for them to withdraw their forces immediately thereafter to peace-time locations. During the current winter season Pakistani forces which had moved to their forward positions in October-November, 1986 did not move back on schedule and indeed were deployed in strength in their launch areas. These moves were accompanied by other actions like forward dumping of ammunition and mines, stoppage of all leave and posting orders of all Army officers, continued holding of reservists who had been called up earlier, etc. The Indian response to these provocative actions was restraint and our international border throughout this period was manned by the Border Security Force. However, in January Pakistan re-located some of its strike formations. The Pakistan GHO Reserve was moved into the Khanewal-Sahiwal area and the GHO Reserve North was moved into the Gujranwala and Sialkot sector. The combination of these moves posed a threat to India which could no longer be ignored and left us with no alternative but institute essential defensive measures involving preventive deployment of Armed Forces.

Sir, it is good we took the initiative in diplomatically defusing the situation. The situation as at this moment stands defused.

Central Authority for export processing zones

***248. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a Central Authority to improve the operational efficiency of the various export processing zones;

(b) if so, whether a high level committee was set up for examining such a policy;

(c) if so, by what time the decision for setting up of the Authority is likely to be taken; and

(d) to what extent such Authority will be helpful in increasing exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Various aspects of the proposal for setting up such an authority, including inter-alia, its role in increasing exports, are under consideration and a decision is expected shortly.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Sir, there are six export processing zones in the country. A meeting of the Development Commissioners of export processing zones was held in December 1986. They had discussed various subjects and a number of points were raised by the Development Commissioners regarding their difficulties.

So, what were the main difficulties, Sir ? To what extent, have their difficulties been solved ? I want to know whether any proposals for simplifying the advance licensing scheme in force in various sectors are being considered and also whether introducing a system of revolving guarantees instead of separate bank guarantees to reduce the financial burden had been discussed and, if so, what is the outcome ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, the question seems to be all embracing. In fact, it is beyond the scope of the question itself. But I would like to submit, Sir, we had called a meeting of the Development Commissioners from the different zones, that is, the six Export Processing Zones which are presently existing. The idea was to discuss as to how best to improve the working of these Export Processing Zones, the labour relations, what are the facilities that the various industries, that are already there, are getting; what are the difficulties that the Development Commissioners are facing in the working of the export promotion zones itself. It was more to understand the various problems that are confronting these authorities and to resolve them that the meeting was called.

Sir, it is precisely in this background that the Government had been considering to have one single authority for all these six Export Processing Zones and to have a single window clearance of all the issues that are confronting these zones that we were con-

templating to have a statutory authority. Now that is a matter, as I said, under consideration.

Sir, the Honourable Member has asked about the advance licensing scheme. It is totally different. That advance licensing scheme applies to all, not necessarily in the Export Processing Zones. It is where a particular party gets an order for the supply of particular goods that the party applies for the purpose of advance licence to get the raw material so that the commodity could be manufactured and then exported on the value-added basis. It is not confined to the Export Processing Zones itself, confined to all, everywhere all over the country. The revolving guarantee system in the concept of the advance licensing has already been cleared. These two questions do not come within the sphere of the Export Processing Zones. They apply to all the areas.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : What is the target fixed during the year 1987-88 ? How much did you achieve ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, actually the exports that have been achieved in 1984-85 in the Kandla port are Rs. 238.73 crores and in Santa Cruz it was Rs. 95.86 crores. In 1985-86, it is Rs. 236.86 crores in Kandla Export Promotion Zone and in Santa Cruz, it was Rs. 84.49 crores. This is what has been achieved in these two places.

So far as the other four export promotion zones are concerned, they are still at the developing stage.

Non-payment of wages to Bombay textile workers

*250. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report, appearing in 'Patriot' dated 11 February, 1987 that over one lakh six thousand textile workers in Bombay lost their jobs after the two-year-old textile strike and that the mill owners are still to pay them their dues to the order of over Rs. 28 crores, four years after the strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The said news item refers to the report of the Committee set up by the Government of Maharashtra to assess the number of unemployed/strike affected workers and the legal dues payable to them. The said report indicates that 54,542 workers have retired/resigned/expired. The number of workers displaced for various reasons has been estimated to be 51,814. It is further reported that 37,364 affected workers have yet to receive dues amounting to about Rs. 22.46 crores. Particulars of dues in respect of three closed mills have not been indicated.

(c) This report has been presented to the Government of Maharashtra, who are seized of the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the reference I had made in my question was to a press report giving a summary of the findings of this committee which had been set up by the Government of Maharashtra. According to that press report, the mill managements in Bombay had dismissed over 55,000 workers within 24 hours of the commencement of the strike. Also the Committee found that while 156,000 workers got back their jobs after the strike, 1,06,356 workers were thrown out of employment. The statement which the Hon. Minister has laid on the table avoids this issue of dismissal altogether and merely says that a certain number, 54,542 workers, have retired/resigned/expired. These three categories, of course, skip over the question of deliberate retrenchment or dismissal of workers which were carried out by the mill owners on a big scale.

Secondly, regarding the dues, in fact, the workers have not been paid even four years after the strike. About six crores of rupees have not been paid to about 37,000 workers. I am quoting all the figures from the report of the Committee. Twenty-nine mills have not paid provident fund arrears amounting to Rs. 4.76 crores. The amount of retrenchment compensation to be paid would go up to a staggering figure of Rs. 16 crores. This is something which has happened on an unprecedented scale by way of victimization or penalization of the workers.

Am I to take it that the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, has nothing further to do in the matter except to say, as he has said in his statement, that the Government of Maharashtra is seized of the matter? The Government of Maharashtra should, of course, be seized of the matter. But I would like to know from the Minister whether in such a big case of non-compliance with statutory requirements and so on, the Central Government has got nothing to do in the matter except to say that it is left to the State Government.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Committee, whose report has been quoted by the Hon Member was appointed by the Government of Maharashtra vide its resolution dated 14th September, 1986 under the chairmanship of Shri Manohar Kotwal and the report, as I said, is before the Maharashtra Government. Whatever action is necessary under the Industrial Relations Act or any other provisions that have to be invoked in this respect lie with the Maharashtra Government and I am sure, they would follow it up with whatever action is necessary to be taken.

In Bombay we have some mills under the National Textiles Corporation. And there are over 13 mills whose management was taken over in 1983 and these are managed by NTC under that legislation. So far as the NTC mills are concerned, the problem is not very serious and it does not affect us very much. But so far as 13 mills are concerned, there are some legal and other difficulties which have prevented us from taking back all people to work.

Another reason is that when these mills were taken over, a number of them were already

closed and it was thought that it would not be possible to start all the sections of the mills, and, therefore, only that capacity was commissioned which could be commissioned properly and that has resulted in certain workers not being taken back to work.

Sir, even though we did not have legal liability for past claims under the legislation, we have, in the interest of the workers, paid past dues—both legal and other dues. We have done this even though we are not compelled to do so under the law. All those workers who have retired or who have taken retirement got the benefit. So, we in the NTC have taken a very sympathetic view of the whole situation.

As regards the wider question of private mills, as to the action to be taken against them or as to what they should do, I again repeat that it rests with the Government of Maharashtra who have this Report before them. Whatever needs to be done on our side in this respect, we will certainly do.

SHRI INDRAJII GUPTA : As far as these 13 mills are concerned which were taken over at the conclusion of the strike, at that time a great deal of publicity was given that this great step was being taken in the interest of the workers to save them. But it is now four years—four years have passed since these mills were taken over. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the total number of workers on the rolls of these 13 mills. Is it a fact that even after four years, the majority of the mills are still closed and they are not back in commission? That means, the workers there are unemployed still. How many are unemployed? How many of them are re-employed? And by what time can these 13 mills be expected to get back into full commission?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The management of these 13 mills was taken over by the Government of India and entrusted to NTC on 18 October 1983. At that time, when they were taken over 8 units were closed while five were working partially. Since then we have commissioned all the 13 mills and they are all working. It is true that we have not yet taken a

decision as to the complete nationalisation of these 13 units or as to what we should do regarding them. That matter is still under the consideration of the Government. So, as I said earlier, some workers who were working there on a certain previous date in these 13 mills have not been taken in.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A majority of them have not been taken in yet.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : A majority have been taken. I myself admit that all were not taken because the capacity that was commissioned was less than what it was at a particular time. These mills were closed for some time. Some of them were deteriorating. The strike deteriorated them further. There was no maintenance. And it was just not possible to commission all the sections of these 13 mills. About 60 to 65 per cent of weaving as well as spinning has been commissioned and the workers required for that have been taken in. For others, we have negotiated with them. We have given them dues for retirement and we have given them benefits, which as I said earlier were not even admissible to them under the law because they were liability to the previous management.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has just mentioned that some workers of the closed mills have been given employment and plans are being formulated to reinstate others. Most of the textile mills, whether in the private sector or under the National Textiles Corporation, are being closed. Textile industries are labour oriented. Therefore, many problems arise if such units are close. I want to ask as to how many textile mills are required for the country, how many you want to continue and how many you want to close? In my constituency of Ratlam, one unit has not been working for the last one and a half years and 3500 of its workers are still without jobs. There is no employment for them and their children are starving. I want to ask as to how the mills will be reopened and what schemes have been formulated for their rehabilitation?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The mills are closed due to many reasons. Some-

where the weaknesses and faults of the management are important causes while elsewhere, the Labour-Management relations are not cordial. One special reason is that the mills are very old and have not been modernised. Hence, they are not able to function properly in the present situation and are being closed gradually. The Central Government has deliberated upon the problems of these mills so that these are not closed and are also modernised. A sum of Rs. 750 crores has been allocated for the modernisation of such mills. There are some mills which have made use of this money.

The Government institutions, which provide loans etc. when approached by a representative of a mill, make a survey of the entire situation and a decision is taken as to whether the mill can become viable or not. On that basis, assistance is provided for modernisation and for making available other facilities. However, if the Government financial institutions feel about certain mills that they would not work properly even after having provided necessary assistance for modernisation, then they are not helped in any way.

Hence, the mills are closed. The Central Government has made another provision according to which the workers affected by the closure of mills should be paid whatever is legally due to them. Apart from that, the Centre would provide additional benefits. Whenever a State Government announces due closure of any mill, the affected workers would certainly be given financial assistance.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Sir, in the reply given by the Hon. Minister, it has been stated that the Government of Maharashtra is seized of the problem of non-payment of wages to the mill workers, who had gone on strike in Bombay Textile Mills. But the problem of textiles in Maharashtra is so huge that I do not feel that the Government of Maharashtra alone will be able to effectively solve the problem.

Recently, we had nationalised the Empress Mills in Nagpur and during my

recent visit to Nagpur, I found that the model mill run by the National Textiles Corporation has reached such a position that in the next month the Mill Management will not be able to pay the wages to the workers of the mill.

I will only like to make this request to the Hon. Minister. Taking the situation of Maharashtra Textile Mills into consideration, will the Government of India review the situation of textile mills in Maharashtra and find out solutions to make the textile units profitable? Because cotton is the major crop in Maharashtra and these textile mills are based on that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, responsibility regarding industrial relations and other matters come within the competence of the State Government. As I said, we do not leave it to the State Government to do everything. We have a fund of Rs. 750 crores for modernisation of these mills. Some State Governments like Maharashtra and Gujarat have worked out solutions for some of these mill.

In Maharashtra itself in the case of the Empress Mills in Nagpur—the Maharashtra Government had some negotiations with the labour and they have taken over that Mill. There are certain conditions on the basis of which, they seek to run it and they had asked for certain assistance from the Central Government which will be coming to them in a proper manner.

In Gujarat also, a very forward looking scheme was made in consultation again with labour when some mills were closed by consent and some labour were rationalised again by consent, so that whatever remains, becomes viable. So, responsibility of the State Government in this respect is very vital and the Central Government has and will continue to render all the assistance, including financial assistance to see that old industries like the textiles which can be made viable by assistance are made stronger and viable, so that, they may not be closed.

Illegal Bangladeshi immigrants and infiltrators

+

*251. **DR. A. K. PATEL :**

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of Bangladeshi illegal immigrants/infiltrators separately in Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Delhi, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and other States and Union Territories; and

(b) how many of them in each State and Union Territory have been able to become voters or ration-card holders?

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) Despite various steps taken to prevent infiltration, the possibility of some Bangladeshi nationals infiltrating from across the border and migrating to interior States cannot be ruled out. The State Governments have been given standing instructions to expel/push back such infiltrants as soon as they are detected. The State Governments have also powers to take action against them under the Foreigners Act, 1946. No precise estimates of such persons are available.

(b) No person who is not a citizen of India can become a voter. As and when such persons are detected, their names are deleted from the voter's list. Citizenship is not a pre-requisite for a ration card.

DR. A. K. PATEL : The reply from the Hon. Home Minister is vague and I would say, incorrect. I have got some figures and details worked out by a voluntary body in West Bengal by name Suraksha Samiti, and I can give the figures district-wise. In 14 districts, more than 50 lakhs of people have infiltrated; and in spite of this, no steps are taken. The Hon. Minister has also tried to throw the responsibility on the State Government. Actually, this responsibility is on the Centre also. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is prepared to seal the borders to prevent infiltration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We are not denying the responsibility of the Centre. All that we wish to impress is that the State Governments have an equal responsi-

bility; and being the Government which is in the area and whose police is primarily responsible for identifying and expelling infiltrators, I think the State Government's responsibility cannot be under-stated or diminished in any manner whatsoever.

As far as sealing the border is concerned, it is a very attractive phrase; but what does sealing the border mean? Sealing the border can only mean increased vigilance on the border, strengthening the Border Security Force and taking all necessary steps to ensure that the infiltrators do not come into India in large numbers. We are doing just that; and we want greater cooperation from the State Governments.

DR. A. K. PATEL : My second question is this : the Hon. Minister has replied to part (b) of my question, saying that no person who is not a citizen of India can become a voter. It is a known fact that even a person who is not a citizen has become a member of the Assembly, and has also become a Minister. These are facts known to everybody. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is prepared to expel those who are not citizens and have infiltrated.

I can give the data district-wise : in Calcutta more than 10 lakhs people have infiltrated; in Murshidabad 8 lakhs; in West Dinajpur 4 lakhs; in Howrah 2.25 lakhs; in Cooch Behar 1 lakh; in Birbhum 0.45 lakh; in Jalpaiguri 0.45 lakh; in Malda 7 lakhs; Hooghly 1.5 lakhs and so on. This was worked out by very eminent persons of West Bengal. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Minister would be prepared—if I give the exact list worked out by the Samiti—to expel them.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will certainly accept the figures given by the Hon. Member. He can kindly give them to me. We also have some information about the increase in the population in border districts of West Bengal. But figures are not people. We must identify people on the ground; and this identification can take place only if the State Government exerts its will and brings to bear a greater determination, and uses its machinery and the police to identify the infiltrators. If they are identified, certainly we will expel the infiltrators.

DR. A. K. PATEL : If Government machinery cannot identify these persons, there is this voluntary body which is prepared to assist the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already put two questions, Dr. Patel.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The figures that have just been related on the floor of the House come from voluntary bodies; and we are not aware of the machinery that they possess for collecting such figures. So, we can say that they are guesstimates at best. They cannot be very accurate. But there is a certain reason why these figures are being circulated. And these figures are making a political impact which needs to be looked into. This is a motivated campaign; that is why I would like to know from the Hon. Minister two things which can be quantified. First, the government does possess figures about the number of persons apprehended on the border who are either pushed back or are handed over to the State authorities, Police authorities for necessary action. These figures are collected month by month, year by year. Therefore, if these figures are taken as a whole, over a period of time, they can give us a fair idea of the level of infiltration. I wholly accept the view of the government that in a situation where the borders do not present any impassable obstacles infiltration cannot be ruled out; that is what the government has said; this is a reasonable assessment. But we would all like infiltrations to be controlled and monitored. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister sector-wise because he has the figures, the Ministry has the figures of the persons apprehended; he in every sector of the border per km. per year. (*Interruptions*) I want to know the number of the persons apprehended per km. per year on every sector secondly. I also want to know the average distance between two consecutive border posts because sealing the border means exactly how close the posts are.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It cannot be devied that there are a large number of illegal immigrants/infiltrators who come into India. Of course the estimates vary. I think the conclusions that are drawn from these estimates also vary depending on who is drawing these conclusions. But, then, I don't

think it will be right to under estimate the size of the problem. For example, in West Bengal, in the six years 1981 to 1985—1986 figures are only available upto October 1986—let me read the number of people who were detected and the number of people who were pushed back. In West Bengal, in 1981 10,168 people were detected and 10,314 were pushed back. There was a carry over from the previous year. In 1982, 9336 people were detected and 9551 were pushed back; in 1983, 14,455 people were detected and 13,514 were pushed back; in 1984, 14059 were detected and 12,580 were pushed back; in 1985 17,177 people were detected and 16,147 were pushed back; in 1986 upto October, 13,860 people were detected and 12,828 were pushed back.

But then we should not rush to the conclusion that these are exact figures of the infiltrators; these may be exact, as far as people who were pushed back are concerned. But I would say that these figures are understated because of lack of effective reporting and lack of identification. We are constantly strengthening the arrangement on the border; this cannot be done overnight. As the House has been told on several occasions, we are increasing the number of battalions of BSF. I don't think it would be in public interest to disclose the distance between one BSF post and another; it would not be possible to disclose it. *(Interruptions)* In certain areas the distance is very short; in certain areas the distance is long. I do not want this information to go to the people. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I have asked about the number of persons apprehended per km. per year. *(Interruptions)* It is a serious situation if the same level of infiltration takes place over 100 kms. then. If it takes place over 1,000 kms. then it is a different story.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, the infiltration should not take place; that is all.

(Translation)

SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the district of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh, there are about 1 lakh refugees from Bangladesh and moreover, the

relatives of these families are always visiting them. The relatives also want that they should be included in the list of refugees to get all the benefits. Although they are infiltrators, yet they settle there and subsequently demand facilities like ration cards, houses, land etc. Has the State Government made any complaints to the Centre in this regard ?

(English)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I do not think that the problem is so alarming in Madhya Pradesh, but since the Hon. Member has made a specific reference to certain problems there we will try to get more information about Madhya Pradesh, but as I said in answering another part of the question, we have issued instructions to all the State Governments to be vigilant to identify the infiltrators and to push them back. The Central Government on its part is always willing to render whatever assistance may be necessary to push back these infiltrators. This is a problem which could assume very alarming proportions in the near future and therefore I think we should be more vigilant and we should expel these infiltrators.

(Translation)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, lakhs of refugees from Pakistan are infiltrating through the border of Punjab and are going to West Bengal. They are also being issued ration cards. Is there any company which is operating to encourage such infiltration. If someone infiltrates into my house suddenly and I merely say that efforts are being made to check it, then it cannot be a proper reply. Will the Government take strong steps so that infiltration is stopped for ever ? It should be verified whether there is any person or company which is encouraging them to settle here ? You should enquire from the State Government as to how they have got ration cards, land, etc ?

(English)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have no information about any gang which is operating to encourage infiltration. In fact, if you will kindly see the numbers, this infiltration cannot be done by a gang operat-

ing. It is because of the economic condition on either side of the border and as I said while we were discussing the Citizenship Act, India is still a land of great promise to people on the other side of the border, particularly Bangladesh, and that is why large numbers of people come into India, and therefore we are quite conscious about this problem and we have taken every step to ensure that the State Governments also fall in line with our thinking in pushing back the infiltrators.

As far as ration cards are concerned, it is for the State Governments to be more vigilant. We will once again impress upon the State Governments to be more careful in issuing ration cards.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : With reference to infiltration in West Bengal, I am sure, you will appreciate and the House will appreciate adhoc, the difficulties of identification as far as West Bengal is concerned. This is not the same as infiltration into Assam or Bihar or any other State, for the simple reason that the people who are choosing to cross and come over are also Bengalis, by ethnic origin, they look the same, they speak the same language and it is some times extremely difficult to identify the people. They are the same people who are on both sides of the border in every way, linguistic, ethnic and everything. This is one thing which makes it more difficult to identify.

The other point I wish to ask the Home Minister about is this. I had drawn the attention of the Home Minister some time ago to the condition of some of the border roads, roads along the border, particularly in my own constituency which is just opposite the Bangladeshi district of Khulna, infiltration is going on; everybody knows about it. It is mainly due, as Mr. Chidambaram has said, to the problem of poverty. Extremely poverty stricken people, who have got nothing there apparently, come across. But I had written to the Home Minister that the condition of some of the border roads was really deplor-

able. It is impossible for anybody to use those roads. Even the BSF people, I know; have complained to the Government that the condition of the border roads is such that they cannot even carry out effective patrolling and all that. But I regret to say that the Home Minister has replied to me—a couple of days ago I got his letter—as usual passing the buck on to the State Government saying that the maintenance of these roads is the job of the State Government. It is the international border of the country. It is not the border of Bengal. It is the border of India. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Central Government would be a little more up and doing at least about maintenance and construction of proper border roads.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM : I can only say that I entirely agree with the Hon. Member. We should do more about border roads. But while we do more about building border roads, I think, the State Government should do more about maintaining border roads.

Trade with EEC Countries

*255. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :**
PROF. RAMAKRISHNA
MORE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative percentage of decline in India's trade with the European Economic Community (EEC) countries since 1984 and how does it account for in terms of foreign exchange earnings; and

(b) the areas where exports have been declining stating the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) India's trade with the EEC for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 and April-September 1986-87 has been as follows :

(Rs. Crores)

	Exports	Imports	Deficit	Percentage change in exports as compared to previous year
1984-85	1958.23	4104.34	— 2146 11	+ 15.44%
1985-86	1949.95	5045.48	— 3095.53	— 0.42%
1986-87 (Apr.-Sept.)	1152.37	2905.05	— 1752.68	+ 33%
1985-86 (Apr.-Sept.)	864.57	2286.02	— 1421.45	

India's exports to the EEC in 1985-86 were Rs. 8.28 crores or 0.42 per cent less than those in 1984-85. In April-September 1986-87, India's exports were 33 per cent higher than those in the corresponding period in the previous year.

(b) The decline in Indian exports to the EEC during 1985 in comparison with exports in 1984 was largely in agricultural products and engineering goods. Decline in cattle-feed exports was mainly on account of aflatoxin in our groundnut extractions. Tobacco exports faced increasing competition from some other countries, while exports of molasses were affected in 1985 because of the overall short supply in the country and the needs of the domestic industry. Lower tea exports in 1985 were generally owing to overall reduction in purchases by some of the major tea importing countries in the EEC, mainly United Kingdom.

In respect of engineering items, restricted as they have generally been to certain traditional areas, such as castings, forgings, bicycle and automobile components, hand tools and machine tools, there has been an increasing competition from other countries,

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Here it is said that even in export of tea we have not

been able to do anything much. Same is the case about groundnut extractions, tobacco and colasses. May I know steps Government is taking to increase the exports ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Besides undertaking several trade promotion programmes like participation in exhibitions and trade fairs, exchange of business delegations, there is a new emphasis laid on integrated product development and market penetration projects. Export production with technological assistance from the EEC countries in specified sectors is expected to help Indian industry develop its export capability to the sophisticated markets. Assistance has been sought from not only the EEC commission but also from some of the member countries for expert assistance in developing products especially in the area of thrust commodities; training of Indian technicians, quality control mechanism and standardisation of products in order that there is better acceptability of Indian goods in these highly competitive markets. There are some products like textiles and garments in respect of which relaxation of the quota system has been sought from the Community. Similarly, the EEC Commission has been requested in case of some specific Indian products to promote better access to the community markets.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : May I know the items that are imported from those countries ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Various items that are imported from these countries constitute high value capital equipment and industrial goods like plant and machinery, iron and steel, chemicals and related products, scientific and medical instruments besides rough diamonds.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the one hand, our exports to the EEC countries are declining and on the other, you must have observed that our expenses in regard to tea and other items are constantly increasing. The officials of these sectors are sent on foreign trips frequently which increases the overhead expenses. There is also a gradual decline in revenue from these sectors. Has the Government tried to examine as to why the tea exports of other countries like Kenya, which produces an inferior quality of tea, are increasing and our exports, despite the superior quality, are declining? Are our officials not efficient enough or are they not able to interact properly with the foreign buyers or are the European countries reluctant to import our items due to which our exports have been affected? What are the basic reasons behind the decline in our exports?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as our exports are concerned, this year our exports have increased and these include exports to the European Economic Community as well. As regards the question of tea which has been mentioned by the Hon. Member, I want to submit that it is due to the tough competition from countries like Kenya and Srilanka that our exports have somewhat declined. Unit value has also somewhat declined. Along with it there has been a fall in production this year which has created certain problems. So far as other items are concerned, efforts are being made to accelerate their exports. As regards relaxation in quota system, we are discussing it with them. They have agreed to some extent but are not agreeing in certain other respects. So far as market accessibility is concerned, it has been discussed with them.

We have been successful to a certain extent in this regard. Efforts are being made to increase exports in the hard currency areas.

[English]

PROF. N G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the exports of tobacco to England and to the West European countries have been going down. What special steps have been taken by the Government or are being taken now in order to improve the position?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, tobacco was being exported to the West European countries though not in large measure. The export of tobacco has been affected mainly because of the fact that there had been a lot of propaganda in the developed countries against smoking itself. As regards the measures that we have taken, as a result of which the exports to EEC countries have now started picking up, we have put tobacco in the select list of the export commodities. Export duty has also been abolished which we were previously imposing. This has resulted in picking up of exports to the EEC countries. In fact, even to the rupee-payment areas I have a fear that export of tobacco may be reduced because of the measures that have been taken, particularly in the USSR, in the recent time, as a result of which smoking cigarettes is going down. This has got to be faced and we will have to diversify the markets.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our trade balance with the EEC countries is in the negative phase. What is the strategy that the Minister would adopt to see that this trade imbalance is covered and whether there would be any buy-back arrangement with the EEC, as they are doing with the East Germany, and whether there are any proposals for counter trade to see that our exports are further increased?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, I have already given the reasons as to why the trade balance is going down. In fact, I have also referred to the measures that the Government is taking. I have already listed out the different measures.

So far as the growing trade imbalance is concerned, lot of capital goods machinery:

I have given the list--chemical products, etc. are being imported from those places. Technologies are also being imported. It is because of this that the imbalance has been growing. The measures part I have already mentioned. I need not repeat as to what measures we are taking to bridge the gap.

**Participation of South African citizens
in International Chamber of
Commerce meeting**

***257. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some South African citizens attended the International Chamber of Commerce meeting held in New Delhi during February, 1987; and

(b) if so, what were the considerations in granting them visa ?

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

(b) Two South African nationals were permitted to participate in the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce held in New Delhi during February 1987. One of them being a person of Indian origin did not require visa for visiting India. The other was granted visa for attending the meeting. They were permitted to come to attend the Conference as they are known activists against the policy of apartheid.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Talks on closure of jute mills

***243. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :**
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any initiative has been taken by Union Government with the State Governments on the issue of closure of jute mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any tripartite talks are also proposed; and

(d) outcome of the efforts made so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (d). Under the Industrial Disputes Act, State Governments are the appropriate authorities for dealing with matters pertaining to closure of industrial units. Government of India are, however, concerned at the closure of jute mills and have taken some initiatives to prevent further sickness in the jute industry. A scheme of Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 100 crores has been introduced with effect from 1st November, 1986. In addition to this a Special Development Fund of Rs 150 crores is being constituted for bringing about improvements in jute farming and industry.

**"Palace on Wheels" between Bangalore
and Mysore**

***246. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :**
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation had prepared a project report jointly with Railways to run a "Palace on Wheels" between Bangalore and Mysore; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the assistance sought by Karnataka Government for this project ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
(MUFTI MOHD. SYED) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ITDC Hotels in Gujarat

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

(a) the number of hotels opened by the India Tourism Development Corporation in each State and Union Territory so far in 3-star, 4-star and 5-star category;

(b) the number of such hotels opened in Gujarat State so far and their location;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more hotels in Gujarat State during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat has sent its proposal in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) ITDC is operating the following 19 hotels in different States/Union Territories, providing facilities of 3-star, 4-star and 5-star category :

Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of Hotels in		
	3-star	4-star	5-star
Bihar	1	...	...
Union Territory of Delhi	1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	1	...	...
Karnataka	...	...	2
Kerala	...	...	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	...	...
Rajasthan	...	2	...
Tamil Nadu	2	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	...	2	...
West Bengal	...	...	1

(b) ITDC has no hotel at present in the State of Gujarat.

(c) ITDC has no plans to set up any new hotel of its own anywhere in the country including the State of Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) On 30-10-1986 the Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for financial assistance to the tune of Rs.

6.70 lakhs in connection with the construction of Dumas Amusement Hotel, an accommodation unit with four room and a cafeteria. This scheme was reviewed in the meeting held on 11-12-86 and was dropped.

[Translation]

Profit earned by MMTC

*249. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU
DEVI :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) is likely to suffer sharp fall in profit in 1987 and 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of profit earned by the Corporation during 1985 and 1986; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to achieve the targetted profit by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). The profits before tax of MMTC in 1985-86 were Rs. 38.81 crores. The expected profit in 1986-87 is of the order of Rs. 44 crores. In 1987-88 the profit is likely to be lower in view of anticipated decline in international prices of iron ore which is exported by MMTC and in the imports of fertilizers.

The Corporation is making effort to increase its exports of non-canalised goods to increase its turnover and profits. Schemes for development of infrastructure for export of iron ore, to maintain their competitiveness in the international markets, are being considered by Government.

[English]

Revision of import policy for second-hand machines

*252. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-
TNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have revised their policy for import of second-hand machines;

(b) if so, the procedure and conditions laid down for import and export of these machines; and

(c) the achievements, if any, made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). The import of second-hand machinery is normally allowed if the machinery proposed to be imported is not more than 7 years old and it has at least a residual life of 5 years. Production of a Chartered Engineer's certificate, giving the details of present condition of the machinery is a pre-requisite. Cases for grant of licence to import such machinery are considered by the appropriate Capital Goods Committee at Delhi only. Items imported under Open General Licence are cleared by Customs on the basis of Chartered Engineer's certificates. As per the Export Policy, no restrictions have been placed on export of second-hand machines.

Crime Incidence in Delhi

*253. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidents of dacoity, robbery and murder in Delhi/New Delhi increased during the year 1986 as compared to the year 1985; and

(b) what steps Government contemplate to take to check these activities of anti-social and anti-national elements ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Compared to the year 1985, there was a decrease in the number of incidents of dacoity, robbery and murder in 1986 in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) To have an effective check on crimes in the Capital, steps like increased foot and mobile patrolling, intensive checking on

hotels and guest houses, posting of pickets at vulnerable places, action against bad characters and criminals, vigilance at crowded places, frequent raids at places of ill-repute, surprise checking of vehicles appointment of special police officers and inter-state/inter-district coordination meetings have been taken.

Living conditions of civilians in Cantonments

*254. DR G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to improve the living conditions of the civilians in the Cantonments in the country;

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan on this subject; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c). The civic administration of the Cantonments is run by the Cantonments Boards. These Boards are set up under the Cantonment Act, 1924 and function as autonomous bodies like other municipal corporations/committees. There are elected, ex-officio and nominated members in the Boards. Elections have been conducted in 60 Cantonments out of 62 Cantonments. The Cantonment Boards being autonomous bodies formulate their development plans/schemes keeping in view their local needs.

The Cantonment Boards collect revenues by levying taxes such as property tax, house tax, water tax etc. to meet their annual expenditure. Internally generated resources are approximately Rs. 25 crores annually. The deficit in the budget of the Cantonment Boards, if any, is made good by the Government by providing them grants-in-aid. Special grant-in-aid is also given to the Cantonment Boards for specific developmental activities. Service charges, payable to the Cantonment Boards in lieu of taxes on Central Government properties located in Cantonment areas, are also mainly utilised for developmental activities. The ordinary grants-in-aid, special grants-in-aid and the service charges given to the Cantonment

Boards during the past three years are as follows :

	84-85	85-86	86-87
	(Rs. in crores)		
Ordinary Grants in aid	7.95	5.40	6.43
Special Grants-in-aid	2.61	2.60	0.91
Service Charges	22.36	12.95	8.00

**Cash Compensatory Support Scheme
for grey fabric**

*256. DR. CHINTA MOMAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently increased the rates of Cash Compensatory Support Scheme for grey fabric;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) the financial implications of this decision and the likely increase in exports thereby; and

(d) the other items on which Cash Compensatory Support Scheme is now applicable and whether any analysis has been made in regard to Cost-benefit from C.C.S. Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Government have increased the rates of Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) on export of cotton grey fabrics from 8 per cent to 10 per cent with effect from 13-2-1987 to encourage export of grey fabrics.

(c) Approximately Rs. 2 crores more may have to be held by way of CCS. This will make our grey fabrics more competitive in the international market and increase our exports. However, it is too early to quantify the extent of increase in exports at this stage.

(d) After taking into account all relevant considerations, 236 items have been granted CCS upto 10-3-1987 under the new scheme in 8 product groups namely, Engineering goods, Chemicals and Allied products, plastic

goods, Agricultural products and Processed foods items, Leather goods, Sports goods, Textiles, Handicrafts and Carpets.

[Translation]

Licences for import of liquor

*258. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Bharatiya Shrab Upbhokta Aatmanyam Sangh' has represented to Government that liquor addicts be given individual import licences to import foreign liquor; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Review of Indo-soviet trade system.

*259. SHRI G. S. BASAVRAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present system of Indo-Soviet trade in which India buys its requirements from a few specified Soviet State agencies and in turn Russia buys its needs from a large number of unspecified Indian private and public agencies has been considered satisfactory;

(b) whether the system has by and large been giving rise to competition among Indian exporters to the markets;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian importers of Soviet goods do not face the same competition; and

(d) if so, whether Indian Government are considering to review the position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). The Indo-Soviet trade is subject to the rules, regulations and laws of the respective countries. The importers and exporters of the two countries operate within the provisions of the Trade Agreement which envisages that exports and imports of goods shall be carried out at prices competitive in relation to the world market prices for the corresponding goods.

The existing system of bilateral trade has worked satisfactorily and had led to a rapid growth in trade. No review of this system is presently contemplated.

[Translation]

Rail line between India and Pakistan

*260 **SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :**
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided recently by India and Pakistan to construct one more rail line linking Rajasthan and Sind; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). India and Pakistan have finalised a draft agreement for re-opening of the Khokrapar-Munabao rail route linking Sind and Rajasthan. The Pakistan Government have been informed that Government is ready to send its delegation to sign the agreement so that the rail route can be opened early.

Tourist Information centre in Lucknow

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tourism Department of Union Government had opened an information centre in Lucknow in 1983 and that it was closed in October, 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the information centre will be re-opened there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). The Government of India Tourist Office, Lucknow was opened on 22.1.1983. Due to administrative compulsions this office was closed with effect from 1.12.1986. At present there is no proposal to re-open the Government of India Tourist Office at Lucknow.

[English]

New policy on deep-sea Fishing

*262. **SHRI SRI HARI RAO :**
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new policy on deep-sea fishing has been announced by Union Government whereby joint venture in deep-sea fishing has opened up for large industrial houses coming under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the policy will affect the life of fishermen in the country; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new policy regarding joint ventures in deep sea fishing also envisages setting up joint ventures in deep sea fishing by large industrial houses coming under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, subject to the exemption/clearance to be given by the Deptt. of Company Affairs, as prescribed under the relevant Acts and Rules.

(b) The salient features for such joint ventures are:

(i) The foreign equity participation upto 40 per cent would be allowed.

(ii) Joint Venture company would be registered in India within the

guidelines of Foreign Investment Board.

- (iii) Joint venture company could acquire vessels of 20 M and above, register the vessel in their name in India and fly Indian flag. The company could acquire vessels either through outright purchase or on deferred payment as specifically approved by the Government and also on long-term lease (8-10 years).
- (iv) In the case of such joint venture the *pari passu* condition of mandatory purchase of Indian vessels has been liberalised to 2 : 1 as against the existing ratio of 1 : 1.
- (v) At least 50 per cent of the crew of the vessel owned by the joint venture company should be Indian citizens and should be increased gradually so as to phase out the foreign crew during the joint venture period. The vessel should operate beyond the range of operation as per the directions given by the Government from time to time.
- (vi) The Joint venture company should operate their vessels beyond 12 nautical miles from the shore in the East Coast and 24 nautical miles from the shore on the West Coast and other restrictions to be complied with in regard to specified areas as indicated by the Government from time to time.
- (vii) Joint venture company will appoint scientific personnel for the purpose of collection and supply of data to the Government regarding fishery resources, catch and species-wise break-up of landing etc.
- (viii) There will be no limit as regards the number of deep sea fishing vessels that may be imported by a joint venture company. The number would, however, be decided on case by case basis.

(c) No, Sir. Government's decision in this regard will not affect the fishermen as

vessels under joint ventures in deep sea fishing are allowed to operate only in deep sea areas beyond the range of operation of fishing vessels owned by small fishermen.

(d) Does not raise.

Middle level hotels

*263. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of middle level hotel rooms in all major cities;

(b) the reasons for not giving adequate encouragement to private sector to build more two-star/three star hotels;

(c) the funds allotted for construction of two/three star hotels during the Seventh Five Year Plan period to meet the requirements of middle class Indian tourists; and

(d) the number of such rooms which will become available in Delhi; Bombay and Calcutta and all State Capitals during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Shortage of hotel accommodation of practically all categories is generally experienced in all major cities during the tourist season.

(b) In order to encourage private sector to invest in the hotel industry, Government has already extended several incentives/concessions to the hotel industry. These include exemption from MRTP Act in the matter of both new projects and expansion of existing hotels; income tax holiday to new hotels, higher depreciation allowance; central subsidy for construction of new hotels in specified backward areas; interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI; Foreign Exchange Incentive Quota for overseas advertising/publicity, promotional tours, import of provisions, equipment including vehicles (upto two in a year), concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use; priority in the allotment of telephone/telex connections, etc. Besides, some of the State Governments have also accorded hotels/tourism the status of an industry, which entitles hotels to such

concessions/ incentives as are available to other industries in the respective States.

(c) In the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation is setting up a 30-room hotel at Gulmarg besides expansion of 2 hotels and conversion of one Travellers' Lodge into a hotel. It is also constructing 6 hotels as joint venture projects with the State Governments.

The Seventh Five Year Plan of the India Tourism Development Corporation does not include any provision for new hotel projects.

The Department of Tourism is setting up Yatri Niwas and Forest Lodges, in collaboration with the State Governments to provide accommodation for budget tourists. In the Seventh Five Year Plan of the Department of Tourism there is a provision of Rs. 5.00 crores and Rs. 200 crores for these projects respectively.

(d) The Department of Tourism has approved hotel projects at difference places in the country. On completion, the number of additional hotel rooms of the two/three star categories expected to become available during the next three years, in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta is about 251 rooms, 1464 rooms and 83 room respectively; and in other State/UTs Capitals about 2 640 rooms.

Separate jail for women prisoners

2668. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for having separate jails for women prisoners; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government 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). Prisons

being a State subject, it is for the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to plan their jails. However, the Central Government is providing financial assistance under the Eighth Finance Commission Award for upgradation of jail administration including separate jails/independent annexes for women prisoners.

Restriction on import of Indian goods by U.S.

2669. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due imposition of restriction on entry of goods by U.S. Government, India's export to that country suffered considerably;

(b) if so, what steps were taken by Government to overcome this situation; and

(c) the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The general trend of exports from India to USA has been upward. However, India's exports of textiles and clothing have faced the constraint of quotas and exports of certain iron and steel products have been affected by anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

Recently, a new Agreement on textiles and clothing for 5 years commencing from 1st January, 1987, has been concluded. This agreement provides larger access for India's exports of these items. The anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations have been contested in U.S. Countries. The matter has also been taken up bilaterally at Inter Government level and in the multi-lateral forum of GATT in an effort to minimise the effect of these proceedings on India's exports.

Construction of Yatri Niwas in Himachal Pradesh

2670. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the dates when the construction of Yatri Niwas/Yatrikas at Shri Naina Devi—district Bilaspur, Jwalamukhi—district Kangra and Deot Siddha—district Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh was sanctioned; and

(b) the likely dates by which they would be completed alongwith the initially estimated costs and the likely cost at the time of completion in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti the registered society who undertakes the work relating to construction of 'Yatrikas', in the year 1983 had decided to construct a 'Yatrika' at Naina Devi. The land however selected for the purpose has since been abandoned due to the land slide in the area. The formalities for the transfer of the alternative selected land for the purpose is being negotiated by the Samiti with the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The 'Yatrika' proposed to be constructed at Naina Devi will be for 80 persons at an estimated cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs. It will take around one and half year to complete this project. The Samiti is also proposing to construct 'Yatrika' each at Jwalamukhi and at Deot Siddha.

Export by APEDA

2671. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the exports effected by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is a promotional body. It does not undertake exports directly

Tourist spot at Sindhudurg

2672. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are examining the possibility of developing a tourist spot with Central assistance around the

historic sea-fort of 'Sindhudurg at Malwan in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra, built by late Shivaji Maharaj as a part of his plan to consolidate freedom; and

(b) if so, the steps being proposed to build this tourist spot ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of ITDC hotels, restaurants, lodges to states

2674. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of travellers' lodges; forest lodges, restaurants, hotels and motels that are being run by India Tourism Development Corporation along with the location of each State;

(b) the names of the above which were handed over to State Governments by ITDC; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to hand over any more of the above to State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The requisite information is given below in Statement-I.

(b) The requisite information is given below in Statement-II

(c) ITDC has no proposal to transfer any other property to the State Government except the restaurant at Hampi which is already being run by the Government of Karnataka.

Statement-I

Statewise number of hotels, forest lodges, traveller lodges and restaurants being run by ITDC

Name of Unit/Location

Bihar

1. Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna

2. Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya (Under Expansion)

Himachal Pradesh

1. Travellers Lodge at Kulu
2. Travellers Lodge at Manali

Jammu and Kashmir

Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu

Karnataka

1. Hotel Ashok, Bangalore
2. Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore
3. Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan
4. Restaurant at Hampi
5. Airport Restaurant, Bangalore (being operated by State Govt.)

Kerala

Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort Complex, Kovalam

Madhya Pradesh

Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho

Maharashtra

Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad

Manipur

*Hotel Imphal Ashok, Imphal

Meghalaya

*Hotel Pinewood Ashok, Shillong

Orissa

Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar

Rajasthan

1. Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur
2. Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur
3. *Forest Lodge at Bharatpur

Tamil Nadu

1. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram
2. Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai

Uttar Pradesh

1. Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi

2. Hotel Agra Ashok, Agra
3. Taj Restaurant, Agra
4. Airport Restaurant, Varanasi
5. *Restaurant at Kosi

West Bengal

1. Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta
2. Restaurant at Calcutta Airport

Delhi (Union Territory)

1. Ashok Hotel
2. Hotel Janpath
3. Lodhi Hotel
4. Hotel Ranjit
5. Qutab Hotel
6. Hotel Samrat
7. Hotel Kanishka
8. Ashok Yatri Niwas
9. Travellers Restaurant, Qutab
10. Airport Restaurant
11. *State Guest House and Hospitality Centre at Hyderabad House, New Delhi.
12. *Western Court Catering Service
13. *Ashok Mayur Restaurant, Vigyan Bhawan.

Statement-II

Names of the units transferred by ITDC to respective State Governments/Corporations

A. ITDC owned properties

(f) Travellers Lodges at

1. Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
2. Ajanta (Maharashtra)
3. Mandu (Madhya Pradesh)
4. Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh)
5. Bijapur (Karnataka)
6. Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh)
7. Konark (Orissa)
8. Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)
9. Trichirapalli (Tamil Nadu)
10. Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)

*These are the DOT/State Government/Central Government properties being managed by ITDC.

*These are the DOT/State Government/Central Government properties being managed by ITDC.

(ii) Restaurants at

1. Surajkund (Haryana)
2. Elephanta (Maharashtra)
3. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
4. Ellora (Maharashtra)

B. Dot properties managed by ITDC

1. Forests Lodge at Sasangir
(Gujarat)
2. Forest Lodge at Kaziranga (Assam)
3. Forest Lodge at Kanha
(Madhya Pradesh)

Licensing policy towards spinning mills

2675 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the Public financial institutions to lift the freeze of funding new spinning units coming up in category 'A' backward districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Development of Jajpur in Orissa as tourist spot

2676 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jajpur (Cuttack district) in Orissa has been declared as a place of tourist importance both by the State and the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of developmental work undertaken/proposed to be undertaken in the interest of tourism at the above place ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Jajpur (Cuttack district) in Orissa is not one of the 15 centres identified by the Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the State Government of Orissa for development in a phased manner through the combined resources of the Central, State and the Private Sector.

However, the State Government has identified Jajpur as one of the Tourist Centres and has constructed a Panthasala for Tourists/Pilgrims.

Trade Items with Yugoslavia

2677. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase two-way trade turn-over with Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, the details of the raw-material and products proposed to be imported from and exported to Yugoslavia under bilateral cooperation; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Efforts are being taken by both India and Yugoslavia to promote the two-way trade turnover between the two countries to reach a level of about US \$ 200 million in 1987. The items proposed to be imported from Yugoslavia are : newsprint, LDPE, HDPE, PVC, methanol, titanium dioxide, MMA monomer, rails, steel billets, steel angles, HR and CR coils, aluminium ingots, roller bearings, paper and paper products, staple and synthetic fibre, etc. The items proposed to be exported to Yugoslavia are : Iron ore concentrates and pellets, manganese ore, chrome ore, drugs and pharmaceuticals, consumer electronics, other electronic items including electronic components, assemblies and sub-assemblies, mica and mica products, coffee, tea pepper, leather and leather products, tyres and tubes spectacle frames and lenses, moulded luggage items, machine tools and diamond dies, etc.

Increase in price of silk yarn in Varanasi

2678. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is continuous increase in the price of silk yarn in Varanasi;

(b) if so, action taken by Government to check the same; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to allow import of good quality silk yarn to check the rise in prices and to maintain the quality of world famous Banarsi sarces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During the year 1986-87, silk prices in Varanasi, which showed an upward trend upto November, 1986, have started showing a declining trend, thereafter.

(b) and (c). Central Silk Board, which has been designated as the canalising agency for import of silk for indigenous purposes, operates a Price Stabilisation scheme, under which 25 tonnes of silk was imported during 1985-86. Central Silk Board is distributing this imported silk in Varanasi at prices which are lower than the prevailing market rates.

Recruitment in defence production unit in Bolangir district in Orissa

2679. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started recruitment for different posts in Saintala defence production unit in Bolangir district in Orissa;

(b) if so, how many employees have been recruited so far;

(c) the number of local candidates who have been given appointment against those posts; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir; recruitment is presently being made only for meeting urgent requirements connected with preliminary activities.

(b) to (d). So far 83 persons have been recruited in various grades of Group 'C' and 'D' by the Ordnance Factory authorities and the Military Engineers Services, of which 56 persons were local candidates. Bulk recruitment will start when the factory is about to commence production.

Negotiation to reopen textile mills

2680. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to negotiate with State Governments to reopen textile mills which are closed now;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) number of workers suffering due to the closure of these mills; and

(d) the steps being taken to rehabilitate these workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The number of employees affected due to the closure of cotton textile mills as on 31.12.86 was 94284.

(d) Workers of those sick textile units which close down permanently on or after 6th June, 1985 will be eligible for financial assistance under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

Export of Iron ore

2681. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of iron ore exported during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the agency through which the export of iron ore is being made;

(c) the names of the countries to whom iron ore is exported;

(d) whether the Orissa Mining Corporation has requested for permission to export iron ore directly; and

(e) if so, when the request was made and the decision taken by Government to allow Orissa Mining Corporation to export iron ore directly ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The quantity and value of iron ore exported during last three years have been as under :

Year	Quantity (In Million tonnes)	Value (In Rs. crores)
1983-84	21.948	383.75
1984-85	25.395	445.84
1985-86 (Provisional)	27.955	510.20

(b) The export of iron ore is canalised through MMTC except the iron ore of Goa origin which is exported by private exporters also.

(c) Iron ore is exported to Japan, South Korea, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, GDR, Italy, China, etc.

(d) and (e). The Government of Orissa had requested Ministry of Commerce to permit direct exports by Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) in 1984. It was indicated to them that in the context of exports of iron ore being canalised through the MMTC, it would be in the national interest that all enquiries/offers received directly by OMC are passed on to MMTC for negotiating and signing contracts. It had also been emphasised that such offers by OMC should be from non-traditional markets and in the nature of additionality and not cut into existing export commitments of MMTC.

Convertibility of national currencies for tourists

2682. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Asian Association for Regional Corporation (SAARC) meeting in Kathmandu had suggested steps to facilitate regional tourism including provision for limited convertibility of national currencies for tourists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The suggestion to introduce provision for limited convertibility of national currencies for facilitating regional tourism was, made at the SAARC summit held in Bangalore in November, 1986.

(b) Government is still working on the modalities of the scheme.

Expenditure on Sarkaria Commission

2683. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the estimated expenditure incurred on Sarkaria Commission so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : The expenditure incurred on the Sarkaria Commission upto 28.2.1987 amounts to Rs. 1,17,18,000/-.

Under-utilization of Generalised System of Preferences by India

2684. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the European Economic Community India has under utilised the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) in non-sensitive industrial products; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of these products ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). It has been observed that GSP benefits have not been availed of by your exporters in all cases where exports are eligible for GSP benefits. These include exports in products like spices, packaged tea, marine, products, imitation jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones, engineering products like pumps and compressors, motors and engines, electrical circuit breakers, sports goods etc. Some of the possible reasons for not availing of GSP benefits could be marginal nature of tariff concessions in certain products non-fulfilment of rules of origin, requirements, non-production of GSP certificates etc.

Export of non-basmati rice

2685. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of non-basmati rice exported during the current financial year (as on 1 February, 1987) and the total value realised; and

(b) the names of countries to which export is being made ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Export of non-basmati rice during April 1986 to January 1987, as per provisional data compiled, is estimated at 1197.5 tonnes valued at Rs. 52.04 lakhs.

(b) Bulk of export has been to U. A. E. and Saudi Arabia.

Tourists from America and Europe

2686. **SHRI K. S. RAO :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a decline in tourist traffic to India from Latin American and European countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that staff of Tourism Department is inadequate in these countries;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to promote tourism from these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Foreign tourist arrivals to India from Europe and Latin America during the last two years are as given below :

	1985	1986	%Change
	(Provisional)		1986/85
Europe	319,980	428,465	33.9
(Excluding USSR)			
Latin America	8,016	5,034	-37.2
Total	327,996	433,499	32.2

(c) and (d). The staff strength of various overseas offices of the Department is being reviewed from time to time to make them more cost effective in their functions. It is, therefore, not correct to say that staff of Tourism Department in Europe is inadequate. As regards Latin America, this is not a major market for us. The Department of Tourism does not have an office in Latin America but limited publicity is carried out through the Department's offices in New York and Los Angeles.

(e) The steps taken by the Government in the recent past to attract more tourists from these countries include introduction of direct consumer advertising in the overseas media, use of electronic media like Radio, Television video cassettes, etc. in publicity campaigns, organising promotional seminars and 'India Evenings' at high decision making levels, projecting India as an all weather holiday destination, promoting special interest tourism like conferences and conventions; adventure tourism, beach tourism etc., launching of promotional schemes like 'Affordable India' and 'India on the House' and allowing of charter flights to India.

Bills of Andhra Pradesh pending with Government

2687. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Bills sent by State Government of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Union Government for approval; and

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing the Bills and by what time these are likely to be cleared ?

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 following Bills have been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for consideration and assent of the President :

- (1) The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Bill, 1986.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1986.
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Indebtedness (Relief) Bill, 1987.
- (4) The Andhra Pradesh Apartments (Promotion of Construction and Ownership) Bill, 1987.
- (5) The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Bill, 1987.
- (6) The Municipal Corporation Acts (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

(b) Regarding the first two Bills mentioned above, certain suggestions have been given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh; further action in respect of these Bills could be taken only after views of the State Government are received.

The remaining four Bills have been received recently and are engaging the atten-

tion of the Government of India; it is not possible to indicate by what time these Bills would be approved.

Disposal of freedom fighters pension cases during 1986

2688. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of pension cases of freedom fighters and ex-INA personnel separately disposed of in 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : Total number of freedom fighters pension cases disposed of during 1986 was around 95,000. Out of these about 5300 were cases of ex-INA personnel.

Import of pulses

2689. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) since when have pulses been placed under Open General Licence (OGL);

(b) the total volume and value of imports of pulses since the time pulses have been placed under OGL;

(c) the main pulses imported under OGL and their quantities and value separately; and

(d) the countries from which pulses have been imported since their inclusion under OGL and in what quantities and worth what value ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Pulses were placed under Open General Licence (OGL) in the Import-Export Policy for 1978-79 and they continue to be in OGL since then.

(b) to (d). A statement showing import of pulses, quantity, value and names of the countries from where major imports have taken place during the period 1978-79 to 1984-85 is given below. Data is available only upto March, 1985.

Statement

Statement showing Import of Beans, Peas, Lentils and other leguminous vegetables, dried shelled, whether or not skinned or split, during the years 1978-79 to 1984-85.

Qty. in Tonnes
Value Rs. lakhs

S. No.	Description of items	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Beans, Peas, Lentils and other Leguminous Vegetables, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split								
1.	Bean and Peas (Matar, Vatana)	11048	367.43	9748	309.36	97091	941.64	92220	3430.44
2.	Grams (excluding split)	2526	55.29	4713	117.99	6139	161.84	1244	38.76
3.	Gram dal (grams, split)	279	8.25	13	0.14	67	1.90	2566	37.06
4.	Lentils (Mosur)	55211	1243.25	2175	34.11	8627	193.39	1548	45.48
5.	Moong	21425	651.51	19274	647.00	4597	176.98	2858	106.76
6.	Tur .(Arhar)	879	21.65	2900	97.86	5288	162.44	1122	32.65
7.	Urad	6719	165.67	27138	678.73	42494	1130.09	16006	407.52
8.	Others	2927	76.93	2501	57.13	10785	260.66	10502	334.88
	Total	101014	2589.98	68462	1942.32	175086	3028.93	128066	4433.55

Qty. in Tonnes
Value Rs. lakhs

S. No.	Description of items	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		Names of major Countries from where imported
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
		11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Beans, Peas, Lentils and other Leguminous Vegetables dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split							
1.	Bean and Peas (Matar, Vatana)	38346	1654.23	101356	4488.68	103276	4799.53	Thailand, Kenya, Greece, U.K., USA, Turkey, Newzealand, Tanzania Rep.
2.	Grams (excluding split)	1194	39.92	2873	101.55	2303	54.42	Nepal, Thailand, Turkey
3.	Gram dal (grams, split)	172	6.39	906	33.08	1002	44.44	Nepal, Thailand, Srilanka
4.	Lentils (Mosur)	1633	39.72	42379	1253.98	32386	1035.07	Nepal, USA, Turkey, Federal Republic of Germany.
5.	Moong	346	11.39	84	4.12	21098	1035.65	Burma, USA, Thailand.
6.	Tur (Arhar)	12549	412.55	1655	74.11	2293	105.64	Nepal, Kenya, Burma
7.	Urad	26073	812.21	40396	1455.17	46738	3054.40	Burma, Nepal, Thailand, Srilanka
8.	Others	22018	691.40	38280	876.37	26294	941.03	Burma, Italy, Turkey, Thailand, Nepal, USA.
	Total	102361	3667.71	227929	8287.06	235390	10070.18	

Source I : Figures for 1978-79 to 1983-84 :

Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade/India Vol. II (Imports) published by Dte. General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

II : For 1984-85 :

Advance Data received in the Economic Division Ministry of Commerce from Dte. General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Loss in ITDC Hotels

2690. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU :
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total turnover of the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) in 1986;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hotels Division of ITDC has registered losses during 1985; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to reduce the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD SYED) : (a) The total turnover of ITDC during 1985-86 was of the order of Rs 7210.71 lakhs.

(b) There were no losses during 1985-86. In fact the Hotels Division of ITDC made a net profit of Rs. 267.91 lakhs during 1985-86.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in textile production due to new textile policy

2691. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in textile production after the new textile policy came into force;

(b) if so, the sectors where higher production has been achieved; and

(c) the sectors which have failed to achieve the targets as envisaged in the new textile policy ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new textile policy was announced by the Government of India on 6th June, 1985. The following figures indicate that there is an overall increase in the production of cloth after the announcement of the new textile policy. The production of cloth during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as under :

Sector	1984-85	1985-86 year of the new textile policy	(In Million Metres)	
			1986-87 (anticipated)	Decrease (—) Increase (+) Production in 1986-87 over 1985-86
Mill Sector	3432	3376	3303	(—) 73
Powerloom Sector	5445	5886	6149	(+) 263
Handloom Sector	3137	3236	3325	(+) 87
	12014	12498	12777	(+) 279

(b) and (c). It will be observed from the above figures that the production of cloth in the powerloom and handloom sectors has increased after the announcement of the new textile policy. Though there is a decline in the production of cloth in the mill sector but the same has been more than made up

in terms of production in the powerloom and handloom sectors.

[Translation]

Joint venture in deep sea fishing

2692. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies/individuals in the country who have on their own or in collaboration with traders of other countries are engaged in deep sea fishing;

(b) the capital invested in deep sea fishing by India and other countries; and

(c) the outgo from the state exchequer for providing import/export/soft loan facilities to these companies during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) 16 companies were permitted to charter the foreign fishing vessels, and 56 companies were engaged in operation of deep sea fishing vessels (20 M and above OAL) on ownership basis in India.

(b) and (c). The Capital investment in deep sea fishing was financed by Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC). The quantum of loan disbursed by SDFC during the last 3 years were :

	(Rs. in crores)
1983-84	3.07
1984-85	2.98
1985-86	10.93
Total	16.98

[English]

Restrictions imposed by Nepal on purchase of land

2693 SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Nepal have imposed any restrictions on purchase of land even in Terai region by Government of India;

(b) if so, how far it is consistent with the Indo-Nepales treaty; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to have this restriction lifted by Government of Nepal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Guidelines to States to check communal violence

2694. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the guidelines or the main elements of these guidelines which have been issued by Union Government to the State Governments for the control of communal violence ?

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 main elements of the guidelines issued to the State Governments to control communal violence include the ways and means of strengthening the intelligence gathering system, the details of preventive actions, the details of administrative measures to be carried out for effective management and control of violent situations, details of punitive action, personnel policy, relief and rehabilitation, documentation etc.

Foodgrains received as aid

2695. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether any quantity of foodgrains has been received in the form of aid for which no payment is required to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : A quantity of about 38,300 tonnes of foodgrains was received as free aid in 1986-87 (till 31.12.86).

Imports from Finland

2696. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import newsprint from Finland; and

(b) any other item proposed to be imported from that country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to import glazed newsprint from Finland.

(b) The items which have generally been imported from Finland in the past are paper and paper board, pulp and waste paper, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, organic chemicals, tanning and colouring products, machines for specialised industries etc.

Fire in Vithal Bhai Patel House

2697. **SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY :**
SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a big fire in the Vithal Bhai Patel House during the first week of February, 1987;

(b) if so, what were the causes of the fire;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted;

(d) estimated loss as a result of this fire; and

(e) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) A small fire occurred in this building on the 5th February, 1987

(b) The cause of the fire is not known.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Rs 50,000/- (Approximately).

(e) In order to ensure provision of adequate fire safety measures in highrise build-

ings in Delhi, the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 has been enacted. The existing highrise buildings which were found deficient in this respect have been directed to provide specified fire safety measures.

Problems of cashew industry in Kerala

2699. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cashew industry in Kerala is facing problems as regards demand and supply of raw cashewnuts and disparity in wages as compared to the wages in neighbouring States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is a gap between supply and demand of raw cashewnuts Kerala which is the major producer of raw cashew nuts has also the largest installed capacity of processing raw nuts

While wage rates vary from place to place, the wages for processing in Tamil Nadu are estimated to be considerably lower than wages prevailing in Kerala.

To increase the production of raw cashewnuts in Kerala, a Multi-State cashew development project is being implemented in the State.

During the 7th Plan, it is proposed to implement a comprehensive scheme for development of cashew with an outlay of Rs. 8.5 crores of which Rs. 50 crores is the central share. Under this scheme, it is proposed to expand area under cashew cultivation as also increase the productivity of existing plantations.

Purchase of quality goods by DGS & D and other agencies

2700. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have been told to buy only quality goods, particularly those with ISI markings where these are available;

(b) if so, whether ISI marking will be insisted upon in buying goods;

(c) whether purchasing bodies have been told to increase their interaction with ISI and other institutions to improve their quality of goods ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It has been decided that from the 29th May, 1986 onwards DGS & D would as a matter of policy buy only ISI marked goods and where these are not available it would buy strictly to I. S. specifications.

(c) Apart from the already continuing interaction between DGS & D and the I.S.I., the State Governments have been advised to increasingly interact with I.S.I. for making purchases of their products with I.S.I. marking. All Central Government Public Enterprises have also been advised to adopt Indian standards in their purchases and manufacturing and give preference to I.S.I. marked goods.

Export of granite from Karnataka

2701. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the varieties of granite found in Karnataka are in big demand all over the world; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Granite is being exported by mineowners and traders in Karnataka to different countries like Japan, Italy, West Germany, USA, etc.

Development funds for A & N Islands

2702. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1985 the total amount of funds earmarked for Andaman and Nicobar Islands for development purposes could not be spent;

(b) if so, the details of allocations made and the amount that remained unspent and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the mechanism devised to streamline the procedure to expedite the clearance of projects ?

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

(b) During the year 1985-86 funds of Rs. 33.5 crores were earmarked, out of which an amount of Rs. 10.72 crores remained unspent mainly due to time lag in creation of Plan posts by obtaining sanction for relaxation of ban instructions, delay in approval of schemes by Central Electricity Authority and delay in finalisation of specification for inter-island vessels by DGS & D.

(c) Lt. Governor has been empowered to create all Plan posts other than Group 'A' post and sanction schemes costing up to Rs. 2 crores. The Admn. has been authorised to procure inter-island vessels through agencies other than DGS & D also. An Island Development Authority under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and a Steering Committee has been set up to ensure timely implementation of development programmes.

Imports from KAFTZ & SEEPZ against Exports

2703. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bulk of our imports at the Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ) and the Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) are against free foreign exchange and the bulk of exports from there are in rupee payments;

(b) how much foreign exchange has thus been converted into rupee in the last three years; and

(c) the total export in each of the last three years from each of these places and what was the percentage of exports from each against convertible foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Units in the two Zones mostly import components from general currency areas for processing into manufactures. Exports from the Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone

(SEEPZ) are predominantly to general currency areas; exports from the Kandla Free Trade Zone are predominantly to rupee payment areas covered under bilateral trade agreements.

(b) The total imports made by units in the two zones from general currency was Rs. 329 crores in the period 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(Rs. in crores)

(c) Year	SEEPZ		KAFTZ	
	Total exports (Rs. crores)	Percentage in convertible foreign exchange areas	Total exports (Rs. crores)	Percentage in convertible foreign exchange areas
1983-84	88.62	96	107.34	12.13
1984-85	85.83	92	239.23	12.09
1985-86	84.49	87	236.86	7.34

Construction of roads on Northern border

during 1984-85, In 1985-86 it constructed 332 Kms. of border roads.

2704. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(b) and (c). The Border Roads Organisation has constructed border roads along our Northern border. However, no border road has been constructed in Northern Bihar. Nor is any such proposal under consideration.

(a) the total Kms. of border roads constructed by Border Roads Organisation during 1984-85 and 1985-86, with details thereof;

[Translation]

(b) whether there is no border road on the Northern border of the country particularly in Bihar State; and

Alleged irregularities in construction of a multi-storeyed building for Military Engineering Service

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal for construction of a border road in that area ?

2705. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) 303 Kms. of border roads were constructed by the Border Roads Organisation

(a) whether Government are aware of the alleged irregularities in the construction work of a multi-storeyed building for Military Engineering Service as reported in the Nev Bharat Times dated 15th December, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the facts revealed as a result thereof; and

(d) the action taken so far against the persons found responsible therefor.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Government are aware of the news item published in the Nav Bharat Times dated 15-12-1986 and the matter has been looked into. Since no irregularity has been found, further investigations have not been ordered.

Reduction in support price of cotton

2706. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether support price of cotton is being reduced this year as compared to that of the previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it will have an adverse effect on farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Cotton production in Gujarat

2707. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is one of the major cotton producing States in the country;

(b) the approximate quantity and quality of cotton produced in Gujarat during last three years;

(c) the quantity of cotton exported from Gujarat for the last three years, year-wise;

(d) what criteria is adopted for purchase of cotton from cotton growing States for export purposes;

(e) whether it is a fact that a huge stock of cotton has been accumulated; and

(f) what steps are being taken to boost the export of cotton during the year 1987-88 ?

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

(b) The production of cotton in Gujarat State was 21.10 lakh bales during 1984-85 and 21.00 lakh bales during 1985-86 and 14 lakh bales during 1986-87. Gujarat produces generally Kalagin and Wagad in short staple group, G-12 and Digvijay in medium staple group and S-4 and S-6 in superior long staple group of cotton.

(c) A quantity of 22,000 bales in 1983-84, 25,611 bales in 1984-85 and 56,936 bales in 1985-86 was exported from Gujarat.

(d) Cotton is exported by various agencies: Government release export quota in favour of these agencies. The cotton exported is mostly of long and superior long staple variety and only surplus cotton is offered for export.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Government have already announced a long-term policy of export of cotton under which 5 lakh bales of long and superior long staple cotton and 50,000 bales each of Digvijay variety and Bengal Deshi variety will be exported per year on a continuous basis for a period of three years, beginning from the current cotton season. The exporting agencies study the export markets. Delegations are also sent to foreign countries. Minimum Export Prices are fixed and are reviewed from time to time with a view to realising better returns from exports.

Export of cotton yarn

2708. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY :
SHRI ABDUL HANNAN
ANSARI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to export cotton yarn;

(b) the rationale behind this decision;

(c) whether the loom industry has been adversely affected due to export of yarn resulting in increase in yarn prices; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interests of weavers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Government have been permitting export of cotton yarn within a limited annual ceiling over the years. The Government had announced a three year yarn export policy with higher ceilings from 1986. This has been done to increase the cotton consumption, improve utilisation of spindle capacity and earn foreign exchange.

(c) No, Sir The quantum of yarn exports permitted is only a small percentage of the total production.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Procedure for supply of arms and ammunition to dealers

2709. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure for supply of arms and ammunition to the dealers in the States;

(b) whether Government have brought some changes in regard to supply of arms and ammunition to the dealers;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(v) whether new procedure provides for the safety of the arms and ammunition and for prevention from pilferage; 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) and (b). The basic procedural formalities are laid down in the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules 1962. Other formalities are laid down by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations within the Central frame work of the Arms Act and the Arms Rules, in exercise of the powers delegated to them in this behalf. Arms dealers procure their requirements of arms and ammunition from manufacturers including ordnance factories and other dealers licensed within the country. No amendment to the Arms Act or Arms Rules was made recently as the existing rules are considered adequate.

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

Under-invoicing by multi-national companies

2710. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of imports made by multi-national cigarette companies during the last one year and the items exported by them;

(b) whether Government are aware of a large number of cases involving under-invoicing and over-invoicing resorted to by these companies; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct enquiry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) import and Export statistics are not maintained company-wise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Backlog of reserved posts for SCs/ STs
In Home Ministry**

2711. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is heavy backlog of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof, classwise; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up this backlog ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The category wise break up of backlog of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Ministry of Home Affairs Secretariat is as under :

	Backlog of reserved posts	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Group 'A'	Nil	Nil
Group 'B'	12	22
Group 'C'	28	35
Group 'D'	Nil	Nil

The total strength of Group 'B' and 'C' employees in Ministry of Home Affairs in which categories this backlog exists, is approximately 1200 whereas the total backlog under SC and ST in these two categories is 97. This backlog is due to non-availability of SC/ST candidates during a particular recruitment year. In respect of posts filled by direct recruitment, the due representation of SCs and STs in services and posts is ensured by the Department of Personnel and Training who follow the prescribed procedures in the filling up of such posts. In the case of these specific backlogs, it has been ascertained that the extant instructions have been followed. For the post which are filled by promotion against the seniority quota by Ministry of Home Affairs rosters are being maintained and the procedure prescribed for ensuring that the vacancies reserved for SC/ST are duly filled in is being followed by this Ministry. In cases suitable SCs/STs candidates are not

available against the reserved vacancies, such vacancies are de-reserved and carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years and the latest carried forward vacancies are utilised first and current vacancies are carried forward, if necessary, to prevent lapse of vacancies. Further, provision also exists for exchanging vacancies reserved for SCs for the STs and vice versa in the third year of carry-forward.

Implementation of Mizoram Accord

2712. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the various provisions of the Mizoram Accord which have not so far been implemented;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time expected to be taken for full implementation of the Accord ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). In so far as Central Government is concerned, action as required to implement the provisions of the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram has already been taken. MNF personnel came overground and deposited arms and ammunition according to a time-bound programme thus restoring normalcy in Mizoram. Steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of MNF personnel have been taken. Legislative measures envisaged in the Memorandum have already been taken by the Central Government. Elections were held to the 40-member State Legislative Assembly and the elected Government has assumed office. The State of Mizoram has come into being with effect from 20th February, 1987.

Staff problem of Paris Office of ITDC

2713. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 19 February, 1987 regarding

staff problems of ITDC in its Paris office, which is adversely affecting the French tourist traffic; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation there ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). ITDC has no office in Paris. However, there is a Government of India Tourist Office in Paris. In pursuance of a decision services of four local based employees working in the tourist Office, Paris were terminated. These local-based employees in the Tourist Office had demanded wage parity with Air India involving huge arrears and had gone in for litigation in a local Labour Court. Effort are being made to get secretarial assistance through local Indian Mission or Air India in collaboration with whom the tourist offices abroad are functioning under the "Operation scheme". Tourist traffic to India has not been affected.

Family pension to families of freedom fighters

2714. **SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the death of the freedom fighter, family pension is also given;

(b) if so, the number of families of freedom fighters who are getting family pension;

(c) the amount of yearly pension;

(d) whether Government are aware that it takes a lot of time to get the family pension to the wife of the freedom fighter; and

(e) the action taken to streamline the procedure in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. On death of a freedom fighter, Pension sanctioned to late freedom fighter is transferred to his eligible dependents.

(b) and (c). No separate record is being maintained regarding number of families of freedom fighters getting dependent pension and the yearly Expenditure incurred thereon.

(d) and (e). In order to speed up the process of transfer of pension to the widows of freedom fighters, Government have authorised Accountants General in States to issue Pension Payment Orders in favour of the widows or any other eligible dependents on the basis of verification of the claims of the dependents by the concerned District Magistrate.

Phasing out of Handloom rebate scheme.

2715. **SHRIMATI GEETA**

MUKHERJEE :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for gradually phasing out of the handloom rebate scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Sub-Group on Handlooms of the main Working Group on Textiles set up for working out the projections for the 7th plan of the textile industry had recommended that rebate must be phased out over a period of time and the money so saved may be used for developmental schemes which are much more beneficial to the handloom sector. However, suitable and viable alternate schemes will have to be worked out before the rebate scheme can be phased out.

Export of silk

2716. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where silk is mainly produced for export purposes;

(b) the places where new sericulture development schemes are being launched both in private and public sectors; and

(c) names of the countries to which silk is exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Mulberry silk goods account for approximately 93 per cent of the total silk exports from India, the remaining 7 per cent relate to tasar and silk blend goods.

Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the major mulberry silk producing States and Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, the major tasar silk producing states in the country.

(b) Central Silk Board is assisting the State Governments of Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal in implementation of new sericulture development schemes, which benefit individuals engaged in the sericulture industry.

(c) A statements is given below.

Statement

Names of the Countries to which silk is exported

1. U A E.
2. Singapore
3. Saudi Arabia
4. Malaysia
5. South Oman
6. South Korea
7. Somalia
8. Hong Kong
9. Kuwait
10. Mauritius
11. Fiji Island
12. Bahrain
13. Doha Qatar
14. Yemen (Y. A. R.)
15. U. S. A.

16. West Germany
17. United Kingdom
18. Canada
19. Italy
20. France
21. Switzerland
22. Australia
23. Japan
24. Netherlands
25. Belgium
26. Sweden
27. Austria
28. Denmark
29. Spain
30. Finland
31. Norway
32. New Zealand
33. East Germany

New CCS rates for Export items

2717. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :
SHRI PRATAP RAO
B. BHOSALE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new rates of cash compensatory support (CCS) for a number of export items have been announced;

(b) if so, the details of the new rates applicable on each item of export;

(c) whether export of live plants has been covered under these new rates;

(d) if so, the details of new rates for each category of live plants; and

(e) when these new rates came into effect and how long these will continue ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a), (b) and (c). Under the new Scheme of Cash Compensatory Support introduced from 1st July, 1986, rates of CCS on various export products have been announced for the period from 1st July, 1986 to 31st March, 1989. Upto 10th March, 1987,

236 items have been granted CCS under the new scheme in 8 product groups namely, Engineering goods, Chemicals and Allied Products, plastic goods, Agricultural products and processed foods items, Leather goods, Sports goods, Textiles, Handicrafts and Carpets. Generally seven levels of CCS rates viz. 5 per cent, 8 per cent, 10 per cent, 12 per cent, 15 per cent, 18 per cent and 20 per cent have been prescribed for various export items. However in the case of five items rates of 7 per cent and 22 per cent have been prescribed. The CCS rates in respect of Cotton Textile items will be valid upto 31st December, 1988.

(c) and (d). Exports of live plants by air have been granted CCS at the rate of 22 per cent under the new Scheme, effective from 13th February, 1987 and valid upto 31st March, 1989.

Development of Coffee Industry

2718. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to develop the Coffee industry;

(b) the increase in production, State-wise during last three years;

(c) the names of States where Coffee plantation has been introduced and the prospects thereof;

(d) the names of the countries where coffee is in demand and what is the annual requirement of the foreign countries; and

(e) whether there is any increase or decrease in export of coffee and the steps being taken to increase its export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Coffee Board has been implementing a number of schemes like research programmes, extension and advisory services, coffee demonstration farms, training programme, production and supply of quality seeds and loan and subsidy assistance for the development of coffee industry. Production of coffee in the main coffee growing states during the

last three years was as under :

State	(in tonnes)		
	1983-84	1984-85*	1985-86*
Karnataka	79335	142185	83870
Kerala	9555	35565	23640
Tamil Nadu	15515	17090	13745

*Provisional

Besides traditional areas, coffee cultivation has also been introduced in the Andhra Pradesh, North Eastern Region, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh etc. Uptill 84-85 the area brought under coffee cultivation was 14246 hectares. There are prospects of bringing more areas under coffee cultivation.

(d) and (e). The principal coffee consuming countries, whose annual consumption of coffee is more than 60,000 tonnes are U.S.A., France, Italy, Japan etc.

Exports of coffee from India have increased from Rs. 175.05 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 274.98 crores in 1985-86 and are expected to exceed Rs. 330 00 crores this year. To increase exports of coffee, International Coffee Organisation has been requested for higher allocation of quota. As an export incentive cash compensatory support is also provided on exports of value added coffee. Coffee Board has also been participating in various international fairs as a measure to increase export of coffee.

Decline in export of cardamom

2719. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in exports of cardamom to West Asian markets in the wake of the fall in oil prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the United Planters Association of Southern India has demanded immediate remedial steps to revive exports, like enhanced cash support, air freight subsidy and adequate and timely export finance; and

(d) the action being taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The decline in exports of cardamom to West Asian markets is partly due to stiff competition from Guatemala, carryover stocks in the Middle East and partly due to fall in oil prices resulting in lesser demand.

(c) and (d). Requests for remedial measures have been received from various quarters. Government has already granted export incentives in the shape of CCS at the rate of 10 per cent. Air freight subsidy at the rate of Rs. 7/- per kg. on exports by air to the Middle East in the months of January and February, 1987 was also granted to sell our stocks in Middle East before the arrival of Guatemalan cardamom. Besides this, various export promotion measures like sending of sales-cum-study delegations, participation in fairs abroad etc. are also being undertaken.

Sri Lankan refugees

2720. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees who came from Sri Lanka in Tamil Nadu as on 31st December, 1986;

(b) the arrangements made for their rehabilitation; and

(c) the total amount spent by the Tamil Nadu Government and the Union Government to provide relief to them separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As per reports received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, 1,28,528 refugees have come from Sri Lanka upto 31st December, 1986.

(b) No rehabilitation assistance is being provided to these refugees as they are expected to return to Sri Lanka as soon as conditions become normal in that country.

(c) The entire expenditure incurred on providing relief assistance to the refugees is being paid by the Government of India to the Government of Tamil Nadu as grants-in-aid. Upto the end of December, 1986 an expenditure of Rs. 12.70 crores is reported to have been incurred by the Government of Tamil Nadu on providing relief assistance to the Sri Lankan refugees and on construction/renovation of camps. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 10.05 crores has already been reimbursed by the Government of India to the State Government.

Meetings of Standing/Steering Committee of NIC

2721. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of the Standing Committee/Steering Committee, which was set up by the national Integration Council (NIC) in April 1985, held so far; and

(b) the subjects discussed in such meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Standing Committee set up on April 7, 1986, by the reconstituted NIC (February, 1986), has met once so far. The meeting was held on 28.8.86, to review the welfare measures for the minorities in pursuance of 15 Point directives of the late Prime Minister.

Vacancies in Delhi Police

2722. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of vacancies in Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies in each category in Delhi Police as on 1 January, 1987;

(c) the reasons for not filling a large number of posts; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the vacant posts in Delhi Police ?

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) to (d). The requisite information is contained in the statement given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Rank	No. of vacancies as on 1.1.87
1.	Dy. Commissioner of Police	3
2.	Asstt. Commissioner of Police	19
3.	Inspector	36
4.	Sub-Inspector	448
5.	Asstt. Sub-Inspector	558
6.	Head Constable	1055
7.	Constable	932

Out of the above vacancies, the following have since been filled up :

Asstt. Commissioner of Police...	17
Asstt. Sub-Inspector	102
Head Constable	29
Constable	710

The delay occurs in following the prescribed procedure for promotion, recruitment, character verification and in filling up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Steps have been taken to expedite the filling up of the remaining vacancies.

Fall in cashewnuts export to US

2723. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of cashewnuts has decreased recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that the US Government have recently increased the import duty by 200 per cent;

(c) whether this has led to the decreased of export of cashewnuts; and

(d) whether Government have protested to the US Government against increased in the import duty ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports of Cashew Kernels has shown steady performance in recent years as follows :

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	30,195	132.28
1983-84	36,196	148.28
1984-85	32,407	180.37
1985-86	37,333	217.00
1986-87*	31,100	247.00

(April-Dec.)

*(Provisional)

(b) No, Sir.

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

Suggestions of International Chamber of Commerce

2724. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main proposals mooted at the 29th Congress of International Chamber of Commerce held in New Delhi recently regarding promotion of fair trade between developed and developing countries;

(b) the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) the proposals mooted by Government of India thereat and reaction of the Congress thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c).

The 29th Congress of International Chamber of Commerce held in New Delhi between 8th and 13th February, 1987, had before it "The Dynamics for Global Progress" as its main theme and discussed various issues of economic policies, trade and development. At the end of its deliberations, certain conclusions reached pertain to (i) International Trade, (ii) International Monetary System, (iii) International Debt Problem, (iv) International Investment, (v) Privatisation, (vi) Environmental Protection and (vii) Telecommunications and Computerisation.

International Chamber of Commerce is a non-Governmental organisation represented mostly by various business organisations all over the world.

Adequate briefing was given to our trade and industry representatives, who attended the Congress on various matters that came up for discussion in the Congress.

[Translation]

Decrease in handlooms in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh

2725. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of handlooms is decreasing in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Azamgarh district :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to make handloom industry viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, there is no information about the handlooms decreasing in the State, particularly, in Azamgarh district.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India have been implementing a number of handloom developmental schemes since 1976 with a view to strengthening the organisational infra-

structure and improving the viability of the industry. Some of these schemes are as follows :

- (i) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to entroll themselves as members of cooperative societies;
- (ii) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers primary cooperative societies, apex societies and State handloom development corporations;
- (iii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (iv) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers primary societies;
- (v) Financial assistance to State handloom development corporations and handloom cooperative societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- (vi) Special rebate at the rate of 20 per cent on sale of handloom products;
- (vii) Janata cloth scheme;
- (viii) Thrift Fund Scheme; and
- (ix) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

[English]

Passport applications pending in RPO, Ahmedabad

2726. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passports issued against the total number of applications received in the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad, during the year ending 31 December, 1986; and

(b) the number of applications for issue of passports at Ahmedabad Regional Passport Office pending as on 31 December, 1986 for one month, two months, three months and more than six months separately ?

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

<i>Applications for fresh passports received during 1986</i>	<i>Fresh passports issued during 1986*</i>
86,277	87,292

*also includes pending cases from the previous year.

(b) As on 31st December, 1986 number of applications for issue of passports pending for different periods was as follows :

One month :	6,219
Two months :	3,795
Three months :	1,711
more than six months :	635

Import of patrol vessels for protection
of oil installations

2728. SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to import sophisticated patrol vessels for protection of oil installations, including the Bombay High and for guarding the exclusive economic zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to build such vessels indigenously; and

(d) if so, details thereof and to what extent the imported patrol vessels would be brought in use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RE-
SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN
SINGH) : (a) to (d). Government have,
under consideration, a proposal for the
import as well as indigenous construction
of Off Shore Patrol Vessels. The offers
received are under examination by the
Government.

Insanitary conditions in Tihar Jail

2729. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the reports about acute insanitary conditions
in Tihar Jail, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps being taken
in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The
report alleging acute insanitary condition
inside the jail is not correct. However, there
are some sanitary problems due to excessive
over-crowding of the Jail.

(b) Steps to increase water supply have
already been taken. According to Delhi
Administration, they have proposals for
construction of new jails at Jail Farm and
at Mandoli, and also to increase the number
of toilets and bath rooms.

[Translation]

Indoor Stadium under Cantonment
Board in Ranikhet, Uttar Pradesh

2730. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will
the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received
any request from local public representatives
to build an Indoor Stadium under the
Cantonment Board in Ranikhet, (Uttar
Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken
in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RE-
SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN
SINGH) : (a) and (b). Requests have been
received from the Hon'ble Member for
transfer of NCC ground to the Cantonment
Board, Ranikhet and to develop it as an
Indoor Stadium. This ground (4.497 acres)
is already under the management of the

Cantonment Board. A proposal to develop it as a playground at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is under consideration. However, construction of an Indoor Stadium can only be considered by the Cantonment Board keeping in view other priorities and the availability of funds.

[English]

Timber and lime-stone smuggling to Bangladesh

2731. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether timber, lime-stone and coal are being smuggled out to Bangladesh from Meghalaya by unscrupulous traders;

(b) if so, the estimated value of the smuggling per day and other details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to identify the persons involved and to check smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh border?

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 are not aware of large scale smuggling of timber, limestone and coal to Bangladesh through Meghalaya border. The value of coal and timber seized by the BSF on Meghalaya-Bangladesh border was Rs. 2,82,495/- during the year 1985 and Rs. 25,773/- during the year 1986. The BSF are making all-out efforts to seize

any goods attempted to be smuggled to Bangladesh.

(c) The Border Security Force are keeping constant vigil on Indo-Bangladesh border. Steps have also been taken to increase the strength of BSF on Indo-Bangladesh border.

Sports facilities for tourists

2732. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide sports facilities for tourists specially international tourists;

(b) the names of the tourist places selected for the purpose; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (c). For promotion of tourism both domestic and international this Ministry is developing facilities for adventure sports and other leisure time activities like mountaineering, trekking, water sports, winter sports, hang gliding, fishing etc. Such a development is based on projects/schemes received from the State Governments to whom financial assistance is given. A statement giving details of the projects approved so far and the funds sanctioned for development of adventure sports facilities is given below. In the Central Sector, the Central Ministry of Tourism, however, for winter sports has set up an institute and a project in Gulmarg in Jammu and Kashmir and plans to set up a National Institute of Water Sports during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Statement

Details of the projects approved and funds sanctioned for development of adventure sports in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2732 for 13.3.1987

Name of the State	Description of the Project	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Himachal Pradesh	(i) Trekking Equipment	10.15
	(ii) Trekkers Huts at Saraban	18.00

1	2	3
2. Uttar Pradesh	(i) Trekking equipment	6.26
	(ii) Boats for Gomati River, Lucknow	3.10
	(iii) Construction of Cottages and a restaurant for winter sports project at Auli	20.90
3. West Bengal	(i) Trekking equipment for Darjeeling	1.51
	(ii) Boats for Mirik Lake (Darjeeling) and Rabindra Sarover, Calcutta	1.71
4. Orissa	Boats for Chilka Lake	5.94
5. Rajasthan	(i) Boats for Ramgarh Lake, Jaipur	2.08
	(ii) Camel Safari at Thar Desert	7.20
	(iii) Boats for Fatohsagar Lake	3.94
6. Haryana	Boats for Badkhal Lake	7.46
7. Kerala	(i) Water Sports at Kovalam	17.31
	(ii) Trekking equipment	3.24
8. Madhya Pradesh	Water Sports at Bhopal Lake	7.71
9. Meghalaya	Water Sports equipment at Umiam Lake	28.99
10. Tamil Nadu	(i) Development of Water Sports at Muthukadu	6.39
	(ii) Provisions of boating facilities at Puticat lake	2.85
	(iii) Provision of boats for Ooty Lake, Udthagamandalam	4.14
	(iv) Trekking equipment	4.66
11. Manipur	Provision of water sports facilities at Lok Tak Lake	4.72
12. Sikkim	(i) Trekkers' Huts	15.86
	(ii) Trekking equipment	3.88
13. Andaman & Nicobar	Purchase of boats	9.00

Freedom fighters pension to ex-INA personnel

2733. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-INA personnel who applied for freedom fighters pension, State-wise;

(b) the number of applicants sanctioned pension; and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning pension to the remaining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Freedom Fighters Division of Ministry of Home Affairs received 34,665 in-time applications from Ex-INA personnel. Out of this 18,814 persons have so far been sanctioned pension. State-wise figures of applications from Ex-INA personnel are not being maintained.

(c) Cases which did not satisfy the provisions of the scheme could not be sanctioned. Government have constituted a Committee and taken steps to ensure that applicant eligible under the Scheme get their pension.

[Translation]

Imposition of ban on bringing arms and ammunition from foreign countries

2734. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAVA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed ban on bringing of arms and ammunition purchased from foreign countries; and

(b) whether it is applicable to Members of Parliament also and 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. On receipt of reports from some Indian Missions abroad about an unprecedented spurt in the import of firearms as part of baggage by Indian tourists, which in the prevailing conditions was not considered desirable, a ban on such imports was imposed in public interest with effect from 13.11.86. The said ban is applicable to all, including Members of Parliament,

[English]

Grant of freedom fighters pension by States

2735. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that various State Governments are giving pension to many of the freedom fighters whose cases for the sanction of freedom fighters pension have been rejected by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and also the justification for adopting two sets of criteria for the recognition of freedom fighters by the Central and State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Many State Governments have been operating their own Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme with criteria of eligibility, which are different from those prescribed in the Central Scheme. Pension under State Schemes is paid from the State Revenues. Under the Central Scheme a freedom fighter to be eligible for pension should have undergone at least six months' imprisonment or other prescribed suffering in connection with National Freedom Struggle, whereas, under the State Schemes, pension is sometimes granted for even shorter period of suffering

Steps to check Eve-Teasing in Delhi

2736. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring forward a legislation for curbing eve-teasing in Delhi; 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) The Delhi prohibition of Eve-Teasing Bill, 1984 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd August, 1984 and is pending consideration by the House.

(b) The Bill, apart from defining the offence of eve-teasing, proposes to make the offence cognisable and non-bailable and provides for summary trials

Production of tea

2737. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of tea producing States in the country; :

(b) the approximate quantity of tea produced by each State annually during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the requirement of tea is increasing year after year for indigenous consumption and for export purposes; and

(d) the efforts being made to boost the production of tea and also to increase export by locating more markets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Measures envisaged for increasing tea production include short term measures like optimization of inputs medium term measures like irrigation and drainage, infilling and rejuvenation of tea bushes and long term measures like extension planting and replanting. Measures taken to increase

exports include assistance for brand promotion and warehousing abroad as well as cash compensatory support on value added teas. Tea Board also undertakes promotional campaign through its offices abroad.

Statement

Names of the major tea producing States in the country alongwith estimated production during the past three years are as follows :

States	Production in M. Kgs		
	1983	1984	1985
Assam	321.6	338.5	352.5
West Bengal	139.7	148.3	157.4
Tamil Nadu	67.4	86.1	83.9
Kerala	44.6	58.2	52.4
Others	15.7	12.9	10.8

Export of de-oiled cake

2738. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether de-oiled cake is in great demand in foreign countries particularly in European countries;

(b) the quantity of de-oiled cake exported during 1986-87; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost this industry and * increase export of de-oiled cake?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the demand has been affected as a result of increased domestic production of grains and substitutes in major importing countries of Europe.

(b) India's export of de-oiled cake including de-oiled rice bran during the period April to December, 1986, as per provisional data compiled, is estimated at 9.80 lakh tonnes.

(c) Cash Compensatory Support on export of de oiled cakes including de-oiled rice bran has been granted with a view to increasing exports of these items.

Foreign contributions received by
Indian Organisations

2739. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of countries which have sent funds to Indian Organisations under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act in 1983; and

(b) the country-wise break-up of the amounts received from each individual country ?

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) According to intimation given by recipients, donors from 82 countries have sent funds to Indian organisations under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act in 1983.

(b) Information is given in the statement below.

Statement

Statement showing country-wise amount of foreign contribution received during the year 1983,

Sl. No.	Country	Amount Donated (In Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Algeria	15,08,436
2.	Aden	13,51,060
3.	Argentina	1,18,615
4.	Australia	3,58,96,980
5.	Austria	2,73,86,416
6.	Baharain	6,73,796
7.	Bangladesh	6,36,362
8.	Belgium	3,17,78,528
9.	Brazil	3,03,547
10.	Bolivia	1,03,206
11.	Combodia	6,59,618

1	2	3
12.	Canada	10,72,62,251
13.	Ceylon	1,65,191
14.	Central Africa	18,40,986
15.	Chile	35,45,796
16.	China	9,64,638
17.	Cuba	56,743
18.	Czechoslovakia	19,800
19.	Denmark	2,26,25,510
20.	Dubai	96,04,291
21.	Finland	10,85,398
22.	Fiji	10,589
23.	France	5,92,15,466
24.	Greece	3,98,882
25.	Guinea	30,366
26.	Holland	16,71,05,263
27.	Hongkong	66,02,094
28.	Hungary	1,45,581
29.	Indonesia	52,03,254
30.	Iraq	50,000
31.	Ireland	99,12,350
32.	Italy	20,10,13,459
33.	Jamaica	25,061
34.	Japan	65,67,866
35.	Jordan	14,500
36.	Kuwait	1,84,43,368
37.	Kenya	3,44,310
38.	Korea	20,000
39.	Lebanon	11,202
40.	Luxumburg	2,63,224
41.	Madagascar	28,596
42.	Maritius	2,81,749
43.	Malasia	7,27,794
44.	Muscat	2,58,833
45.	Mexico	1,05,551
46.	Morocoo	2,00,406
47.	Nepal	1,50,694
48.	Newzealand	55,13,435
49.	Nigeria	5,30,753
50.	Norway	1,20,51,921
51.	Pakistan	17,937
52.	Peru	22,222

1	2	3
53.	Philippines	58,81,717
54.	Poland	10,674
55.	Portugal	18,427
56.	Romania	2,40,253
57.	Ruanda Urundi	3,61,074
58.	Saudi Arabia	72,20,604
59.	Singapore	21,46,377
60.	Somalia	2,98,154
61.	South Africa	55,86,434
62.	Spain	2,08,95,495
63.	Sudan	15,450
64.	Sweden	2,79,12,837
65.	Switzerland	18,96,65,105
66.	Thailand	9,19,226
67.	Turkey	8,40,569
68.	Tanzania	2,85,988
69.	Uganda	2,27,078
70.	United Kingdom	20,78,71,441
71.	Uruguay	10,000
72.	U. S. S. R	35,781
73.	USA	46,42,09,833
74.	North Vietnam	7,723
75.	Venezuela	1,99,619
76.	West Indies	13,66,045
77.	Barbados	4,79,288
78.	West Germany	70,64,09,441
79.	East Germany	76,17,222
80.	Yugoslavia	12,31,153
81.	Zambia	5,52,855
82.	U. A. E	96,77,011
83.	S/Donors-Other	23,71,85,354
Total		2,64,22,98,130

Pending cases of freedom fighters
from Bilaspur district. (H. P.)

2740. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cases of freedom fighters for sanction of freedom

fighters pension are pending for disposal in the case of Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely date by which their cases would be decided and the sanction of pension ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). No application from District Bilaspur for F. F. Pension is pending as on date.

Military Stations/Cantonments in
Hamirpur, Una and Hoshiarpur

2741. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any land has been acquired for the setting up of Military Stations/Cantonments in Hamirpur and Una districts in Himachal Pradesh and Hoshiarpur district in Punjab during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the latest progress made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which land would be acquired and the stations set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the proposal to acquire the land is in a preliminary stage and no decision on the extent of land and its location has been taken by the Government as yet, it is not possible to forecast the likely dates when lands will be finally acquired and the Stations set up.

Guidelines for denial of REP Import
licences

2742. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines to deny REP import licences against exports when companies misuse Capital Goods import licence; and

(b) the companies whose REP licences have been stopped due to misuse of capital goods licences ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). A firm guilty of violating Import Control Provisions may be debarred from obtaining one or all category of licences.

There is no guidelines to deny only REP import licences where the companies have been found to misuse C. C. import licence.

Revamping of tea plantations of Darjeeling

2743. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in respect of implementation of Rs. 43 crores revamping scheme for tea plantations in the hill areas of Darjeeling district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till 30th December, 1986, development programmes in respect of 40 gardens involving a bank loan of Rs. 1145.63 lakhs have been sanctioned and disbursements amounting to Rs. 276.03 lakhs have been made by the banks.

Rafting project in Darjeeling

2744. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have moved Union Government to accord their sanction and grant funds for executing the Rafting Project from Singla to river Teesta and Rangneet in the district of Darjeeling with a view to promote tourism in the area; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to accord their sanction for the project and provide funds for its execution ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for development of River Rafting in Teesta and Rangeet rivers in the district of Darjeeling has been received from the Government of West Bengal. With a view to assess the feasibility, a team of experts has explored the area. The report of this team has just been received and is under examination of the Government.

Development of Baruni Ghat at Jajpur

2746. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a Master Plan for assisting the development/improvement of Ghats under the Cultural Tourism and completed the work at Varanasi Ghats;

(b) if so, whether the Baruni Ghat at Jajpur (Orissa) which attracts lakhs of inland tourists from the entire Eastern Region annually is proposed to be developed;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme prepared for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir. The work of improvement/development of Varanasi Ghats is in progress.

(b) to (d). No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

Shelters in Orissa for tourists

2747. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the action being taken/proposed to be taken under the programme "Social Tourism" to construct Yatrikas/Dharamsalas/Panthniwas at the places of tourist

importance as well as places of religious pilgrimage; and

(b) the action taken by Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti to identify/construct such shelters in Orissa with details of achievements and further programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) With a view to provide inexpensive accommodation for budget tourist/pilgrims at various pilgrim centres, the Central Department of Tourism has registered a society, Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for construction of 'Yatrikas' at various pilgrim centres. The Central Department of Tourism gives grant-in-aid to the Samiti to the extent of 90 per cent of the cost of construction and the balance 10 per cent is raised by Samiti through donation. The concerned State Government provides developed piece of land to the Samiti for the purpose.

(b) Construction of a Yatrika in Puri is in progress. Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti is also proposing construction of one 'Yatrika' each at Bhubaneswar, Konark, Kapiles, Tara-Tarni and Khiching. They are negotiating with the State Government to procure suitable land for the purpose.

Financial assistance to Orissa to organise tourist festivals

2748. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of financial assistance given to Orissa during last two years to organise Tourist Festivals;

(b) whether any assistance is given at the time of annual/religious occurrence of Holi Bath at Baruni Ghat (in Jajpur-Cuttack) which has been declared as a Tourist Centre; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2,14,420/- was sanctioned to Government of Orissa for

celebration of Boat Race Festival at Chilka Lake during the year 1984-85. Out of this 90 per cent amount was released in 1984-85 and balance 10 per cent has been released in 1986-87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Department of Tourism has not received any proposal from Government of Orissa for financial assistance for Holi Bath at Baruni Ghat (in Jajpur-Cuttack).

Monuments at Orissa to be floodlit

2749. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of monuments in Orissa which have been assisted/proposed, to be floodlit;

(b) whether Ratnagiri in Cuttack district is yet to be floodlit;

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken; and

(d) places in Orissa where sound and light shows have been arranged/proposed to be arranged?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : The Department of Tourism has assisted Government of Orissa for floodlighting of Khandagiri-Udayagiri Caves.

(b) The Department has not received any proposal from Government of Orissa for floodlighting of Ratnagiri.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) For the present, no such proposal from the Government of Orissa is under consideration.

National Institute of Fashion Technology

2750. **DR. A. K. PATEL :**
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) amount of expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred by Union Government in the National Institute of Fashion Technology;

(b) whether the experts have desired that the Institute be run by the Industry itself, rather than by the Government; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The approved outlay for the National Institute of Fashion Technology for the 7th plan period is Rs. 8.99 crores. The budget estimate for the first year (1986-87) is Rs. 1.45 crores and this amount is expected to be utilised by the end of current financial year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Seminar on jute modernisation scheme

2752. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national seminar on jute modernisation scheme was held in Calcutta recently;

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

(c) the suggestions made for restoring stability in jute industry through modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A Seminar on rehabilitation and modernisation of jute industry was held in Calcutta on 22nd December, 1986 in which representatives of Central and State Governments, Financial Institutions, Jute Industry, Trade Unions, academicians and non-officials connected with jute industry participated. The Seminar discussed wide ranging issues relating to various aspects of development of jute industry. In particular, issues relating to

modernisation of jute industry under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme of Rs. 150 crore and the Schemes relating to the welfare of industrial workers were discussed. After a free and frank exchange of ideas various agencies dealing with jute industry have initiated follow up action on problems discussed in the Seminar.

Plastic ammunition and non lethal ammunition

2753. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in making plastic ammunition and new type of non-lethal ammunition for the police forces;

(b) whether these weapons will be produced indigenously; 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). A decision has been taken to introduce plastic pellets with riot guns and rubber bullets in the police weaponry. The process of production, which is totally indigenous, has already started. The items are to be produced by Border Security Force and the Ministry of Defence.

Import of feature films from SAARC countries

2754. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the import of feature films from one country to another amongst SAARC countries is banned;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the newspaper and printed materials of one country is not available in the other country amongst the SAARC nations;

(c) if so, whether the issue of free flow of information has been taken up at the SAARC meetings; and

(d) if not, whether it is proposed to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :
(a) and (b) Individual practice varies.

(c) No, Sir. This is within the sovereign rights of a country.

(d) Does not arise.

**Legislation to prohibit interference
in functioning of elected
Government**

2755. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recent developments in Punjab, Union Government propose to introduce a bill prohibiting interference of religious priests in the functioning of a democratically elected Government in the interest of secularism and democracy; and

(b) if so, when will such a bill be introduced in the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at the moment.

Karwar Naval Base in Karnataka

2756. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of the Karwar Naval Base for which the foundation stone has been laid recently;

(b) whether this project includes construction of an aerodrome and a Railway line from Karwar to Hubli; and

(c) if so, the cost of the Railway line and the time required to complete this Railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The total financial outlay on the Karwar Naval Base shall be known only after a detailed project report is prepared by consulting engineers. However, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 350 crores to be spent on this project during the period 1985-1995.

(b) and (c). The project includes construction of a Naval Airfield. Construction of railway line is not a part of the project. However, the Railway Board has been asked to evaluate various alternatives to link Karwar by rail

**Compulsory military training in
colleges**

2757. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce compulsory military training for all boys and girls in the colleges so as to prepare a second line of defence in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Directives to textile mills

2760. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given a directive to the three major textile mills of the country to set up new undertakings for the manufacture of textile synthetic woolly or in part;

(b) if so, whether Government have also ordered that the mills concerned should not manufacture any items reserved for the small scale sector and also should not shift any existing capacity elsewhere; and

(c) the other directives issued to these three major textile mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. No such directives has been given by this Ministry.

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

Plan funds for modernisation of textile industry

2761. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the plan allocations and also has raised the funds for the modernisation of textile industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Textiles Modernisation Fund has been created to provide a focal point for modernisation efforts in the industry. Total amount of fund available will be Rs. 750 crores spread over Five years. The Fund scheme became operative with effect from 1.8.1986.

Nodal agency for reviving sick textile mills

2762. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nodal agency for reviving sick textile mills has completed examination of several cases of sick units and recommended a package of measures in different stages of implementation;

(b) if so, the details of the examination made by the nodal agency;

(c) the number of sick units revived and how many will be revived; and

(d) the total number of sick textile units and by what time all sick units of the textile industry will be revived ?

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

(b) The Nodal Agency had, as on 7.1.1987, examined 100 sick textile mills in 11 States. Of these 46 were found to be viable and 41 non-viable. The cases of 13 mills were to be reviewed.

(c) The revival of a sick textile unit depends upon various factors like the pace of implementation of the rehabilitation package, efficient management, enough demand for the product etc. and it is not possible to state with certainty how many units will be ultimately revived

(d) The total number of sick closed cotton textile units as on 31.12.1986 was 75. It may not be possible, for various reasons, to revive all the sick textile units.

Visit of British Minister of State in Foreign Office

2763. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA &
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Foreign Office in Britain visited India in December, 1986;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed with him during his stay in India; and

(c) the outcome of discussions held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :
 (a) Mr. Timothy Renton, UK Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office visited India from 10-11th December, 1986 for discussions with the Minister of State for External Affairs, K. Natwar Singh.

(b) and (c). Based on the decisions taken by the Prime Ministers of India and UK in October, 1985, experts of India and UK have been meeting to arrive at appropriate legal arrangements to deal with anti-Indian terrorist and extremist activity in UK, including an extradition treaty between the two countries

During Mr. Renton's visit, this matter was discussed in detail, as also Indo-UK bilateral relations in general.

Although there has been a narrowing of differences between the two governments, we have not yet been able to reach agreement on appropriate legal arrangements to deal with the terrorists and extremists in the UK.

Haj pilgrims from Karnataka

2764. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present quota for Haj Pilgrims from Karnataka;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the quota for Karnataka keeping in view great demand; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The present quota for Haj pilgrims from Karnataka is 227 seats by sea (11 by First Class and 216 by Bunk Class) and 915 seats by air.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to enhance the quota for Karnataka during Haj 1987 as the demand from other States also exceeds the number of available seats.

Treaty with Pakistan to safeguard nuclear installations

2765. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any treaty between India and Pakistan has been entered into to safeguard each other's nuclear installations; and

(b) if so, when was the treaty finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Tourist Complex at Hampi

2766. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have taken up the construction of Tourist Complex at Hampi, Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far; and

(c) when the complex is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Ministry of Tourism have taken up the construction of a Tourist Complex at Hampi for, which an amount of Rs. 15.58 lakhs has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs released so far. The Complex is expected to be completed by the end of 1988-89.

External Affairs Minister's visit abroad during January, 1987

2767. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited a number of countries during January, 1987;

(b) if so, the names of countries visited by him;

(c) the topics discussed with leaders there and outcome thereof; and

(d) to what extent his visit will give boost to the relationship with those countries ?

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

(b) Bangladesh (January 6 to 8, 1987)

Vietnam (January 9 to 12, 1987)

Nepal (January 15 to 18, 1987)

(c) and (d). During his visit to Bangladesh, EAM met President Ershad as well as Foreign Minister and other Ministers. Both sides undertook a general review of our bilateral relations and agreed to cooperate and further strengthen and diversify our bilateral ties. It was also decided that the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission will meet in the first half of 1987 at a mutually convenient date and that talks will be held early for the renewal of the Inland water transit protocol. It was also agreed that all efforts would be made to introduce direct dialling telecommunication links between India and Bangladesh as early as possible.

During EAM's visit to Vietnam bilateral, political, and economic matters as also regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed which led to a better mutual understanding and to strengthening of economic relations between the two countries. Two agreements on cooperation in the field of oil and gas and on utilisation of a Rs. 15 crore Government of India credit were signed.

The visit of EAM to Nepal was in connection with the inauguration of the SAARC Secretariat. Apart from informal consultations on SAARC matters with counter parts from other SAARC countries, he held discussions on bilateral matters with the Nepalese Foreign Minister. These discussions were marked by the frankness and cordiality which characterizes Indo-Nepal relations and contributed significantly to increasing mutual understanding between the two countries.

Simplification of advance licensing scheme

2768. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the advance licensing scheme has been simplified to facilitate exports in various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent advance licensing scheme liberalisation has helped the exporters; and

(d) the type of industries to be covered under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details were notified vide Public Notice No. 156-ITC(PN)/85-88 dated 19th February, 1987 the copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The liberalisation has been made both in the operation of the scheme and its scope. It is too early to assess the impact of the liberalisation.

(d) The liberalisation under this scheme covers all industries.

Difficulties faced by handloom weavers

2769. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Handloom Sector at a meeting of the All India Handloom and Handicrafts Board held in January '87 highlighted the difficulties face by weavers in getting yarn and other inputs at reasonable prices;

(b) if so, whether other topic also were discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard and to what extent the difficulties of the weavers have been solved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. In the meeting of the All India Handlooms and Handicrafts Board held on 21st January, 1987, the difficulties faced by weavers in getting yarn and other inputs at reasonable prices were discussed.

(b) Other topics were also discussed in the meeting.

(c) The Government of India has set up the National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. in February, 1983, which supplies yarn and other inputs at reasonable prices to weavers through State level handloom agencies. In the year 1984-85, 2.64 lakh kg. of yarn valued at Rs. 92.44 lakhs was supplied to various State handloom agencies. In 1985-86, a total of 20.87 lakh kg. yarn valued at Rs. 629.75 lakhs was supplied by the National Handloom Development Corporation. In addition, 0.48 lakh kg. of dyes and chemicals valued at Rs. 58.20 lakhs were also supplied in 1985-86. Various State handloom agencies also supply yarn and other inputs to the weavers in their States. The Government of India is implementing a plan scheme for financing the setting up of cooperative spinning mills in different States to supply hank yarn to weavers.

Demand recession in textile industry

2770. SHRIMATI VASAVA-
RAJFSHWARI :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand recession coupled with large-scale smuggling of cheap fabrics from neighbouring countries has crippled the Indian textile industry;

(b) if so, whether the demand for cloth is growing extremely slowly in the country;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help textile units; and

(d) to what extent the measures introduced by Government have helped the textile units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Working of STC

2771. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported criticism about the working of the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if not the steps proposed to be taken to tone up its working and improve performance ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The working and performance of STC is periodically reviewed and monitored by the Ministry of Commerce and suitable remedial measures, where necessary, are suggested to the Corporation to improve its operational efficiency.

It is expected that STC's exports in 1986-87 would reach a level of Rs. 488 crores as against Rs. 378 crores in 1985-86, showing a growth of nearly 30 per cent.

[English]

Refugees in India

2772 SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of refugees separately from Pakistan, Pak-occupied Kashmir, Tibet, Burma, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka who have entered India, till-date;

(b) the number of them, settled in different States and Union Territories and

how many of them (separately) are still to be settled; and

(c) the estimated number which is under consideration for repatriation back to their original country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As per the latest information, approximately 47,93,000 refugees from former West Pakistan (including Pak-nationals who crossed over to India in the wake of Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971), 52,31,000 from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), 1,53,700 from Pak-Occupied Kashmir (including the persons displaced due to Indo-Pak Conflict belonging to Chhamb Niabat in Jammu & Kashmir), 80,000 from Tibet and 1,28,600 from Sri Lanka, came to India.

Besides the above, nearly 54,000 tribale (Chakma) refugees also crossed over to India from Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh.

The above figures do not include repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka as well as migrants from Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh.

(b) All the eligible families of refugees from former East and West Pakistan as well as Pak-occupied Kashmir have been settled except those in Karmi shibirs and P. L. Homes (numbering around 2222).

Approximately 62,500 Tibetan Refugees have already been settled and 17,500 remain to be settled.

(c) All the Sri Lanka refugees are expected to go back as soon as conditions of peace normalcy and tranquility is created in that country for their safe return.

Chakmas from Bangladesh who crossed over to India from Chittagong Hill Tracts are not to be settled in India but are to be sent back to Bangladesh. About 6967 Chakmas, who came from Chittagong Hill Tract (Bangladesh) to Mizoram have been sent back. The remaining number (nearly 47,000) who are in Tripura are expected to be sent back soon, as soon as atmosphere

conducive to their return etc. is created in Bangladesh.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

2773. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) was set up;

(b) its set up, functions and activities; and

(c) how the financial requirements of the Council are met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The ICCR was set up in 1950.

(b) The administrative set up of the Council currently consists of (i) a General Assembly; (ii) a Governing Body; (iii) a Finance Committee; and (iv) a Standing Committee appointed by the Vice President of India who is also President, ICCR.

The Council participates in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes relating to India's External Cultural Relations. It aims at fostering and strengthening cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries.

The Council also acts as the Secretariat for the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture as well as for the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. The Council maintains Indian Cultural Centres in Fiji, Guyana, Surinam and FRG besides deputing Professors of Indology & Indian languages etc. to foreign universities.

The Council is also entrusted with the welfare of the foreign students studying in India.

The Council undertakes publications of journals and books in Hindi, English and other foreign languages.

(c) The Council is funded by a grant-in-aid from the Ministry of External Affairs, which is supplemented by grants from other departments for agency work undertaken on their behalf.

Export to EEC

2774. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Community (EEC) have assured of larger entry of imports from India;

(b) if so, the details of such items; and

(c) whether these will also cover food items such as fish, meat, fruit, vegetables and animal feeds ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) At the last meeting of the Indo-LEC Joint Commission held in Brussels in January, 1987, that Commission of the EEC recognised India's concern at the large trade deficit that India suffered vis a-vis the Community countries, and agreed to consider improving the access of Indian exports to the Community markets, mainly under the Scheme for Generalised Preferences offered by EEC.

(b) and (c). The items for which better access was sought included leather goods, hand-knotted carpets, tobacco, marine products and some agricultural items such as vegetables, fruits and animal feeds.

Earnings from cashew exports

2775. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether earnings from exports of cashews are increasing;

(b) whether this has brought any increase in payments to farm labour and producers; and

(c) whether R & D effort on cashew productivity is lagging behind leading to continued imports of cashew and re-exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports of cashew kernels are showing steady performance as follows :

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)
1982-83	30,195	132.28
1983-84	36,196	148.28
1984-85	32,407	180.37
1985-86	37,333	217.00
1986-87*	31,100	247.00

(April-Dec.)

*(Provisional)

(b) Over the years the income of cashew growers and wages of farm labour has been increasing.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is engaged in research on development of new high yielding varieties of cashew-nut at their Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargode. A Research Centre for Cashew has also been established at Puttur. Under the All India Coordinated Cashew Improvement Projects 7 centres located in the universities are also engaged in research on cashew. In addition 5 research centres have been set up under the multi state cashew project.

Increase in wages to coffee planters consequent on raising MRP

2776. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have raised the Minimum Release Price (MRP) of coffee;

(b) if so, whether this will result in better wages and amenities for coffee planters and workers in the country; and

(c) whether MRP has been enhanced frequently and if so, the details thereof for Sixth Five Year Plan period indicating corresponding increase in wages for labour ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b).

Minimum Release Price (MRP) was last revised upwards to Rs. 7.95 per point with effect from 24.12.1986. This ensures better minimum realisation to coffee growers. However, direct benefit to workers depends on wage settlement between the 'Planters' and the 'Workers' associations from time to time.

(c) M.R.P. was raised to Rs. 4.45 per point on 25.9.1980 to Rs. 5.50 per point on 1.3.1983 and to Rs. 6.54 per point on 7.12.1983 during the VI Plan Period.

The average wage rates have been as given below :

(In Rs. per day per adult)

Period	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Kerala
Jan.'81	7.25	10.50	10.61
Dec.'83	8.50	13.08	12.73
Jap.'84	8.50	14.70	13.29

[Translation]

Export of food stuffs and meat to Saudi Arabia

2778. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of foodstuffs to Saudi Arabia is being resumed;

(b) if so, the names of the foodstuffs which Saudi Arabia proposes to import;

(c) whether Saudi Arabia has asked for the import of fish and meat from India;

(d) if so, the names of the cattle whose meat is in demand in the foreign countries; and

(e) the measures being taken for the development and protection of the said cattle ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b).

Saudi Arabia is presently importing a number of foodstuffs from India. These include rice, canned and bottle fruits, pickles, chutneys, biscuits, papads, fresh fruits & vegetables, onions and spices.

(c) Saudi Arabia has banned the import of buffalo meat and marine products from India.

(d) and (e). India exports buffalo meat mainly to Malasia, UAE and other Gulf Countries. Several measures are being taken by the Central and State Governments to develop the existing buffalo stock in the country including providing healthy coverage and improvement of buffalo breeds.

Central police assistance during Bihar Government employees, strike

2779. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government had sought the assistance of military and para-military forces at the time of the recent strike by Government employees in the State; and

(b) if so, what was the force made available to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The State Government had requested for Military assistance for maintenance of Water Supply at Ranchi. However, since later the Government employees' strike was completely called off, as such, the services of Military/para-military personnel were not needed.

[English]

Tourist offices abroad

2780. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist offices opened in foreign countries and the names of those countries;

(b) the details of publicity being made by those offices; and

(c) the measures being taken to attract foreign tourists towards India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). The information is given in the statements I and II below.

Statement-I

Department of Tourism has the following offices in the countries shown below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of offices	Places
1.	USA	3	New York, Los Angeles, • Chicago
2.	Canada	1	Toronto
3.	U K.	1	London
4.	Switzerland	1	Geneva
5.	France	1	Paris
6.	Belgium	1	Brussels
7.	Germany	1	Frankfurt
8.	Sweden	1	Stockholm
9.	Austria	1	Vienna
10.	Italy	1	Milan
11.	Australia	1	Sydney
12.	Singapore	1	Singapore
13.	Malayasia	1	Kaula Lumpur
14.	Japan	1	Tokyo
15.	Thailand	1	Bangkok
16.	UAE	2	Dubai and Kuwait
17.	Nepal	1	Kathmandu
		20	

Statement-II

The publicity promotion and marketing overseas is being undertaken by the 20 overseas offices detailed in Statement—1. The budget allocation for overseas publicity, promotion and marketing for the year 1985-86

was stepped up to Rs. 458.51 lakhs as against Rs. 241.12 lakhs during the year 1984-85. The allocation for the year 1986-87 has further been enhanced to Rs. 809.44 lakhs. The increased budget allocations resulted in major promotional and advertising

campaigns being launched by overseas offices.

Details of publicity being made by the overseas offices and important measures adopted to attract foreign tourists towards India are as under :

- (i) Due to the proximity of India to UK, India is being promoted as a Holiday Destination both in the print media as well as on the T. V.
- (ii) In Western Europe and UK, promotional efforts were directed towards promoting off season traffic by launching a programme titled "Affordable India". Under this scheme special discounts ranging from 25 to 30 per cent were made available on deluxe hotel tariffs and transport during April-June and September, 1986;
- (iii) to capture stop-over traffic from Australia a promotional programme titled 'India on the House' was implemented. Under this scheme all persons travelling on Air India beyond the Indian continent in any direction were entitled "To overnight accommodation at one of the deluxe hotels of their choice in any of the four cities, namely, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras";
- (iv) a massive advertising campaign titled "Have the Festival of Your Life - In India It's Wonderful" was launched in the print media in U.S. by organising promotional functions and seminars;
- (v) From the East Asia region efforts were made to promote Buddhist traffic and publicise India as an attractive destination for Honey-Mooners. In addition India was also publicised as a destination during off-season and "Summer Tours" were promoted and an "India Quiz" brought in a lot of response;
- (vi) A special Quiz on India was launched in the German language in West Germany;

(vii) India is being promoted as a family destination in the West Asian region;

(viii) India is being marketed in "segments". Each promotion or package is now planned as an invitation to "Goa, Kashmir, Rajasthan or Sikkim". Special interest group travel such as trekking, mountaineering, river-rafting, car racing, Himalayan Rally would be marketed vigorously;

(ix) advertising in the print media, electronic media such as TV, Radio, Video, etc. are also being utilised to capture the consumer market;

(x) promotional seminars are organised at high decision making level;

(xi) India Evenings are organised for acquainting foreign travel trade for imparting information on India and for motivational purposes;

(xii) importance is being given to India as a convention/conference/exhibition destination;

(xiii) stepping up of inviting media/travel trade people to come to India on Department's Hospitality Scheme;

(xiv) Re-assurance campaigns are organised abroad to assure the intending visitors that India is free from any disturbances for travel purposes;

(xv) Joint participation with Indian travel trade in international affairs and festivals; and

(xvi) for promotion of tourist charter traffic from Europe to India, it has been decided to throw open Trivandrum and Goa Airports to receive international charters to facilitate, tourist charter traffic to India, etc. etc.

Expert committee on functioning of NTC

2781. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert committee was set up by Government to go into the functioning of the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the findings of the committee;

(c) whether the recommendations of the committee are under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, when these recommendations are proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Freedom fighters

2782. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters in the country as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the number of applications for pensions received from the freedom fighters as on 31 December, 1986; and

(c) whether the number of applications for pension to freedom fighters is increasing gradually and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). 1,41,599 persons have been granted pension upto 31.12.1986. The last date for receipt of applications under the scheme was 31.3.1982 by which time 4,44,725 applications had been received. Some movements were subsequently recognised as part of Freedom Struggle and some sufferings also included as being eligible for grant of pension. In these cases last date for accepting applications was extended. The total number of applications received upto prescribed last date including those delayed applications in which documentary official evidence was produced and delay condoned was 4,45,962.

Export of shoes to USSR

2783. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union is the biggest buyer of Indian leather shoes;

(b) if so, the number of pairs of shoes exported to Soviet Union during the last three years as on 31.1.1987, year-wise; and

(c) the quantity and value of shoes exported from Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the data compiled by the Council for Leather Exports, footwear exports to USSR during the last three years were as follows :

	(Rs. crores)
1983-84	2.41
1984-85	4.00
1985-86	3.49

(c) Andhra Pradesh has no major show manufacturing unit involved in exports.

Fruit processing units

2784. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present capacity for processing and preserving fruits for export purposes;

(b) the average production capacity utilised;

(c) whether there is low capacity utilisation of fruit processing units;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the fruit processing industry is being expanded; and

(f) if so, the efforts being made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) During 1986 the total installed capacity for processing fruits and vegetables in the country was about 4.45 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). The capacity utilisation was about 38 per cent during 1986.

(d) The low capacity utilisation for fruit and vegetable processing units is mainly on account of factors like seasonal availability of raw materials; many of the varieties of fruits and vegetables being not suitable for processing; high cost of production due to low yield; and lack of adequate domestic market for these products.

(e) and (f). Government is taking a number of steps for expansion of fruit and vegetable industry including the following :

- (i) Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation has been assisted for establishing its integrated fruit and vegetable processing unit at Hajipur;
- (ii) Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., (MFIL) has established a plant for processing fruits and vegetables at Bhagalpur in Bihar to process mango and guava, and has expanded its installed capacity of fruit juice bottling plant at Delhi. It is also setting up a pineapple juice concentrate plant at Silchar in Assam;
- (iii) The North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Cooperation Ltd. (NERMAC), Guwahati, is setting up a pineapple and orange juice concentrate plant at Kumar-ghat in Tripura

[Translation]

SC/ST Employees in Ministry of Tourism

2785. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working in the Tourism Ministry at present

indicating the number thereof in Class I, II, III and IV;

(b) the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees in each class/category; and

(c) the action taken by Government to fill up the backlog of reserved posts in various classes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD SYED) : (a) and (b). The total number of employees working in the Ministry of Tourism is as under :

	%	
	SC	ST
Group—A	38	10.1
Group—B Gazetted	60	10
Group—B Non-Gazetted	35	17.14
Group—C	109	12.84
Group—D	42	40.47

(c) Recruitment to various posts in Groups A, B and C in the Ministry of Tourism is made through Union Public Service Commission Staff Selection Commission. Certain vacant posts in Group "C" and "D" are filled through Employment Exchange. Backlog of reserved posts is duly taken care of while making recruitment as per Government instructions.

[English]

Trade with USSR

2786. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of trade with USSR during the last three years with the names of items;

(b) whether there is any gap in the trade; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to bridge the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The volume of Indo-Soviet trade during the last three years is as given below :

(In Rs. crores)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
India's exports to the USSR	1305.87	1879.64	1937.44
India's imports from the USSR	1658.58	1788.10	1672.82
Balance of Trade	-352.71	+91.54	+264.62

Plus means in favour of India & minimum means in favour of USSR

Source : DGCI & S

*Provisional figures

The main items of imports from the USSR into India have been : machinery and equipment, crude oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, steel products, non-ferrous metals and other items like newsprint, asbestos, etc. The main items of exports from India to the USSR have been :

agricultural products, minerals and ores, chemicals and allied products, leather and leather manufactures, cotton, woollen and jute textiles, engineering goods and other miscellaneous items. The Indo-Soviet trade which is on a rupee payment basis is conducted in a balanced fashion.

The balance of trade between India and the USSR has been fluctuating from time to time and for the last two years, the balance of trade has been in favour of India. Serious efforts are, therefore, being made to maximise imports from the USSR with a view to correcting the imbalance in trade. In the Indo Soviet Trade Plan for 1987, new

items have been added for the first time in the list of imports from the Soviet Union such as coking coal, soda ash, PVC, wood pulp, sawn goods, polystyrene, antimony, abrasive goods, etc. Provisions in respect of the existing items such as crude oil, methanol, polyethylene, synthetic rubber, newsprint, urea, steel products etc. have also been increased. Production Cooperation is also being discussed in order to supplement conventional trade exchanges. Exchange of visits, holding of seminars, exhibitions, etc. are being encouraged so that there may be greater dissemination of knowledge about Soviet capabilities.

SC and ST employees in ITDC

2787. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Presidential Directive on Reservations in recruitment and promotions in favour of SC and STs was made applicable in India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) what is the backlog of reserved posts meant for SC/ST candidates in ITDC category-wise and the reasons for the backlog;

(d) the efforts made during the last three years to fill the backlog; and

(e) the programme to fill the backlog of reserved posts in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Directive was made applicable in ITDC with effect from 1 Jan. 1972.

(c) A statements giving the relevant percentages is given below. The short fall is due to non-availability of suitable candidates.

(d) and (e). ITDC makes every effort to fill up the reserved posts from out of the candidates belonging to SC/ST communities which inter-alia include the following :

— Notifying reserved posts for SC/ST Communities to their Associations/Agencies;

- Issuing of advertisements in leading news-papers inviting applications from SC/ST communities;
- Granting relaxation in prescribed criteria in the case of SC/ST candidates;

- Providing opportunities to SC/ST candidates by inducting them as apprentices, juniors executive trainees and hotel operations trainees in various trades, etc.

Statement

The total Number of Employees in ITDC as on 13-3-1986, Number of employees belonging to SC and ST and the shortfall of employees of these categories.

Group of posts	Total No. of Employees as on 31-3-86	Scheduled Castes	Percentage SC	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage ST	Short Fall	
						SC	ST
Group 'A'	747	64	8.56%	13	1.74%	8.10%	5.76%
Group 'B'	156	16	10.25%	3	1.92%	6.41%	5.58%
Group 'C'	3919	608	15.51%	29	0.73%	1.15%	6.77%
Group 'D'	3475	1024	29.46%	69	1.98%	12.80%	5.52%
Group 'E' (Safaiwala)	718	575	80.00%	13	1.81%	63.34%	5.69%
						(Excess)	
Total :	9015	2287	25.36%	127	1.40%	8.70%	6.10%
						(Excess)	

Import of rubber under OGL

2788. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted import of rubber under Open General Licence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of companies/firms/individuals who have been permitted to import rubber under Open General Licence; and

(d) the foreign exchange involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Import of Synthetic rubber viz. Butly rubber, silicon rubber. Neoprene/Chloroprene. Hypalon, Viton, Bromobutly, Chbrotly, PTFE and EPDM is allowed under OGL to Actual User (Industrial) and to Export Houses/Trading Houses against REP/Additional Licences for sale to eligible Actual User (Industrial). Import of all other kinds of synthetic rubber is allowed against supplementary Licence. Import of natural rubber is canalised through STC.

(c) and (d). Data relating to items under OGL is not separately maintained company and firm-wise in the Ministry of Commerce.

Panel for engineering exports of eastern region

2790. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a panel to look into the problems of engineering exports from the Eastern Region and to suggest remedial measures; if so, its composition and terms of reference; and

(b) the time by which it will submit report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The Government has already set up a Committee to look into the specific problems of engineering exporters in the Eastern Region. The Committee is headed by the Joint Secretary (Engineering), Ministry of Commerce and has Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, the Chairman, Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta and Managing Director, M/s. TEXMACO, Calcutta as its members. The Committee will examine the following issues :

- (i) Reasons for decrease in the export of the Eastern Region and remedial measures.
- (ii) Specific problems of small scale units relating to raw material supply, diversification of product range and export marketing.
- (iii) Assistance in marketing efforts by small scale units through :
 - (a) Provision of marketing information on products of interest to small scale units.
 - (b) Organisation of delegations with small scale participation.
 - (c) Assistance to small scale units for participating in trade fairs and buyer seller meets.
 - (d) Assistance to small scale units to draw up detailed market strategies.

(iv) Assistance in enabling small scale units to develop adequate quality control and inspection facilities.

(v) Assistance in the supply of information on latest technological developments and marketing techniques for products being produced by small scale units.

(vi) Analysis and information of competitors, techniques to enable units located in the Eastern Region to undertake effective counter measures.

(vii) Matters relating to general infrastructure for engineering exports.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report in six weeks.

Export of sub-standard goods

2791. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Substandard goods cleared for export" appearing in the Indian Express dated 15th February, 1987;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last two years;

(c) the names of firms whose goods were found substandard by the importers; and

(d) the action being taken against such exporters and the inspection officers who cleared the goods ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During the financial year 1985-86, 60 complaints were received and in the financial year 1986-87 upto 31st January 33 complaints were received. During the last 2 years 22 Officers/Employees of Export Inspection Agencies have been penalised and 15 Exporters have been fined.

Panoramic view of Himalayas

2792. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to launch a Scheme for the tourists to have a panoramic view of Himalayas from aboard Vayudoot;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be put into operation; and

(c) the approximate fare that a tourist would be required to pay for the aforementioned viewing ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD SYED) : (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. Vayudoot has already launched its Himalayan flight effective from 1st March, 1987, operating once a week, on Sundays.

(c) The fare for Himalayan flight is as under :

Ex Delhi	Rs 850/-	US \$ 100
Ex. Dehradun	Rs 350/-	US \$ 40

Supply to shrimp processing factories

2793. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEIDA) is studying alternatives to the declining availability of raw ocean shrimp;

(b) whether it is a fact that our processing factories of marine products are starved of catch of shrimp; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that processing factories are given adequate catch even from foreign boats which usually take away the raw shrimp ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The processing factories of marine products are not able to get their full requirements of raw shrimps.

(c) Steps being taken in this regard include promotion of prawn farming for augmenting production of cultured prawns, setting up of prawn hatcheries and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

Target of marine products export in 1987

2794. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to conserve and properly utilise marine products as a source of foreign exchange earnings;

(b) the target for marine product exports this year; and

(c) whether such a target will be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Steps being taken to conserve the marine resources include mesh size restrictions in fishing nets to prevent young/small shrimp being caught by net, restrictions imposed on operation of deep sea fishing vessels to prevent over exploitation of fishery resources in inshore waters and measures for augmenting production of cultured prawns through promotion of prawn farming and establishment of prawn hatcheries.

(b) The target for marine product exports this year is Rs. 428 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Trade talks with tanzania

2795. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Delegation visited Tanzania;

(b) whether discussion on bilateral trade and economic cooperation was held; and

(c) if so, the areas of cooperation identified and follow up action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No official

delegation for trade talks, as such visited Tanzania in 1986 and 1987 so far,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Panel to review textile research

2796. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a high powered Panel to review the working of Textile Research and to prepare comprehensive long term plan to strengthen the industry;

(b) if so, the composition of the Panel and its terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal is still under examination.

Augmenting export of farm products

2797. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government propose to draw up any policy for augmenting export of agricultural/horticultural/floricultural products;

(b) if so, what items and which areas have been selected for intensive development for promotion of export; and

(c) the machinery for evaluation of foreign markets and liaisoning to boost export of the above mentioned products ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Export of agricultural and horticultural products has already been identified as thrust areas for export. In respect of floricultural products, our exports at the present moment are very small on account of production and quality

problem and do not meet the specifications and requirements of the international market.

(b) Export of processed foods including fresh fruit and Vegetables has been identified as a thrust area. The thrust market identified for intensive development are mainly in gulf and middle East Countries:

(c) The agricultural and processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has been set up provide institutional framework for an integrated export development of agricultural and horticultural products. APEDA is engaged in evaluation of foreign markets and dissemination of information to exporters of these items.

Appraisal of Export-Processing Zones

2798. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI C. SAMBU :
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the six existing Export Processing Zones in the country have been successful;

(c) if not the reasons for setting up Vishakhapatnam Export Processing Zone, and

(d) what infrastructure is required for setting up an Export Processing Zone ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The possibility of establishing an Export Processing Zone at Vishakhapatnam is being explored.

(b) Based on the success of the Kandla Free Trade Zone which was established in 1965 and the Santacruz Electronic Export Processing Zone that was set up in 1975 Government decided to establish 4 more EPZ's. These zones are under construction

and the response from entrepreneurs has been good.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The EPZ is an enclaved industrial estate that provides developed plots or built-up space to entrepreneurs for establishing 100 per cent export oriented industries. The infrastructure required includes water and power supply, communications, banking, ware-housing, access roads, transport services, custom bonding arrangements etc.

Setting up of trade and technology fund for assistance of developing countries

2799. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken for setting up of trade and technology fund to render financial and technical assistance to the developing countries for computerising international trade; and

(b) whether Government have received any suggestions, in this regard from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Government have at present no plans to set up such a fund

(b) Government's attention has been drawn to a suggestion to this effect made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Disposal of applications from freedom fighters of Andhra Pradesh received late

2801. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from the freedom fighters of Andhra Pradesh

after the prescribed date of receipt of applications fixed by Government;

(b) whether all these applications were rejected;

(c) if not, whether delay in submission of application was condoned and if so, number of such cases and the grounds on which such delay were condoned;

(d) whether any consideration is given to applications who could not apply for sanction of pension in time being in remote villages or being ill and very old; and

(e) if so, the number of such cases where such consideration was given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) 14,485 applications have been received from the applicants of Andhra Pradesh after the prescribed last date for submission of applications, i.e. 31.3.1982, under the Liberalised Pension Scheme 1980.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Delay in submission of applications has been condoned in respect of 1023 cases. Out of these, delay was condoned in 108 cases in which claims of suffering were supported by documentary evidence from official records and in respect of remaining 915 cases pertaining to claims of participation in Border Camps, delay has been condoned on the recommendation of the Hyderabad Special Screening Committee.

(d) and (e). Delayed applications where documentary evidence from official records for atleast 6 months' suffering is clearly established and there are convincing reasons for late submission of applications, are considered for condonation of delay and sanction of pension. Pension in 108 such cases has been sanctioned under the Liberalised Pension Scheme, 1980.

Production of textiles

2802. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the volume of production of textiles in the country during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) whether the textile industry is faced with a recession in demand for textile products;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The figures of production of cloth during the last three years are as under :

(in million metres)

1984-85	12014
1985-86	12498
1986-87	12777
(anticipated)	

(b) No, Sir.

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

New licences for spinning mills

2803. SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI JAGANNATH
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate spinning capacity has already been created for the duration of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether restrictions on issue of new licences for spinning sector have been imposed by Government;

(d) if so, their details and reasons for the same;

(e) number of Category 'A' backward districts identified in the State of Kerala for the purpose of licence restrictions;

(f) whether complaints of non-cooperation by financial institutions have been received from the spinning sector in Kerala; and

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

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

(b) The requirement of spindleage capacity by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan was estimated to be 24.369 million spindles. Against this, the installed capacity has already exceeded 25.92 million spindles.

(c) and (d). Under the present Licensing Policy, issuance of new licences is in the ordinary course restricted to Category 'A' backward districts. However, in those states where there are no such areas, issuance of new licences may be considered for Category 'B' backward regions also. The locational restrictions limit the creation of excessive spinning capacity and also ensure that some fresh blood is inducted into the sector.

(e) There are two Category 'A' districts in Kerala State.

(f) and (g). The Kerala Government have indicated that the Financial Institutions are unwilling to finance two public sector and two cooperative sector spinning units in the State. The Planning Commission and the financial institutions feel that adequate spinning capacity has already been created in the country for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Air freight subsidy for cardamom export

2804. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced any subsidy in respect of air freight for export of cardamom; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government had announced air freight subsidy at the rate of Rs. 7/- per Kg. for the export of cardamom to Middle East countries in consumer packs of 2 Kgs. and below for two months, viz. January and February, 1987.

Setting up of Tea Development Authority

2805. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received from any States/Union Territories for setting up of Tea Development Authority for speedy implementation of various Governmental Schemes through an integrated approach for the development of tea industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any Government agencies currently involved in the implementation of the schemes for development of tea industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Suggestions had been received including the recommendation from the Bureau of Public Enterprises for formation of a Central authority for tea. The Bureau of Public Enterprises had earlier recommended that activities of all Government undertakings in the field of tea exports should be rationalised. There are practical difficulties for such rationalisation at this juncture as other Public Sector Undertakings are dealing in various products and not exclusively with tea.

(c) and (d). Overall development of the tea industry is looked after by the Tea Board. Various schemes for increasing tea production and for the development of the industry are operated by the Tea Board. These include short-term measures like optimization of inputs, medium term measures like irrigation and drainage, infilling and rejuvenation of tea bushes and long term measures such as new planting, replanting

etc. The objective of these schemes is to make available adequate quantities of tea for domestic consumption and generate sufficient surpluses for exports.

Disparity in pension rates of ex-servicemen

2806. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deep resentment among the ex-servicemen regarding the disparity in the rates of pension with the ex-servicemen with similar ranks, based on the date of retirement;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove, reduce the disparity on this source and ensure the payment of pension on the principle of "One Rank-One Pension"; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which any positive steps would be taken in this regard and the nature of steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government is aware of the demand of ex-servicemen for removal of "disparity" in pension and for 'One Rank-One Pension'. There is no disparity in the application of pension formula to the various categories of ex-servicemen. However, as pension is *inter-alia*, related to reckonable emoluments which have undergone changes from time to time, the amounts of pension actually drawn by persons retiring at different points of time, naturally vary.

Government has taken steps from time to time with a view to mitigate the financial hardship of old pensioners, such as, grant of temporary increase, adhoc increase and adhoc relief to pre-1973 pensioners depending on their date of retirement, and raising of minimum retiring pension (including relief) to Rs. 375/- per month with effect from 1.1.1986. Government also sanctioned adhoc ex-gratia payments ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 75/- per month from 1st

September 1984 to certain categories of pre-1973 Armed Forces pensioners.

The Fourth Central Pay Commission has submitted its Report on pensionary matters which is under consideration and Government decisions are expected to be announced shortly. The Commission has, however, not found any justification for giving the same pension 'Rank for Rank', irrespective of the date of retirement.

Expenditure on Vishakhapatnam Free Trade Zone

2807. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure needed for opening a Free Trade Zone (FTZ) at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the percentage thereof borne by Union Government; and

(c) the time by which the Vishakhapatnam Free Trade Zone (FTZ) is likely to be operated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Government are exploring the possibilities of establishing an Export Processing Zone at Vishakhapatnam. The cost of establishing the Zone, be borne by the Central Government and the time schedule for establishing the Zone have not been decided.

Export of high grade raw jute

2808. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jute industry has expressed concern at the export of high grade raw jute which affects the raw material available to it;

(b) if so, whether important exportable products like carpet backing have been hit due to higher cost of production or lower quality; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). In order to meet Trade Plan commitments, limited quantity of raw jute has been allowed for exports which is negligible in relation to the domestic availability of raw material. This has not affected in any adverse manner the raw material supplied to the jute industry for production of exportable jute goods.

News-item captioned "Orissa villagers' battle with Government"

2809. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Orissa villagers' battle with Government" appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 9 February, 1987 wherein it has been stated that villagers are refusing to give up their land for the Defence project in Balasore district of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A comprehensive scheme for proper resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced families has been drawn. These schemes have been announced in the Lok Sabha on 6 August 86. The Orissa Government has published a booklet giving the details of the project and of the resettlement/rehabilitation schemes. This has been distributed widely. Adequate publicity has been given to the fact that, in addition to adequate compensation for land and assets, all the displaced families will be resettled in model villages where basic amenities and supporting social infrastructure would be established. In

addition persons from displaced families will be offered job opportunities in rehabilitation schemes to be set up for this purpose. Work on these schemes has been started.

Construction of a model village, 50 bed hospital, ITI, roads and improvement of colleges has been taken up on priority.

[Translation]

*Allocation of fund for promotion of tourism in Uttar Pradesh

2810. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated in the Seventh Five Year Plan for promotion of tourism in Uttar Pradesh and the amount to be given every year; and

(b) the amount already spent on the development works there and the extent to which the work has been completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Ministry of Tourism do not allocate funds. Statewise but on the basis of individual proposals received from the State Governments.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism have sanctioned/released to the State Government of U.P., the following amounts during the Sixth Plan and the first 2 years of the Seventh Plan. Some of the works have been completed and some of are still under consideration.

	<i>Sanctioned amount</i>	<i>Released amount</i>
Sixth Plan	249.65	139.98
Seventh Plan		
1985-86	151.07	97.35
1986-87	36.88	46.27

Development of Gramsabha Jamubawa's Talab in U.P.

2811. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have explored the possibilities of developing Gramsabha Jamubawa's Talab (Tank) and Dewerhwa Baba's religious place as a place of tourist attraction to encourage tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Development of tourism in Uttar Pradesh in seventh plan

2812. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes undertaken during Sixth Five Year Plan for development of tourism in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the schemes undertaken/to be undertaken during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). The details of the schemes undertaken during the Sixth Five Year Plan and to be undertaken during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of Tourism in Uttar Pradesh is given in the statement below.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
Sixth Five Year Plan		
1. Purchase of Trekking equipment for U.P.	6.26	6.26*
2. Purchase of sails for Nainital Yacht Club	0.53	0.53*
3. Boring of tubewell at Fatehpur Sikri	15.86	9.07
4. Microplan of Kushinagar and Sravasti	4.49	4.49*
5. Acquisition of land at Sravasti	2.00	2.00*
6. Acquisition of land at Kushinagar	22.17	22.17*
7. Acquisition of land at Fatehpur Sikri	22.00	22.00*
8. Construction of Tourist Complex at Fatehpur Sikri	69.17	10.00
9. Floodlighting of Agra and Sikandra Fort	9.40	9.40*
10. Master Plan of Fatehpur Sikri	4.37	4.37*
11. Development of Varanasi Ghats	64.50	21.50
12. Construction of Cottages and Restaurant at Auli, Joshimath	20.90	10.00
13. Floodlighting of Residency of Lucknow	6.40	6.40*
14. Promotion of Fairs and Festivals-Lucknow	0.45	0.45*
15. Master Plan of Braj Bhoomi	...	0.26*
16. Raslila Stage on Goverdhan Parikarma, Braj Bhoomi	1.15	1.00
17. Youth Hostel at Agra (Transferred to M/o Youth Affairs and Sports)	...	10.08*
	Total 249.65	139.98

Seventh Five Year Plan**1st Year (1985-86)**

1. Development/improvement of Varanasi Ghats	...	21.50
2. Construction of Tourist Complex at Fatehpur Sikri	...	10.00
3. Construction of Tourist Complex at Sravasti	63.00	20.00
4. Tourist Complex at Mathura	27.64	5.00
5. Water Sports at River Gomti, Lucknow	3.10	1.55

*Completed.

	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
6. Stage for Open Air Theatre and wayside amenities at Ayodhya	26.80	13.40
7. Purchase of Swiss Cottages for Kumbha Mela	17.48	15.73
8. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Kushinagar, Sravasti, Sarnath and Fatehpur Sikri through ASI	6.00	4.00
9. Transport facilities for Corbett, Dudhwa and Chilha National Parks	5.00	4.63
10. Lucknow Mahotsav	2.05	1.54
Total	151.07	97.35

2nd Year (1986-87)

11. 10 F.R.P. Huts in Garhwal Himalayas	33.75	20.00
12. Master Plan for Sankasia	3.12	0.75
13. Payment to NID for copies of drawings of Sravasti Tourist Complex	0.01	0.01
14. Tubewell at Fatehpur Sikri	...	5.00
15. Tourist Complex at Fatehpur Sikri	...	20.00
16. Fairs and Festivals (Lucknow Mahotsav)	...	0.51*
Total	36.88	46.27

(Rs. in lakhs)
Estimated cost

Proposals under consideration

During 1986-87

1. Water Sports at Allahabad	14.87
2. Restaurant at Kosi	19.00
3. Forest Lodge at Dudhwa	40.00
4. Forest Lodge at Dhangiri (Corbett)	38.20
5. Yatri Niwas at Allahabad	36.76
Total	148.83

*Completed.

During 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

Estimated cost

1. Accommodation facilities at :

(a) Garhwal Region :

Gobindghat (60 beds)	56.76
Rishikesh (200 beds)	111.83
Dhanaulati (84 beds)	80.96

(b) Kumaun Region :

Log Huts at Dwarhati (32 beds)	48.48
Log Huts at Kausani (58 beds)	81.29
Log Huts at Chakori (40 beds)	78.13
Log Huts at Champavat (40 beds)	67.56

2. Creation of Taj National Park

Awaited

3. Wayside amenities on Buddhist Circuit

Awaited

Total 525.01

[English]

have been as under :

Role of India in tea pricing

Quantity (M. Kgs.)

2813. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

1983-84	202.31
1984-85	217.40
1985-86	222.92

(a) whether it is a fact that although India is the largest exporter of tea in the world the quantum of tea exported during the last three years has more or less remained static;

(b) Prices of tea in the international market depend on factors such as demand, supply, stocks etc. in the World.

(c) There is no such specific proposal under consideration.

(b) whether it is also a fact that although India is the highest producer of tea, it has no say in determining the price of tea; and

Review of functioning of Tea Board

(c) if so, whether Government propose to form an association of Asian Tea countries so that we have a better say in tea pricing ?

2814. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government about the effectiveness of the Tea Board in promoting and updating the technology of tea of the small producers so that they are not exploited;

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports
of tea from India during the last three years

(b) if so, what was the assessment;

(c) the details of the schemes initiated by the Tea Board to improve processing, blending and packing of tea to face world competition; and

(d) how much of the total export in 1984-85 can be attributed to the Tea Board ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was recommended that the State Governments' Plans in respect of tea should be drawn up and executed in consultation with Tea Board.

(c) Tea Board has recently introduced an interest-free loan scheme to enable exporters to purchase indigenous tea packaging machinery. The Board is considering to introduce another scheme to allow imported packaging machinery with such interest-free loan. In addition Tea Board is providing subsidy for Nurseries and Demonstration plots and is also conducting training programme for small growers through UPASI.

(d) It is not possible to quantify the contribution of Tea Board in exports because Tea Board's role is basically promotional.

Violation of Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971

2815 SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report from States/Union Territories regarding the violation of Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971 (Section 2) during the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any penal action has been taken against the violators ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from all the States/

Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House. However, information from some States/Union Territories relating to the last six months has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The cases are at various stages of investigation and further legal action.

Flood lighting of Gol Gumbaj at Bijapur

2816. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested Union Government for assistance for flood lighting of Gol Gumbaj at Bijapur and way side facilities at Mul bagal; and

(b) if so, there action of Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
(MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs towards provision of way side facilities at Mul Bagal during 1986-87, out of which an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has already been released in favour of Government of Karnataka as the first instalment. The proposal of Government of Karnataka for flood lighting of Gol Gumbaj at Bijapur is under consideration of the Government.

Export of leather

2817. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earnings from export of leather during 1985-86;

(b) whether these earnings are likely to increase in 1986-87; and

(c) the target fixed for export of leather in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports of leather and leather products during 1985-

86, according to the export data compiled by the Council for Leather Exports, amounted to Rs. 662.5 crores.

(b) and (c). The export target fixed for leather and leather products for 1986-87 at Rs. 650 crores is likely to be exceeded.

Rewards for leather export in 1985-86

2819. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units given rewards for leather export in 1985-86;

(b) the foreign exchange earned from export of leather; and

(c) the percentage of foreign exchange earned by exporting finished leather goods out of the total leather export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) 33 industrial units were given awards by the Council for 1 leather Exports for their export performance in leather and leather products during 1985-86.

(b) Exports of leather and leather products during 1985-86, as per the export data compiled by the Council for Leather Exports, amounted to Rs. 662.5 crores.

(c) Leather products accounted for about 49 per cent of total exports of leather and leather products during 1985-86.

Working results of STC during 1986

2820. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the turn over of the State Trading Corporation (STC) in 1986;

(b) the profit or loss incurred by the S. T. C. during 1986; and

(c) the trading activities, specially taken up by the S.T.C. during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b).

Accounts of State Trading Corporation were maintained on a financial year basis. STC's turnover in 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 2551.16 crores. Its profits before tax amounted to Rs. 61.66 crores in 1985-86.

(c) The following measures have been taken by STC to promote exports :

(i) A number of new items and new markets have been developed.

(ii) Several Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with public and private sector undertakings with a view to exporting their products and services, making use of STC's infrastructure and buying strength.

(iii) Memoranda of Understanding have also been signed with several international trading houses with the objective of boosting STC's exports.

Tourist Centre at Golkonda, Hyderabad

2821. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Union Government for development of a tourist Centre at Golkonda Fort near Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration of the Central Ministry of Tourism for development of a Tourist Centre at Golkonda Fort near Hyderabad. The project will be taken up after a Master Plan is prepared.

[Translation]

Production and export of textiles

2822. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the announcement of new textile policy, produc-

Production and export of textiles have declined; and

(b) if so, the total production and export of textiles during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of apples

2823. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of apples exported during previous two years, year-wise;

(b) whether export is in accordance with the expectations; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to promote the export of apples ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) According to the data available the export of apples were as under :

Qty. : MTs
Val : Rs. lakhs

1982-83		1983-84	
Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.
3,866	91.50	4,863	129.00

Source : DGCI & S

(b) and (c). The export of apples is presently of the order of about 4,000 Metric tonnes *per annum*. Government is giving incentives like Cash Compensatory Support and Import Replenishment to encourage their export.

ITDC Hotels in Uttar Pradesh

2824. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of rooms available in the Hotels run by I.T.D.C. in Uttar Pradesh and the number of persons who stayed in these Hotels during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to increase the number of rooms as well as Hotels of ITDC, in view of the big number of tourists visiting this State; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The information is as under :

Year	No. of rooms available in ITDC Hotels in U.P.	No. of persons stayed
1984-85	84	10,966
1985-86	84	10,497

(b) and (c). During the year 1986-87 ITDC commissioned a 4 star (58 rooms) Hotel at Agra. ITDC has no proposal at present to increase the number of Hotel rooms in U.P. either by expansion of its existing properties or by setting up any new Hotels of its own

[English]

Model villages for settlement of ex-servicemen on Assam-Bangladesh border

2826. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to create a series of Model villages all along the Assam-Bangladesh border where ex-servicemen would be settled; and

(b) whether such a proposal is also being considered in respect of western border of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) Although there is no proposal as such to create a series of Model Villages along the western border, the State Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat are considering settlement of ex-servicemen in some border areas, where land may be available.

Promotion of Tourism

2827. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of schemes have been chalked out recently for promotion of tourism;

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

(c) whether any schemes are proposed for the common man in the country as also middle-level tourist from overseas on low budgets; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d) The Department of Tourism has taken up several schemes for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. These include promotion of Wild Life Tourism, Beach Tourism, Himalyan Tourism, construction of budget accommodation, creation of wayside facilities at important highways, provision of drinking water and toilet facilities at cultural centres, augmentation of tourist transport and promotion of water and winter sports. Projects under these schemes are taken up at tourist centres in consultation with the State Government/ Union Territory concerned keeping in view particular requirements of a centre.

Special emphasis is being laid on creation of facilities for middle class and budget tourists, both domestic and foreign, in the form of Yatri Niwas, Tourist Bungalows, Beach Cottages, Wayside facilities, Yatrikas, public conveniences at important monuments, etc. India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking, has also brought out special packages for domestic and budget tourists.

Ban on import of second hand capital goods

2828. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether imports of second hand capital goods are proposed to be banned on the basis of report of a high powered Committee; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this is in order to import only the latest hi-technology machines for speedy growth ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A high-powered Committee on capital goods has been set up by the Ministry of Industry with a view to streamline the procedure of import of capital good. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

(b) One of the major objectives of the present import policy on capital goods is to accelerate the pace of technological upgradation and modernisation of the industry and to achieve the maximum growth. The policy is kept under constant review keeping in view the needs of the economy.

[*Translation*]

House building advance to civilian employees of Army and Naval Headquarters

2829. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that house building advances have been given to the civilian employees working in Army and Naval Headquarters (Kashmir House) by the Army Welfare Organisation on the allotment of newly constructed houses in Arun Vihar (NOIDA) and if so, the number of employees who have been sanctioned house building advance;

(b) the reasons for depriving this benefit to the civilian employees working in Air Headquarters; and

(c) the number of civilian employees of the Air Force who have been deprived of the house building advance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence, and Naval Headquarters have sanctioned house building advance to 60 employees of Army Headquarters/Inter-Services Organisations and seven employees of Naval Headquarters respectively who have been allotted newly constructed houses in Arun Vihar (NOIDA).

(b) and (c). Air Headquarters did not sanction the house building advance to six civilian employees who had applied for similar purposes because they were not considered eligible for the same under the relevant rules, as confirmed by the Ministry of Urban Development.

[English]

Implementation of recommendations of high level Committee on problems of ex-servicemen

2830 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 202 on 30 July, 1986 regarding recommendations of high-level Committee on ex servicemen's problems and state :

(a) the stage of implementation of the recommendations of the high-level Committee on the problems of ex-servicemen which were accepted wholly or partially, as on 31 January, 1986;

(b) whether some recommendations are still under consideration or review;

(c) whether any representations have been received from the ex-servicemen's associations against some recommendations; and

(d) if so, whether Government have reviewed their decision on those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) :

(a) The position regarding action taken for implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on problems of Ex-Servicemen which have been accepted wholly or partially is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4007/87.]

(b) Some recommendations are still under consideration.

(c) and (d). There were some representations against some of the recommendations. These have been taken note of.

Compilation of language and education tables relating to 1981 census

2831. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrar General of India has compiled the language and education tables relating to 1981 census;

(b) whether any preliminary reports have been released by him; and

(c) when the final report is expected to be published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The Registrar General, India has compiled the education tables relating to 1981 census and most of them have been released. The data relating to language/mother tongue collected in 1981 census have not been compiled.

(c) The language data collected through the household schedule in respect of language mainly spoken in the household are likely to be available before the end of this year.

Procurement of Jute in Bihar by Jute Corporation of India

2832 SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether despite reiteration of Governments proclaimed policy of the readiness of the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) to buy jute when offered at the support price, the JCI has stopped buying it in Bihar and consequently a large quantity of jute is still with the growers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a situation and the remedial steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). It is not correct to state that Jute Corporation of India (JCI) has stopped buying raw jute in Bihar. On the other hand JCI has procured in all about 2.78 lakh bales of raw jute in Bihar during this year directly and through its State level Cooperative procurement agency. This represents about 40 per cent of estimated crop production of 7 lakh bales during this season as compared to about 25 per cent of procurement out of an estimated production of 12 lakhs bales during the last year. JCI has an open ended policy of purchasing whatever quantity of raw jute is offered to it by jute growers at the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government. The Position on date is that hardly any stock is left with the small and marginal farmers for being procured by JCI.

Outcome of Indo-Pak talks

2833. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the outcome of the Secretary level talks on the border issue held in Islamabad during the last week of February, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : A statement is given below.

Statement

Minutes of consultations between Mr. Abdul Sattar, Foreign Secretary of Pakistan and Mr. A. S. Gonsalves, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs of India at Islamabad from 27 February to 2 March, 1987

I. The Consultations were held in pursuance of para (x) of the Minutes of Consultations initialled in New Delhi on Febru-

ary 4, 1987 for discussion of further concrete measures for de-escalation along the border.

II. It was agreed that :

(a) All defensive and offensive formations in the sector South of Barmer-Chhor will commence return to their peacetime locations, which shall be completed within 15 days of the date of initialling of these minutes.

(b) In the sector comprising Barmer-Chhor in the South and upto Hindumalkot-Mandi Sadiqganj in the North, all defensive and offensive formations will commence return to their peacetime locations from 16 March, 1987.

(c) The pullout of troops will be undertaken in a graduated manner and will be monitored through regular contact to be maintained by the DsGMO of both sides.

III. For discussion of further de-escalation measures along the international border a Pakistan delegation has been invited to visit New Delhi at an early mutually convenient date to be settled through diplomatic channels.

Fake passport rackets

2834. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the passport rackets unearthed by Government in various parts of the country during 1986;

(b) who are the kingpins identified for running the fake passports organisations in the country stating their modus operandi and their official links, if any;

(c) the number of persons detained/arrested in this connection; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to plug the loopholes, if any, in the rules and regulations governing the issuance of

passports so as to make a foolproof system to check the illegal trade in passports in the country ?

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 State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing laws relating to offences committed by individuals while obtaining passports. On the basis of information available with Central agencies, six cases were unearthed during 1986. Details in this regard are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4008/87.]

(d) The Ministry of External Affairs have taken certain steps to stop forgeries in the issue of passports. The details in this regard are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4008/87.]

Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh

2835. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of handlooms in Andhra Pradesh is on the decline during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for stagnation of handloom industry in that State; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to provide financial assistance to the State Government to improve the handloom industry in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India have been implementing a number of handloom developmental schemes since 1976 through the State Government with a view to strengthen-

ing the organisational infrastructure for the development of the handloom sector. Some of these Schemes are as follows :

- (i) Share Capital assistance to handloom weavers to enroll themselves as members of cooperative societies;
- (ii) Share Capital assistance to handloom weavers primary cooperative societies, apex societies and State handloom development corporations;
- (iii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (iv) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers primary co-operative societies;
- (v) Financial assistance to State handloom development corporations and handloom co-operative societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- (vi) Special rebate at the rate of 20 per cent on sale of handloom products;
- (vii) Janata cloth Scheme;
- (viii) Thrift Fund Scheme; and
- (ix) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

Evaluation of cotton monopoly procurement scheme.

2836. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Union Government have at any time evaluated the progress made by the Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme in Maharashtra through a panel of experts so far;

(b) if not, whether there is any such proposal under consideration of Government; and

(c) Keeping in view of involvement of huge quantum of financial assistance, whether Government propose to evolve any scheme on All India pattern for protecting the interest of cotton growers ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government fixes minimum support price every year with a view to ensuring remunerative price to the growers and also for maintaining production level of cotton. The Cotton Corporation of India makes purchases under Support Price Operations except in Maharashtra whenever the market prices tend to touch minimum support levels.

Import of dry fruits

2837. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for increasing import quota of dry fruits;

(b) whether Government have also been requested to reduce import duty on dry fruits and if so, reaction thereto;

(c) the annual amount being spent on import of dry fruits and the approximate demand in terms of price of dry fruits per year; and

(d) whether increase in import quota and reduction in import duty is likely to discourage smuggling of dry fruits into India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Representations were received for raising the percentage entitlement for grant of licences for import of dry fruits. After due consideration the percentage entitlement has been raised from 20 per cent of the best year's import to 25 per cent w. e. f. 1.9.1986.

(b) As per available information, no such request has been made.

(c) Import of dry fruits viz. Raisins, Sultanas and other dried grapes, Figs, Almonds, Pistachio nuts, Walnuts were of the order of Rs. 1257.48 lakhs, Rs. 2210 76 lakhs and Rs. 2072.96 lakhs for the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respecti-

vely. Data beyond March, 1985 is not available. No assessment of demand has been undertaken, but there have been no report of shortages.

(d) No specific study has been in this regard.

[Translation]

Criteria for payment of compensation for acquisition of land in border States

2838. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for paying compensation for the land acquired by the army for defence purposes in border States and the time limit fixed for payment of compensation;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the cases are pending in Jammu for the last more than fifteen years and the compensation has not been paid despite the instructions given by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of such cases pending in other border States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The land for Defence purposes in the country, including the border States, is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 or Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (RAIP) Act 1952 (in case of requisitioned properties on which assets have been created) except in J & K, Rajasthan and Nagaland who have their own State Acts for the purpose. The principles for determination of compensation are laid down in the respective Acts. The acquisition under Land Acquisition Act has to be completed within three years of the issue of Notification under Section 4(1) and the award has also to be made during this period. Possession of land can be taken after making of the award. However, in cases where Urgency Clause is invoked the posses-

sion can be taken over 15 days after issue of notices under Section 9 on payment of 80 per cent of the estimated compensation.

For acquisitions under RAIP Act the land stands acquired on publication of Form 'J'. Compensation is assessed and paid thereafter.

There is no time limit for disbursement of compensation, as such, prescribed in both these Acts. There is, however, a provision in the Land Acquisition Act for payment of interest (a) 9 per cent for the first year and 15 per cent for the second year and onwards, from the date of taking possession to the date of payment or deposit of compensation, in case compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Earnings from tourism

2839. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been sharp decline in earnings from tourism during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD SYED) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for counter trade in non-oil sector

2840 DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being initiated to push through the idea of counter-trade in non-oil sector as mooted at the recently held Indo-OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Seminar in New Delhi aimed increasing the volume of trade between India and the members of the OPEC; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Recently no Indo-OPEC Seminar was held in New Delhi. However, an Indo-OAPEC (Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries) seminar was held where a number of ideas were mooted. One of the suggestions was to increase sourcing of import of India and the Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries from each other with a view to enhancing and broad basing the two way trade in the true spirit of South-South Cooperation to their mutual advantage.

Handloom processing unit in Andhra Pradesh

2841. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to start handloom processing unit in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, its location; and

(c) whether there is any scheme for starting handloom processing technological institute in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, proposal have been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for expansion of the existing processing unit at Jeedimetla and the Heat-setting Plant at Nellore.

(c) No, Sir.

Impact of duty on price of pulses

2842. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the imposition of duty on pulses the prices of pulses in the home market have gone up;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether Government are contemplating canalisation of import of pulses; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). No Sir, there has been no significant impact of the duty increase on the wholesale and retail prices so far.

(c) and (d). The Import Policy in respect of individual items is determined having regard to indigenous availability and country's overall requirements. The Import Policy is under constant review and necessary corrective measures are taken as and when necessary.

Permission for microwave system to Andhra Pradesh police

2843. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Union Government for grant of permission to Andhra Pradesh police for microwave system of communications; and

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SAARC meeting

2844. **DR. B L SHAILESH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of experts from the seven countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) to give concrete shape to new ideas identified by the Bangalore summit was held in New Delhi towards the end of February, 1987;

(b) if so, the proposals agreed to at the meeting; and

(c) the further action being taken in that regard ?

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

(b) The schemes agreed to in the meeting, to give practical shape to the new ideas, are the following :

(i) South Asian Broadcasting Programme covering radio and television.

(ii) promotion of organised tourism.

(iii) the establishment of a SAARC Documentation Centre.

(iv) institution of SAARC Chairs, Fellowships and Scholarships.

(v) an Organised Volunteers Programme.

(c) The Report of the Meeting is to be considered at the next session of the SAARC Council of Ministers.

Grant of pension to freedom fighters from Maharashtra

2845. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters from Maharashtra who have applied for pension during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) how many of these pension cases have been cleared by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI C HINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The last date for receipt of applications under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme was 31.3.1982. Applications received after this date are considered only if claim of suffering is supported by documentary evidence from official records and verified by State Governments concerned. During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, in 21 such cases pension was sanctioned after condonation of delay.

Export of rice

2846. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of export of rice country-wise during 1985-86 and 1986-87 so far; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earnings therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). A statement showing provisional export of rice, country-wise, during 1985-86 and April, 1986 to January 1987, in terms of quantity and value is given below.

Statement

Country-wise exports of rice

Qty. : M. Tonnes

Val. : Rs. Lakhs

	1985-86		1986-87 (Apr.-Jan.)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5
Baharain	3,516	310	476	56.72
Kuwait	28,758	2,105	1,123	121.47
Oman	7,019	661	4,333	337.31
Qatar	971	78	215	20.16
Saudia Arabia	62,799	4,376	33,152	2,855.86
U.A.E.	32,150	2,590	13,825	1,334.81
Y A.R.	967	84	...	...
Yemen PDR	25	3	...	...
Belgium	20	3	127	11.07
France	183	21	233	20.34
Germany FR	78	5	55	6.66
Netherlands	...	...	20	2.89
Norway	98	8	...	...
U.K.	11,779	890	11,998	1,050.76
U.S.A.	4,609	497	4,061	522.48
Canada	1,017	107	142	16.72
Hong Kong	5	1	25	3.82
Singapore	923	78	226	24.57

1	2	3	4	5
Sri Lanka	90	7*	...	...
Australia	18	1	115	10.01
Malaysia	...	...	108	12.70
U.S.S.R.	79,721	5,457	75,406	6,034.26
Others	527	41	23,199	2,038.00
	2,35,213	17,323	1,68,800	14,480.61

(Source : Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority)

Identification of economic areas for financial help

2847. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified any economic areas for greater financial help to make Indian Companies more competitive in the International Market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the kind of financial help that will be provided to those economic areas;

(d) whether Indian Companies have made any efforts to develop markets in West Asia; and

(e) if so, the facilities provided to those companies to develop new market in West Asia ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Financial assistance such as Cash Compensatory Support, concessional rate of interest on pre-shipment and post-shipment finance and fiscal concessions under 80 HHC is extended for export promotion. In addition, the Government has identified 14 broad sectors for making special thrust in the international markets without minimising importance of other exportable commodities. A statement is given below.

(d) and (e). India has achieved a significant success in securing project contracts mostly in Iraq and Jordan. Saudi Arabia has been identified as an important area for undertaking operation and maintenance works of the projects set up there. Facilities in the area of project and consultancy include project assistance for 10 per cent of the net foreign exchange earnings from service portion of contract, re-imbursment of part of cost of preparation and submission of bids, enhanced rate of assistance on the approved recurring expenditure incurred for opening and operating offices by the Consultancy Organisations, etc.

Statement

List of Thrust Sectors

1. Tea, especially in packaged and value-added forms;
2. Cereals, in particular wheat;
3. Processed foods, including fruits and juices, meat and meat products; and fresh fruits and vegetables;
4. Marine products, especially in value-added forms;
5. Iran Ore;
6. Leather and leather manufactures, with an emphasis on the latter;
7. Handicrafts and Jewellery;

8. Capital goods and consumer durables;
9. Electronics goods and computer software;
10. Basic chemicals;
11. Fabrics, piece-goods and made-ups;
12. Readymade garments;
13. Woollen fabrics and knitwear;
14. Projects and services.

[Translation]

Deaths in police custody

2848. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who died in police custody in Delhi and other Union Territories during the last three years;

(b) whether investigation was made into all such cases and if so, the conclusions thereof in each case; and

(c) the action taken against the concerned officers when found guilty ?

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 information in respect of Delhi is furnished below :

1984	1985	1986
3	5	5

Information in respect of other Union Territories is not yet available.

(b) and (c). Inquest proceedings are conducted in all such cases. Inquest reports are awaited in 2 cases of 1986. In 2 cases of 1986, the Police officials have been held responsible. A case under section 302 IPC has been registered and the 3 police officials concerned arrested in one case. In the other case, the investigation has been entrusted to

the Central Bureau of Investigation. In the remaining cases pertaining to the year 1984, 1985 and 1986, no police official has been held responsible.

[English]

Simplification of import-export procedures

2849. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Team to consider the simplification and rationalisation of the import-export procedures has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Team has recommended, *inter alia*, phased introduction of computerisation in certain functional areas, strengthening of existing counter assistance system and a facility of counter delivery of import licences; delegation of powers for issue of certain licences, setting up of Regional Licensing Committees in respect of Advance and Supplementary Licences in more regional offices, training programmes for personnel, strengthening the existing enforcement machinery, improved coordination among various sponsoring authorities, etc.

(c) Follow up action for implementation of the recommendations of Study Team has been initiated.

Compensation to people affected by setting up of Ordnance Factory in Bolangir district of Orissa

2850 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether land allotted to three hundred families under Anti-Poverty Programme was acquired for an Ordnance Factory in Bolangir district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether no compensation has so far been paid to the families displaced; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). For setting up the Ordnance Factory in Bolangir, land is being acquired through the Government of Orissa who have been requested to furnish the details regarding the compensation paid to those whose land has been acquired. The same is awaited.

Dispute regarding the land acquired by Engineering Store Depot at Kandivili, Bombay

2851. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a dispute regarding the land, which was acquired for Engineering Store Depot at Kandivili, Bombay is pending before a court;

(b) if so, whether any offer for out of court settlement of the matter has been received by the Ministry; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Defence have agreed to pay compensation at the same rate at which payment has already been made by the Ministry of Railways.

Countries which have no diplomatic relations with India

2852. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of countries which

do not have diplomatic relations with India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Morocco; Republic of South Africa and Republic of Sao Tome and Principe do not have diplomatic relations with India.

Grievances of Nepalese of Assam and N. E. Region

2853. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the grievances of the Nepali speaking people of Assam and North-Eastern Region; if so, what are the main grievances;

(b) whether any memorandum has been received from these people; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main issues raised by some organisation of Nepali speaking people of Assam and North-Eastern Region are (a) that the Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950 be abrogated, (b) that the Indo-Nepal border be sealed and Passport/Visa System be introduced and (c) that the Nepali speaking people should not be subjected to harassment and discrimination (d) Nepali language be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

(c) Under Articles 6 and 7 of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950, citizens of Nepal in India, though otherwise foreigners, would enjoy certain privileges in several matters as are enjoyed by citizens of India. If the treaty is abrogated, the citizens of Nepal in India would lose these special privileges and, further, they would have to be sent back to their country of origin as any other foreigner. Similarly, Indian citizens in Nepal, who at present enjoy the same privileges as citizens of Nepal do, would

cease to enjoy such privileges. Therefore, the demand for abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950 is not acceptable. For similar reasons, the Indo-Nepal border which is an open border cannot be sealed.

The complaints regarding alleged harassment and discrimination of the Nepali speaking people of Assam and North-Eastern Region have been brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments. The Government of Assam have stated that instructions have been issued to the State Police to ensure that no harassment is caused to any person. The Government of Meghalaya have stated that the allegation of the harassment of the Nepali speaking people is not correct. It is the earnest endeavour of the Government to preserve the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

[Translation]

Export and import of foodgrains

2854. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity and value of foodgrains such as pluses and grams etc. imported as well as the names, quantity and value of foodgrains exported from 1 April, 1986 to 31 December, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Data on imports of foodgrains and pulses during April-December, 1986 is not available. However, the contracts registered for the import of pulses including gram with NAFED for the period April-December, 1986 amounted to 642,940 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 236.48 crores. A statement showing the export of foodgrains during April-December, 1986 is given below.

Statement

Export of Foodgrains during the April-December, 1986

Item	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Basmati rice	1,61,797	14,005
Other rice	1,533	64

Items	Quantity	Value
Wheat	1,91,630	3,058
Maize	10	Neg.
Bajra	908	25
Jowar	930	24
Ragi	69	2

Source : The Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority.

Note : Data on export of Pulses during this period is not available.

(English)

Pay scales of re-employed ex-service-men in Indian Navy

2855. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether re-employed exservicemen in Indian Navy are denied the new pay scales recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian investment in joint venture projects in foreign countries

2856. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total Indian investment made in joint venture projects in foreign countries during the last five years;

(b) whether the Indian investment in the joint venture projects abroad has virtually remained stagnant during the last five years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The total Indian investments in Joint Venture projects approved during the last five years is Rs. 11.93 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise,

Persons trapped under snow on Leh-Kargil road in December 1986

2857. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of persons were trapped under snow on Leh-Kargil road in December, 1986;

(b) if so, the number of persons lost their lives and the number out of them belonged to Border Roads Organisations,

(c) whether all the bodies have since been recovered;

(d) if not, the number of persons still missing;

(e) the amount of compensation which has been paid to the next of kin of the deceased and to the injured; and

(f) whether most of the Border Road personnel had not been supplied proper uniforms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) A number of persons were trapped on the Leh-kargil road on 14/15 November 1986 due to heavy snow-fall.

(b) A total of 31 dead bodies have been retrieved so far including 12 Casual Paid Labourers of the Border Roads Organisation.

(c) No, Sir. Some bodies may still be under the snow and are expected to be recovered in Apr-Jun. 87, when the snow clearance is done and the road is opened.

(d) 15 Casual Paid Labourers and 3 GREP employees of the B. R. O. are still missing.

(e) Immediate relief of Rs. 500/- has been sanctioned to the next of kin and injured personnel from the Border Roads Special Relief Fund. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has also sanctioned Rs. 500/- to each affected person. Compensation under the workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 will be paid after completion of the Court of Inquiry proceedings which have been delayed due to inaccessibility of the site due to heavy snow-fall.

(f) No, Sir Border Roads personnel had been provided adequate clothing.

Benami applications for joint-venture in deep sea fishing

2858. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for joint-venture in deep sea fishing,

(b) whether Government are aware that numerous applications are said to be benami; and

(c) if so, the safeguards proposed to be adopted to weed out such dubious applicants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Government have not, so far, received any application for Joint Ventures in deep sea fishing under the New Policy.

(c) Care would be exercised at the time of processing of applications to weed out any dubious application.

Joint venture in deep Sea fishing

2859. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the response evinced by large industrial Houses to Government's new

policy on deep-sea fishing which inter alia permits joint ventures in the field;

(b) the expected increase in production of fish as a result thereof; and

(c) how it is expected to affect the prices of the fish in the local markets ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Since the Government have announced the new policy very recently, it is too early to gauge the response of the large industrial houses in this regard and the expected increase in production of fish as a result thereof.

(c) Joint ventures in deep sea fishing are not likely to affect the prices of fish in the local market, as these will be primarily for exports

Engineering Export Promotions Council

2860. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI :**
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Export Promotion Council has urged Government to ensure speedy implementation of the policy measures already announced;

(b) if so, whether the Council has also pointed out that delays in the implementation would dampen enthusiasm generated and would adversely reflect on the performance on the export front;

(c) whether delay in implementation has resulted in loss of export worth Rs. 150 crores of engineering goods during the first six months of 1985-86; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Government have taken a number of policy decisions to promote exports of engineering goods. While some of these cover specific measures, others provide guiding principles.

Regular discussions have been held with the industry including the Engineering Export Promotion Council for obtaining specific proposals and collecting necessary data for evolving guidelines for decisions. These are being implemented from time to time.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sanctioned strength of Border Security Force

2861. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of the Border Security Force as on 1 January, 1987; and

(b) whether Government propose to expand Border Security Force; 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) The sanctioned strength of BSF battalions as on 1.1.87 was 85.

(b) In order to increase vigilance on the border, the Government of India have sanctioned 25 additional battalions of BSF for Indo-Pakistan border and 29 additional battalions for Indo-Bangladesh border. These 54 battalions will be raised in a period of five years starting from 1986-87 in a phased manner. Five battalions will become operational in April/May 1987. 13 battalions will be raised in 1987-88, 12 battalions in 1988-89, 12 battalions in 1989-90 and 12 battalions in 1990-91.

Discharge of locally recruited employees of Indian Embassy, Kathmandu

2862. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of locally recruited employees of Indian Embassy, Kathmandu have been discharged from service; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). About 105 members of the locally recruited staff of our Embassy in Kathmandu went on strike w. e. f. January 1, 1987. The striking employees were given upto January 28, 1987 i. e. 4 weeks from the commencement of this strike to re-join their duties. 13 persons re-joined the duty and 10 others who were on earned leave, also re-joined 92 employees, who did not joint, were treated as having abandoned their duties and, therefore, their services had to be terminated.

[English]

12.00 hrs.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER : I disallowed it because my previous rulings stand even inspite of the fact that Professor Sahib has authenticated the letter himself I think the President's name— I cannot allow it to be dragged in.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : My request to you is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot accept it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have disallowed it.

**Not recorded.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order on this subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no business before the House. There cannot be any point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it. I have always done it consistently. I have studied my rulings. I have gone through them and seen it. In spite of all that Professor has given to me, I do not want the name of the President to be dragged in any way in this House. It is my clear understanding There are other ways. You can utilise them.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want a clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No clarification.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, you cannot discuss that. Mr. Chidambaram.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I did not question their authenticity. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am within my rules. I have studied them. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : When the time comes, you can come and I will allow you.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Act and Import and Export (Control) Act and Audit Report and Annual Accounts of Rubber Board, Kottayam for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 914 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1986 appointing the 15th December, 1986 as the date on which the provisions of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Act, 1985 shall come into force issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3955/87.]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 915 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1986 specifying 0.5 per cent *ad valorem* as the rate of duty of customs which will be levied and collected as cess on export of all scheduled products with immediate effect issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3956/87.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issue under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 :

- (i) S.O. 612 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1986 making certain amendments in the open General Licence No. 15/86 dated the 1st April, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-3957/87.]

- (ii) S.O. 656 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1986 giving general permission till further orders to import into the Domestic Tariff Area 'rejects' manufactured by the units located in the Free Trade Zones and Export Processing Zones subjects to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3958/87.]

- (iii) S.O. 691 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1986 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 15/86 dated the 1st April, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3959/87.]

- (iv) S.O. 872 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1986 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 13/86 dated the 1st April, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3960/87.]

- (v) S.O. 91 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1987 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 16/86 dated the 1st April, 1986.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-3961/87.]

- (vi) S.O. 157 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1987, making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 1/86 dated the 1st April, 1986.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3962/87]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3963/87]

Review and Annual Report etc. of the National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. Lucknow for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3964/87.]

Notification under Cantonments Act and National Cadet Corps Act

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 284 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 :

- (i) The Khas Yol Cantonment (Water Supply) Bye-laws, 1986 published in Notification No. S.R.O. KY/A/16-A in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3965/87.]

- (ii) The Secunderabad Cantonment (Lay out of Streets and Regulation and Prohibition of Erection of Buildings) Amendment Byelaws; 1985 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 1 in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1986

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3966/87.]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See Nos. LT-3965 and 3966/87.]

- (3) A copy of the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 33 in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3967/87]

Notification under Income Tax Act and the Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 166 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th

March, 1987 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3968/87.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 272(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1987.
- (ii) S. O. 163(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1987 containing Corrigendum to certain notifications mentioned in the said notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3969/87.]

Notification under Central Reserve Police Force Act

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) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 :

- 1) The Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1006 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1986.
- (2) The Central Reserve Police Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1056 in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3970/87.]

Notification under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :

- (1) The Export of Cashew Kernels (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 905(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3971/87.]

- (2) The Export of Gum Karaya (Inspection) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 4136 in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3972/87.]

- (3) The Export of Cycle Tyres and Cycle Tubes (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 142 in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3973/87.]

**Report of C A.G. of India for 1985—
Union Government (Commercial)—
Part I—Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985—Union Government (Commercial)—Party—Bharat Earthmovers Limited under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3974/87.]

Annual Reports of Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras for 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and Review on the working of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras for these years etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM

NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3975/87.]

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3976/87.]

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3977/87.]

- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3978/87.]

- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3979/87.]

- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

of the Handloom Expert Promotion Council, Madras, for the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3980/87.]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3981/87.]

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. There are other ways to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no business before the House. You come to me. I will tell you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen the precedents. There is no point of order. I don't differentiate; all are Members here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. There is no basis for raising a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have read the rules carefully. I have read them for 8 years.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling and that stands.

(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS ON REPORT OF FOURTH CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION (PART II) RELATING TO PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

[English]

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 existing pension policy has been evolved over a period of time as a consequence of Government's attempts to improve the pensionary benefits of the Central Government employees. This ad-hoc approach, however, created numerous anomalies and difficulties in the administration of pension. Pension was, therefore, identified as one of the modules for reform in the structure of the civil services.

The above perception led to the amendment of the terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission in November, 1985 to include the examination of pension structure for pensioners, both present and future. This is the first time that the pension structure has been subjected to an integrated and in-depth examination by a Pay Commission. Meanwhile the Government took certain other measures to generally alleviate the hardship and other difficulties of the pensioners. Some of the important measures are :

- (i) With effect from 1.4.1987 the Heads of Office/Department have been made accountable for ensuring issue of pension payment and gratuity orders on or before the date of retirement of a government servant and in exceptional cases, issue of orders for provisional pension/gratuity where delays are anticipated.
- (ii) The Payment of Arrears of Pension (Nomination Rules), 1983 have been amended to remove the condi-

tion of filing nomination - by a specified date. Pensioners are now free to make nomination at any time.

- (iii) Benefits of the scheme of voluntary retirement was extended to temporary government servants.
- (iv) Family Pension Scheme of 1964 was extended not only to the families covered by the judgment of Supreme Court but also to families of those Government servants who died before putting one year of continuous service prior to 27.1.1979 subject to their having been found medically fit before joining Government service.
- (v) A Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies was constituted to provide a feed-back on programme implementation to the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare, to critically examine the new policy initiatives and to mobilise voluntary effort to supplement Government action.
- (vi) The CGHS facilities have been extended to all Central Government pensioners (except Railways and Defence) in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Pune, irrespective of their place of residence, in addition of Jaipur where these facilities were made available earlier.
- (vii) The simplified procedure for payment of pension to Armed Forces personnel through Public Sector Banks has been introduced w.e.f. 1.1.1987.
- (viii) Lastly, while presenting the Budget, the Prime Minister announced that the minimum pension and minimum family pension will be raised to Rs. 375/- per month with effect from 1.1.1986 against the present minimum of Rs. 160/- per month for pension and of Rs. 150/- per month for family pension fixed in April, 1983.

2.1 I have briefly dwelt on some of the important measures taken to streamline the pension administration against the perspective of the pension structure that would emerge after the implementation of the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

2.2. I would now revert to the Report of the Pay Commission and the Government's decisions on the recommendations contained therein. I am glad to inform the House that Government have decided to accept most of the major recommendations of the Pay Commission. The revised benefits will take effect from 1.1.1986. Some of the important decisions of the Government are as follows :

- (i) Pension being a long term benefit shall be related to basic pay only and will be calculated at the rate of 50 per cent of the average emoluments replacing the slab formula introduced in 1979. This benefit will also be available to pre 1.1.1986 pensioners.
- (ii) The rationalised pension structure recommended by the Commission for the present pensioners has been accepted.
- (iii) The Commission's recommendations regarding family pension has been improved upon by the Government. The family pension will be subject to a minimum of Rs. 375/- and maximum of Rs. 1250/- per month as against Rs. 300/- and Rs. 1000/- respectively.

The Commission's recommendations regarding additional relief to family pensioners has also been accepted.

- (iv) The Government have accepted the recommendations regarding introduction of death gratuity for those Government servants who die in harness.

The rate of retiring gratuity at half month's pay for each completed year of service subject to a

maximum of 16.5 months pay, will continue to operate. The ceiling on gratuity which operated at Rs. 50,000/- has been increased to Rupees one lakh.

- (v) It has also been decided that weightage of 5 years may be added to the actual qualifying service rendered by the Armed Forces Personnel for determining death gratuity and retirement gratuity subject to the condition that total qualifying service plus weightage will not exceed 33 years.

- (vi) The Government have also substantially improved the rates of disability pension for the Armed Forces Personnel. For 100 disability, the improved rates will be as follows :

- (i) Officers and
Honorary
Commissioned
Officers : Rs. 750/-
- (ii) JCO : Rs. 550/-
- (iii) ORs and NCs (E) : Rs. 450/-

The war injury pay for 100 per cent disability will now be equal to last pay drawn, but shall not be less than 60 per cent of the last pay drawn for officers and 80 per cent for personnel below officer rank even where the disability is lower than 100 per cent.

- (vii) The Government employees who were governed by the C.P.F. Scheme and who were in service on 1.1.1986 will be deemed to have come over to pension scheme from that date unless they specifically opt to continue under the C.P.F. Scheme.

3. A resolution announcing the Government decisions on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission will be laid on the Table of the House separately.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not challenge any letter.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I never question that, it is not my job. I am only protecting the privileges of the House, I am protecting this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am with you, Sir. No problem.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have explained everything.

[Translation]

Professor Saheb should also note that the ruling which I give is based on past rulings. I am not going to change my stand. I do not want to protect anybody. To me, all are Members.

[English]

Including the Prime Minister every one is a Member to me and I never differentiate between them. Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : We are also Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is what I am saying. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you when time comes and when you are on pro-

**Not recorded.

per order. But I am not going to listen to this. Because I have disallowed, I am not going to listen at all. This is my firm ruling. I am not going to allow the name of the President to be dragged in any way. That is my view. And on this subject which the Professor is raising time and again, I do not question the authenticity of your letter which you are going to authenticate or which you have already authenticated. I am not going into the *pros* and *cons* of it. I am saying that this subject which I have disallowed, if we allow it, the President's name will be dragged in, and it cannot be separated. Therefore, I have disallowed it.

(Interruptions)

At this stage, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other Hon. Members left the House

12.13 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1987-88—
GENERAL DISCUSSION

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1984-85—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up Items 12 and 13—Further discussion on the General Budget and the Demands for Excess Grants.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi may speak.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank all the Members who have participated in the debate on the budget. I thank them for their constructive suggestions and many interesting points that have been raised during this debate, and I commend the high level of debate that has taken place this year on the budget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the economy is strong and it is buoyant. The growth rate has been 5 per cent as per the plan target. Industries have expanded approximately 8 per cent, average over three years. This is the highest in 20 years. Much of this expansion has taken place in the small scale sector. The small scale sector gives a lot of employment.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

So, it is not just industrial growth which is limited to certain large industries. But it is very broad-based in going down to the people, going down to the workers. The infrastructure is doing well—9 to 10 per cent increase, third year in succession. Again this is a very major achievement. Agriculture has been resilient in spite of bad weather and drought in many parts of the country. Our food stocks are burgeoning and our production should go to above 150 million tonnes again this year. Inflation is under control and the trade deficit has been reduced by a thousand crores.

Some Members talked about direction in the Budget. Let me reiterate that direction is not something that we would like to give annually in every Budget. Direction is something that Panditji gave in the '50s that we are continuing today. Direction is what Indiraji gave in the '70s and '80s that we are continuing today. Our idea and concept is not to change direction every year. It is the basic policy which has been developing from the freedom movement, throughout our independence and it is continuing along this road that this Budget gives us direction. So, those that are looking for new direction, of course, will be disappointed. But those that are looking for a continuing direction, a continuing direction for self-sufficiency, a continuing direction of standing on our own feet, a continuing direction of a stronger, more independent India, well, they have got that direction in this Budget. We have also done a number of things during the past two years which have perhaps made the Budget a little less exciting. But that is a very deliberate thing. We have looked at sectors and rectified the problems in particular sectors as we have taken them up. For example, we have taken up electronics. We have taken up the cement industry earlier. In this Budget, I have said that we will be taking up capital goods. Other areas which, we feel, need immediate interest are housing, the food processing industry because more needs to be done for the farmers. So, we have been looking at particular sectors of industry, rationalising the tax structure, the rules, the control in that sector, and then not trying to destabilise that in the coming Budget. Let that stability prevail because only with

stability, industry will be able to grow and expand, and the effects of development will flow to our people.

The long-term fiscal policy and the Seventh Plan again give strength to this direction that we have got from Panditji. This could not be said for many of the Budgets that we saw in the years 1977-1980—unfortunately I have to keep referring to those years because the direction in other years has not changed; it has been a very steady direction. It is only in these three years, 1977-80 where we had rolling plans...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) : Rolling direction.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : ..where during this period when the economy was meandering meaninglessly that new direction was given every month perhaps, not even every year. And it is that that we have changed after that. It is a steady direction that we have been giving. That is important. But referring to their economy and their economic policies of those days, I did say just now that we got a new direction every month perhaps, but even that is questionable. For, if I remember, it was mentioned at that time, somebody had said that there was a drift in policy during those periods and the question was raised that even drift has direction and they lacked even that much direction.

So, we have totally reversed this tendency of switching directions and we are giving a steady direction to the country, a direction which comes from the foundations laid by Panditji and Gandhiji and we will continue along that road even if it disappoints some of our friends about the directions that they are expecting.

The Budget offers stability, stability that avoids ad hocism, that avoids uncertainties, a stability which will give it direction in antipoverty plans and programmes, a stability which will give it direction in education because we feel this is one of the roots of removing poverty, a stability which we hope will help build the housing sector because this is one sector which has been neglected for too long and now that we are strong

enough in other basic sectors, it is time we turned our attention to the housing sector, just as we have done to the other basic sectors in earlier times.

The Budget is aimed at growth. It is aimed at rationalising the tax structure in a number of areas, like I mentioned, we have done in electronics, cement earlier; computers, other areas will be taken up.

This Budget has a major overhaul in the indirect taxes, full-scope MODVAT has now been brought in perhaps most of all, the thrust in this Budget is for self-reliance in industry, in the capital goods sector. We have developed this sector over a long period of time. It has got its strength. But, at the same time, it has got its weakness and one of our problems has been that we have been pushing the whole sector and not really making enough progress in the whole capital goods sector.

We would like to identify. While supporting the whole capital goods sector, we will pinpoint and identify those which we think are most critical to the phase of our development today and then give them very special benefits so that they can really push ahead and be competitive with capital goods industry anywhere.

One major point which has been raised by many is that of defence expenditure. While agreeing with some of the Members, not with all the Members, in the fact that we have to streamline defence expenditure, we have to see that wastage does not take place and that it is utilised in the best possible manner, I would refrain from listening to the other Members who have suggested that there must be a cut in defence expenditure and defence must be compromised to build our economy in other areas. In the present international environment where India is under tremendous pressure, India is under tremendous pressure not because people just want to pressurise India. India is under pressure because we stand on our own feet. India is under pressure because we stand to walk along our own path. India is under pressure because we are independent and the defence protects this independence. It protects our economic independence. It

protects our political independence. There can be and there must be no compromise in defence specially at a time when we have been put under severe pressure by all the anti-Indian forces around us and in other parts of the world.

Today is the time when we have to re-think. We are again looking too much and, I have said this on a number of occasions in the House, outside the House, we are looking too much at economic or monetary or financial benefits. There is more to building a nation than just counting the numbers in the economy. That is why we are going down to the foundations of nation-building which is human resource development, which is building our people. That is why we have to have a strong defence force to protect what we are building. We cannot allow monetarist policies, monetarist feelings or industrialist lobbies to deviate us from this course. We will not allow that to happen.

The size of the deficit has been commented upon by a number of members. But, perhaps, before any of the members commented on it, I myself commented on it. And, I made my position very clear that the deficit is too high and we will not allow it to go higher this year. There have been some fears expressed in the House that we have a deficit of about, approximately, Rs. 5700 crores and by the end of the year, it will go to some vast numbers. But I have made it very clear and there is no going back on that statement—I have made the statement on the floor of this House and I am reiterating that statement that we will not allow that deficit to increase.

As I have just spoken about Defence, Defence is a very critical area. There may be a problem. If the environment around the nation changes and, there is a requirement for giving additional funds to Defence. We will be forced to give it. But we will not allow the deficit to go up. I am still sticking to that. We have got provisions in the long-term fiscal policy to apply taxes for Defence purpose if so required and we will use those provisions if it is necessary. But we do not think it will be necessary. We think we will be able to hold the deficit without going to any additional mobilisation.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

I have also made it clear to the individual Ministries that any supplementary demand must be matched by supplementary cuts. The cuts should not be in the Plan; they should not be, perhaps, even in certain productive areas of non-Plan; they should not be in the targets of the Plan, they may be in the outlays. And this is where we must change our attitudes. We are locked on to measuring our performance by the amount of money we spend. We do not really bother to see what happens at the other end of the pipeline. We keep pouring it in from this end from the Ministry. The Minister says: "Rs. 20000 crores down this one and my work is done". He does not see that nothing is coming out of the pipe the other side. And, we have created jobs right down the pipe to push it down the pipe and it is all consumed in pushing it down that pipe. So, this basic attitude must be changed. And that is why I am leaving this flexibility. I do not know what we will be able to achieve in one year. I myself feel that it is going to be a much longer exercise because it is the basic ethos that we are trying to change. What we have to do is to make the Government machine much more efficient in its delivery of our programmes. If we can do that, then we will achieve the same targets by lesser inputs. There will be no need to ask for supplementary grants. And those inputs which are released because of more efficiency in particular areas can be used for new programmes. It is not that it cannot be done. Certain basic industries, certain infrastructure industries have done it in these last two years. They have shown us that it can be done. So, Government has done it. So, there is no excuse. It is only a question of how efficiently and how quickly we can do it and to what degree we can achieve it.

There has been some comment on the inflationary pressures of the deficit. We ourselves feel that there will be no inflationary pressure from this deficit, although the deficit does look high, and there is no cause for disquiet in the House or outside on this point. The inflation rates are well under control. The food stocks are very good. The foreign-exchange situation is comfortable and there is no reason for inflation to be there,

And in fact if we look at the price situation today, the essential commodities are well under control. It is some other areas which are causing concern and we are looking at those concerns. One particular commodity which is edible oil which is causing problems in the price; but the fact is that that is deliberately done to support the farmers, to see that they get the right prices for their oilseeds produce and also to have a shift from a major oilseed importing country to a country which is self-sufficient in oilseeds or at least self-reliant in oilseeds in the first stages, we will have to see later for self-sufficiency. So, there is no real cause for any disquiet or worry on this front.

Two years ago, when this Government came in, we had said that we were going to take very strong measures on the second economy, the black economy, and we have done that. We have fulfilled and kept our promise to a very great degree. The task is a very long task. So, for me to claim that we have finished the task is not possible and I don't think anybody can claim that. But we have very definitely gone along the road that we have charted during the 84 elections and post-84 elections. We have not only gone down that road, we have achieved results on that road.

We have said that our tactics for handling black money, the second economy, would be on two levels. On the one hand we would make it easier to be honest. There would be a premium on honesty as opposed to a premium on dishonesty.

When some of my friends, specially some of our leftist friends who should know better, talk of only increasing tax rates because it gives them good copy to shout about—as opposed to good resources to redistribute amongst the poor because that is what we are trying to do. We are looking for resources to distribute amongst the poor—not slogans; we can make slogans, we don't have to do more to just generate slogans. We are looking for how we can actually have programmes to help the poor.

Incentive on honesty. The second which must go with it was very tough measures and

very strong disincentives for those who are then not honest. Now we have gone down both these paths. We have simplified the tax system. We have reduced the taxes. We have made it easier to pay taxes. This job is not complete. We have done it to a great degree. It will be continuing next year. This budget completes it in one whole area of MODVAT. So, the steps are being taken, they are taken rapidly and there is a lot of change taking place.

We have reduced the taxes, to make it easier to pay. And we have then—after doing all this, because we thought it is only fair that we must do the positive first—taken the negative action which is strong measures against those who have chosen than not to be honest. Our income from these rationalisation measures has gone up 36 per cent a very substantial amount.

The collections are from income-tax and corporate tax. Let me at this point reiterate that there is going to be no reduction on the harsh measures that are to be taken against the defaulters. There is going to be no let up and there is going to be no going soft. What we have done during these past two years—and this again needs a little emphasizing—not only have the number of searches gone up—if I remember correctly, in these last couple of years we have had over 20,000 searches—well above, higher than, what has happened before. But what is more important than just the number is the quality, the amount that we are getting. The average amount is much higher now. So these searches are not targeted at the smaller men. They are very clearly targeted at the bigger fish and that is what is giving results. So, the policy has been on the one hand to put a premium on honesty, to give some incentives for going by the rules and to get tough on those that have not. This has given very great results not only in our collections but we have also opened out a number of other areas. The revenue has increased but so has the stock market, so has the public sector bonds that have been issued. This is all money which was not in the normal circulation being brought out in to the open circulation and being productive.

We are collecting more revenue to distribute more resources. The opposition

unfortunately, they are not here otherwise I could have told them in stronger words. It is always easier to tell them in stronger words when they are here—are collecting more slogans perhaps because the elections are close by.

The long-term fiscal policy has clearly established that it is not a pro-rich policy that we are targeting. It is an anti-poverty policy. Here again I will differentiate for a minute between an anti-poverty policy and a pro-poor policy because our friends in the Opposition keep talking of a pro-poor policy. We talk of an anti-poverty policy. Anti-poverty means the removal of poverty. Pro-poor implies that poor will always remain there so that they can remain pro-poor. As long as you are pro-poor you always have to have poor; otherwise how will you be pro-poor? So there is this basic difference in our attitude and the Opposition's attitude and we should realise that they are keeping alive poverty by their policy whereas we are alleviating poverty by our policies.

Our tax strategy in this Budget has been aimed at simplifying the tax laws, making the rates more reasonable and increasing the collection with strict compliance. This year we have reduced the taxes on mass-consumption goods. MODVAT relief on the food sector covers a very large number of items—too many for me to cover here. In other specified sectors also we have given relief by giving MODVAT. The packages for specific industries will give a new thrust in these areas. The capital goods, the plastics industry, the export industry which is a continuing exercise and the electronics industry which is very special because one, it is a very high growth industry; and two, the type of employment it has really goes down to the lowest levels and to very large numbers. So it is an employment—oriented industry and even more than that it gives a lot of employment to women. So our giving a push to the electronics industry is not just because electronics is a fancy gadgetry that we are trying to push but electronics is becoming the key to almost every industry. It is getting more and more involved in every production process and it is giving employment to women who have the most difficult time in supporting themselves and in really making their position in our society.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

We have not increased taxes on capital goods and we have not increased taxes on basic intermediaries which means that there will not be an across the board price rise as there has been after many Budgets. This is a very important step that we took. Now that I have talked about everything that we have given and we have this year given approximately Rs. 595 crores as relief on taxes, all on those areas which affect mainly the poor and the lower middle class, mostly on essential items and items that are used by everybody. Now to get resources back, we have taxed those areas which are non-essential areas and luxury areas and mostly those areas which involve people who can afford to pay very easily. We have taxed the prosperous—expenditure tax on hotels for example, minimum tax on companies and the foreign travel tax.

I would like to say a couple of words here because some points have been raised on this. Some points have been raised on the minimum tax on companies. We have made note of those points and we are looking at them. And if we find that they are valid, we will bring in the required amendments at the right time.

On foreign travel tax, there is no question of removing this tax. But we think that there is a case to exempt pilgrimages from this tax. And we will definitely do that. We will have to, of course, be a little careful in defining what a 'pilgrimage' is, because, firstly, we will, of course, limit it to pilgrimages to holy places. But perhaps there will have to be some more rationalisation in that. But we will not see that it affects those who are going for genuine pilgrimages.

We have taxed luxury items—the expensive colour television sets, cars, expensive shoes while giving relief to the cheaper shoes, expensive soaps while giving relief to the cheaper soaps. So, we have done this rebalancing in each system to give benefits to the poorer people and let the richer pay for those benefits that we are giving to the poor. We have widened the tax net in this budget very much. This will reduce the black money. The direction that has been given

is very clearly egalitarian and progressive and we will keep up that direction.

I had mentioned that we are transferring Rs. 23,000 crores to the States and some Members said that this is nothing actually because interest payments have to be made and other complications. But the fact is interest payments are made on what they borrow. Those with less discipline and higher borrowings will obviously pay higher interest. Those who are more disciplined will have less interest payments. So, we should not get confused with interest rates and the transfer of funds to the the States. This year we have transferred Rs. 23,250 crores and just because the figure has not been appreciated, let me compare this with recent figures. In 1979-80, the transfer to the States was only Rs. 6,797 crores. So, it has gone almost four times between 1979-80 and 1986-87. In 1984-85, which was Indiraji's last year, the transfer had increased from Rs. 6,797 crores to Rs. 14,720 crores. She had doubled it in five years. We have redoubled it, almost redoubled it, in two years. So this is no small amount that is being given to the States. And this is being given to the States not because we are taxing more, but because we are taxing more efficiently. The machinery is more efficient. Those that should have been paying taxes are paying taxes. And when the States complain about certain constraints being put on them that they are not allowed to do this, they are not allowed to do that, it is totally incorrect because vast areas are open to them. But apart from the fact that vast areas are open to them, the extra amount that we have transferred to them is much more than they could have ever imagined or planned for. Unfortunately what we are not able to see is that this large sum of money goes for productive development. Unfortunately, too much is being still distributed on politically advantageous schemes as opposed to schemes which really help the poor come out of their poverty and we must really look at this aspect again.

This year also in our Budget the taxes that we have brought in are largely in the excise sector where the distribution is to the States. The increase in collections in the income-

tax sector again is distributed 85 per cent to the States. So, we are giving a lot more to the States. Overall, we have not increased customs duty much. We could not have played a dirty trick by balancing excise, by cutting excise and taxing those areas where we get hundred per cent and the States get nothing, but we have refrained from taking this step because we know that the development process is a joint exercise with the States and us. It is not something that only we do or only they do. And unless we work as a team, it is not going to work and we want to work as a team and we would appreciate if the State Governments also wanted to work as a team and worked as a team.

The public sectors performance has been commendable but still leaving a lot to be desired. They have increased their contribution from Rs. 7610 in 1984-85 to Rs 9053 in 1985-86, which is a very good increase, but our investments in the public sector, specially in these last two years, have been very high. If I remember correctly, we have almost done a fifty per cent increase in our public sector investment in these two years. This level of investment has never taken place before and it is necessary that we see that this gives proper return. Here, I would like to qualify proper return, because I do not believe that we can tie down all public sector to give only monetary and financial return because we are giving them more tasks to perform. If they are given only the task of giving financial return on the investment, then perhaps we need not even need public sector so much; we could do it in many other ways. But the whole role of the public sector is much deeper than that; it is to develop certain directions in our industry, it is to develop certain expertise, it is to do some training of our people, develop manpower, it is to give us certain strategic stability. So, there are many areas. We are using it as a basic tool to fopen up the remoter areas, the backward areas. So, when we are asking them to perform so many tasks, there is the cost on each one of these tasks and when we pay a little bit for each one of these, then we cannot expect the profit to be that high. The role of the public sector has to be defined better and perhaps the roles of different public

sectors have to be defined differently so that each public sector knows. There will be certain public sector industries whose role it should be only to give us good return, but that role cannot be stretched to all public sector industries. There is a social aspect to it, there is strengthening the nation aspect to it. There is a much broader prospective in which we must look at the public sector.

Our allocations for rural poverty have been increased and our thrust for poverty alleviation has been the highest that it has ever been. Now, the first step is allocating the funds. The much more important step is seeing that the Government machinery is now made efficient so that these funds really get down to the roots and we are going to see this. We have already started two years ago with a sort of fine tuning it. Upto last year we have already got a very good monitoring system for the IRDP programme. The reports are available to all Members and I hope you are getting these reports. They are available in my office. Any M.P. who wants to pick them up can just walk into my office and ask for one and he will be given a copy.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : They are being sent to all of us ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We are sending them to the senior members and not to the other members. Because otherwise, we would be just sending out vast copies and we would not know whether everyone would really be interested or they would only be stacked on a shelf somewhere. If someone has that much interest to be able to come upto the Prime Minister's office in the 'Anti-Poverty Programme', it is available.

Another major direction that we are looking at in this year's Budget is the setting up of the National Commission on Rural Labour. This is an area where a whole section of our society has got left in a sense and now it is time we concentrate on them. I had raised this issue first in the ILO when I spoke in the ILO in 1985 and it is continuing from that process. We are doing this.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

Once again I would like to reiterate that the thrust of the Budget is anti-poverty. It is very much pro-growth, not only pro-growth but targeting at growth in core areas such as the capital goods industry. The Budget gives stability and it continues the direction that the Congress has given the nation since before Independence, that it has continued giving the nation during these 40 years of Independence. We will press forward in fulfilling these policies and promises that were made at Independence.

One of the areas that we are looking at and which is related to the growth of the economy is jobs for the youth. We have looked at it from a larger perspective. We can and the easier way is to just create lots of jobs which are not required and are not productive. But that does not really help the youth because the job which is not productive cannot be fulfilling to the person who is doing that job. It will only cause frustration and cause more problems. We have to look at employment starting with education. And that is what we have started. We have started at the primary level because that is most important. But the primary level will take time to give dividends for the youth and to the nation. So we have also started at the upper level where dividends for the youth will come immediately, and where the nation will start getting the benefits from this input immediately. We have to dovetail that with the growth in our industries, with the growth in our agriculture and see that we create the right type of individual who will fit into the job. Too many times we are creating individuals who cannot fit into the requirements of our nation and they fulfil the requirements of some other nations who find it easier to pinch our brains and use them. In some ways I do not consider that a loss because we will develop and we will bring that brain back and use it in a higher developed form. But immediately it is a loss. We have invested in their training which is lost. So, we must invest in training which is more relevant to our growth needs and to our strategic and development perspectives. This again we are doing through the Human Resources Development Ministry. Employment must also be linked with

the growth in industry and growth in agriculture and this is what we are achieving by our policies.

One more point was made about tax deduction on 194-E. There are certain very definite problems on this and we are having a review of this provision. Again we will bring this out at the appropriate time. It is not all bad. There are some definitely positive aspects to it. We do not want to kill those while looking at the negative aspects.

I thank all the members who participated in the debate once more for the quality of their participation. Thank you Sir.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Any rise in the Income Tax exemption limit—are you going to raise it from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I thought that it had already been made clear in the House yesterday.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It may be raised at least to Rs. 20,000.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: We have no intention of raising the I.T. limit. I can be absolutely clear about that, because all the Pay Commissions and everyone that took into consideration what should be given, had also no intention of asking us to raise the limit. Otherwise, they would have given different numbers.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1984-85 to vote.

The question is:

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of

221 *Genl. Budget 87-88— PHALGUNA 22, 1908 (SAKA) D.G. on Account (Genl.) 222*
Genl. Dis. & D.E.G. (Genl.) 84-85 87-88

the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 17, 20, 39, 57 and 59".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1984-85 are passed.

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1984-85 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House
		Rs.
I EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE		
20.	Defence Services-Navy	22,15,38,252
39.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	3,41,61,165
57.	Chandigarh	12,00,15,368
59.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40,78,334
II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL		
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	20,22,80,919

12.56 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 1987-88

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1987-88 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the fourth column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 15, 15A, 16 to 25, 27, 28, 30 to 84, 86, 88 to 92".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1987-88 are passed.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1987-88 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Agriculture	42,10,00,000	2,06,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	36,17,00,000	21,63,00,000
3.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	28,82,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
4. Department of Rural Development	6,91,96,00,000	6,00,000	
5. Department of Fertilizers	4,62,10,00,000	72,11,00,000	
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
6. Department of Commerce	1,69,05,00,000	37,70,00,000	
7. Department of Supply	3,12,00,000	...	
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
8. Ministry of Communications	1,22,00,000	...	
9. Postal Services	1,64,98,00,000	6,17,00,000	
10. Telecommunication Services	3,02,62,00,000	1,59,85,00,000	
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
11. Ministry of Defence	95,42,00,000	23,42,00,000	
12. Defence Pensions	1,17,31,00,000	...	
13. Defence Services-Army	11,01,21,00,000	...	
14. Defence Services-Navy	1,02,58,00,000	...	
15. Defence Services-Air Force	2,74,66,00,000	...	
15A. Defence Ordnance Factories	11,00,00,000	...	
16. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	6,61,75,00,000	
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
17. Department of Coal	21,81,00,000	1,98,00,00,000	
18. Department of Power	43,26,00,000	2,72,09,00,000	
19. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	16,92,00,000	61,00,000	
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS			
20. Ministry of Environment and Forests	28,71,00,000	39,00,000	
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
21. Ministry of External Affairs	56,69,00,000	33,34,00,000	
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
22. Department of Economic Affairs	65,00,00,000	16,21,00,000	
23. Currency, Coinage and Stamps	48,63,00,000	32,52,00,000	
24. Payments to Financial Institutions	56,69,00,000	9,62,53,00,000	
25. Pensions	79,55,00,000	...	
27. Transfers to State Governments	9,90,92,00,000	14,16,00,000	

1	2	3	4
28. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...		20,83,00,000
30. Department of Expenditure		50,61,00,000	...
31. Audit		29,22,00,000	...
32. Department of Revenue		29,99,00,000	33,00,000
33. Direct Taxes		23,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
34. Indirect Taxes		77,48,00,000	8,93,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
35. Department of Food		3,51,94,00,000	17,47,00,000
36. Department of Civil Supplies		2,26,00,000	58,00,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
37. Department of Health		58,18,00,000	22,13,00,000
38. Department of Family Welfare		1,08,05,00,000	18,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
39. Ministry of Home Affairs		21,84,00,000	...
40. Cabinet		1,91,00,000	...
41. Police		1,64,30,00,000	13,18,00,000
42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs		36,66,00,000	18,01,00,000
43. Transfers to Union Territory Governments		21,43,00,000	18,49,00,000
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT			
44. Department of Education		1,81,83,00,000	8,00,000
45. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports		14,02,00,000	58,00,000
46. Art and Culture		22,84,00,000	...
47. Department of Women and Child Development		43,80,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
48. Department of Industrial Development		76,03,00,000	13,94,00,000
49. Department of Company Affairs		1,06,00,000	1,00,000

1	2	3	4
50. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals		2,28,00,000	29,17,00,000
51. Department of Public Enterprises		1,63,00,000	50,25,00,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
52. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		9,59,00,000	48,00,000
53. Broadcasting Services		62,17,00,000	55,66,00,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
54. Ministry of Labour		27,80,00,000	3,00,000
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE			
55. Law and Justice		4,47,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS			
56. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs		12,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS			
57. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		5,48,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS			
58. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		98,00,000	1,94,51,00,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
59. Planning		1,91,00,000	...
60. Department of Statistics		5,13,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION			
61. Ministry of Programme Implementation		12,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
65. Department of Scientific Technology		25,19,00,000	1,44,00,000
63. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research		29,72,00,000	73,00,000
64. Department of Biotechnology		6,83,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
65. Department of Steel		5,54,00,000	1,39,07,00,000
66. Department of Mines		17,66,00,000	44,99,00,000
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES			
67. Ministry of Textiles		68,94,00,000	41,68,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM			
68. Ministry of Tourism		4,32,00,000	2,34,00,000
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT			
69. Surface Transport		3,38,00,000	22,39,00,000
70. Roads		41,52,00,000	68,50,00,000
71. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping		21,24,00,000	36,13,00,000
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION			
72. Ministry of Civil Aviation		9,31,00,000	1,45,00,000
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
73. Urban Development and Housing		12,86,00,000	15,54,00,000
74. Public Works		23,83,00,000	11,83,00,000
75. Stationery and Printing		11,23,00,000	58,00,000
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES			
76. Ministry of Water Resources		43,13,00,000	2,30,00,000
MINISTRY OF WELFARE			
77. Ministry of Welfare		43,36,00,000	12,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
78. Atomic Energy		42,09,00,000	80,03,00,000
79. Nuclear Power Schemes		75,71,00,000	48,97,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTROINCS			
80. Department of Electronics		13,18,00,000	9,53,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT			
81. Department of Ocean Development		4,07,00,000	39,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
82. Department of Space		31,49,00,000	29,07,00,000

1	2	3	4
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
83. Lok Sabha		2,13,00,000	...
84. Rajya Sabha		82,00,000	...
86. Secretariat of the Vice-President		3,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS UNION TERRITORIES			
<i>(Without Legislature)</i>			
88. Delhi		97,02,00,000	81.17,00,000
89. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		13,38,00,000	8,45,00,000
90. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1,93,00,000	89,00,000
91. Lakshadweep		4,10,00,000	60,00,000
92. Chandigarh		17,03,00,000	5,63,00,000

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87 to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective Supplementary Sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1987 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101 and 104.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87 are passed.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Department of Agriculture and cooperation	54,60,000	...
2.	Agriculture	57,00,00,000	...
3.	Fisheries		7,79,00,000
6.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	11,43,000	...
7.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	4,27,26,000	...
8.	Department of Rural Development	15,64,000	1,19,00,000
9.	Department of Fertilizers		34,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
10.	Ministry of Commerce	32,00,000	
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	84,91,59,000	235,46,86,000
12.	Supplies and Disposals	74,53,000	
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
15.	Postal Services	124,40,00,000	
16.	Telecommunication Services		1,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
17.	Ministry of Defence	7,87,55,000	...
18.	Defence Pensions	136,07,80,000	...
19.	Defence Services-Army	221,66,78,000	...
21.	Defence Services-Air Force	60,32,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
24.	Department of Power		2,000
25.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	10,19,65,000	...

1	2	3
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS		
26. Ministry of Environment and Forests	63,00,000	...
28. Forest and Wild Life	2,000	...
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
29. Ministry of External Affairs	24,81,00,000	15,12,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
31. Customs	42,76,70,000	---
32. Union Excise Duties	25,49,32,000	...
33. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	6,40,26,000	...
34. Stamps	26,47,000	33,37,000
35. Audit	25,06,44,000	...
37. Pensions	79,14,22,000	...
38. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	62,05,000	...
39. Transfers to State Governments	252,86,52,000	—
40. Other Expenditure of Ministry of Finance	70,77,000	15,00,00,000
41. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	34,58,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
42. Department of Food		581,74,54,000
43. Department of Civil Supplies	57,01,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	40,07,000	...
45. Medical and Public Health	5,000	9,08,90,000
46. Family Welfare	11,51,30,000	4,52,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
47. Ministry of Home Affairs	79,36,000	...
48. Cabinet	1,68,34,000	...
49. Police	210,62,79,000	...
50. Other Administrative and General Services	20,21,60,000	88,76,000
52. Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs		9,19,41,000

1	2	3	4
53. Delhi		93,18,65,000	32,22,02,000
54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		5,02,91,000	...
55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		41,70,000	...
56. Lakshadweep		59,27,000	28,04,000
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT			
57. Ministry of Human Resource Development		15,00,000	...
58. Education		10,000	...
61. Art and Culture		25,00,03,000	...
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
63. Ministry of Industry		1,05,70,000	...
64. Industries		2,000	11,21,00,000
65. Village and small Industries		1,000	...
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
68. Broadcasting		47,66,95,000	...
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
70. Labour and Employment		65,32,89,000	...
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY-AFFAIRS AND TOURISM			
73. Department of Parliamentary Affairs		1,25,000	...
74. Department of Tourism		2,74,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS			
75. Ministry of Personnel, Public-Grievances and Pensions		4,74,09,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS			
76. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		9,91,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
77. Planning		67,00,000	...
78. Statistics		2,37,47,000	...

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION			
79. Ministry of Programme Implementation		8,20,000	...
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
80. Department of Science and Technology		8,000	...
81. Survey of India		1,15,55,000	...
82. Meteorology		42,00,000	...
83. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research		7,87,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES			
84. Department of Steel		49,39,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES			
86. Ministry of Textiles		145,14,37,000	52,97,60,000
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT			
88. Roads		...	14,02,46,000
89. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping			5,000
91. Aviation		5,96,01,000	...
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
92. Ministry of Urban Development		14,00,000	...
93. Public Works		3,48,00,000	2,000
95. Housing and Urban Development		9,88,00,000	...
96. Stationery and Printing		9,30,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES			
97. Ministry of Water Resources		130,16,16,000	...
MINISTRY OF WELFARE			
98. Ministry of Welfare		...	60,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
99. Department of Atomic Energy		4,20,000	...
100. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects		2,67,36,000	28,01,04,000
101. Nuclear Power Schemes		4,82,44,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
104. Department of Space		2,92,02,000	...

12.58 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1987*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Minister, Mr. Gadhvi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I introduce† the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Gadhvi.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I beg to move† :

“That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.”

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 13.3.1987.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

“That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Minister.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : It is now 1, O. clock. We now adjourn for lunch till 2 00 P. M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at six minutes Past Four-
teen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL, 1987*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part the financial year 1987-88.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1987-88."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the Financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 13-3-1987.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed "

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,
1987*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 13.3.1987.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Encating Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.12 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in the House during the week commencing 17th March, 1987, will consist of :

1. Discussion and voting on :
 - (a) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1987-88.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1986-87.
 - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1984-85.
2. Discussion on the Resolution regarding Railway Convention Committee Report.
3. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
4. Consideration and passing of :
 - (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (b) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
 - (c) The Cine Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
 - (d) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

5. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1987.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Will the next week begin from 17th or from 18th ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Thank you for pointing this out. I would like to seek the permission of the House to close the Lok Sabha on the 17th, Tuesday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope, the House will accept that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will not sit on 17th.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : In which case I would like to make this correction "during the week commencing 18th March" instead of "17th March".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Thank you Professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Every time the correction that I suggest is not wrong, Sir.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We should be grateful to Prof. Dandavate for having reminded us about the holiday because we were likely to have overlooked it. Once we are in tune with Professor.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Holi festival will be joyful for all the Members of the House. All Members will come after celebrating the Holi festival.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : "Wish you a Happy Holi".

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the next week's List of Business :

The communication services play a very important role in the present age of science

and technology and the Government has a very clear intention to make these services available to the entire country and to conduct them efficiently. The eastern part of Uttar Pradesh continues even today to be the most backward and neglected area in every field of progress. Even after a lapse of 40 years since we achieved independence the modern programmes of development have not been implemented so far. In the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh there is Basti district, which is the birth place of Lord Budha, who spread the knowledge of non-violence and peace to the entire world. More is the place of Nirvana of Sant Kabir also who taught the lesson of humanity to the entire world and very close to it is situated Ayodhya, the birth place of Lord Rama. Despite being associated with these great men, these places are not getting publicity and development in the modern way, only for the reason that these places lack modern means of communications. Besides, the plastic industry in Basti and several other industries functioning in Khalilabad Township of Basti district are unable to progress for want of proper communication system.

I, therefore, demand from the Hon. Minister of communications that facilities of S. T. D. and microwave may please be made available to the most backward Basti district of eastern Uttar Pradesh without delay so that the places associated with the above great men could develop and the small scale industries set up in this area could flourish.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matter may please be included in the next week's List of Business :

The medium and minor irrigation schemes in Bastar district have been completed but all the fields in the irrigation command area are not getting their full quota of water. The main reason for this is that it is necessary to construct field channels to supply water to every field. Nowhere it has been constructed. The construction of dam was considered sufficient for irrigation. Only the main canal was carved out from the dam and if the farmers having their fields in the upper side do not allow the water to go down from boundary walls of the fields, the farmers having their fields at low level cannot irrigate their fields at the time their crops need water

and the farmers often quarrel with one another on the issue of water allocation. Therefore, it is necessary that each and every farmer should get water in time according to his requirements. Water may, therefore, be supplied by constructing field channels for the same. That only will create farmers' confidence and trust in the Irrigation Department and they will raise the production by working hard. Hence, all the irrigation schemes that will be taken up in future may be provided with field channels along with the construction of the dams which may guarantee supply of water to every field.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested that special guidelines may please be issued to the State Government in this regard so that they may construct field channels in all completed projects by chalking out a fixed programme every year. The work should be completed within a fixed time limit so that the general public gets the proper benefit of huge sums of public money that has been invested in these dams.

(English)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) :
 Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

The National Commission on Urbanisation headed by the noted architect Mr. Charles Correa, in its first report, has suggested that the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976 can be made effective to raise an annual amount of Rs. 600 crores for a shelter fund which can be utilised for acquiring land and providing serviced sites or housing for the urban poor. The Commission is of the opinion that the Act could not achieve any of its objectives but could be made useful by amending certain clauses, since the existing Act is not effective in acquiring the surplus lands nor in preventing profiteering. The Commission also recommended changes in the Rent Control Acts to encourage housing construction for rental purposes.

The Commission opined that the surplus vacated land must be quickly released for city developments, in particular, for housing.

2. Very serious situation is arising out of large-scale thefts of very precious and rare

idols and antiques and either they are successful in sending them outside the country or are trying to send these to foreign countries. These precious antique objects of various materials like black stone, sandstone, terracotta, bronze, etc were made ranging from 1st century BC to 12th century BC. Out of many hundreds of such thefts during January and February this year, only three persons were taken in police custody. The law in this regard is such flexible that the culprits either got scot free or very meagre punishment was awarded. Unless the law for such thefts of idols and antiques is made more stringent, the thefts of idols and antiques and sending them to foreign countries cannot be stopped.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
 (Deogarh) . Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following may be included in the next week's business :

The World Bank has expressed concern at the lack of safety regulations in Orissa's irrigation dams and warned that it could endanger property and the lives of the people living downstream. The World Bank, which finances several irrigation projects, has written to the Orissa Government that despite repeated recommendations by several bank review missions, an active Dam Review Panel (DRP) has not yet been established. Dams have also not been inspected as agreed to. The World Bank has strongly recommended that the Government take urgent steps to rectify the situation before the beginning of the forthcoming *Kharif* season. The World Bank has also expressed its unhappiness at the way different irrigation projects are being implemented deviating from the original plan and programme. The Bank has stressed the need for an indepth review of the projects with the full participation of organisation like the Central Water Commission in April this year.

These observations of the World Bank, in the light of the multiple cracks developed in the Hirakud Dam have created panic among the people of the State. What is, therefore, required on the part of both the Government of Orissa and the Government of India is to realise the gravity of the situation and take necessary remedial measures jointly without further loss of time.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) :

The following matter may please be included in the next week's business of the House.

The Central Government in cooperation with the State Governments is doing its best to cleanse Ganga in different States. In this regard the Centre has decided to set up a full-fledged regional office in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal to review and monitor implementation of different schemes under the Ganga Action Plan. It is learnt that Ganga Action Plan authorities have earmarked Rs. 292 crores for the 7th Plan in the three States. A substantial portion out of this amount is allocated for checking pollution of Ganga waters in Bihar. But it is regretted that the real place which needs immediate attention has not been identified by the Ganga Action Plan authorities as yet. It is Sultanganj in the district of Bhagalpur in Bihar where Ganga is badly polluted by dirty nullahs and the effluents of a number of small factories located on the bank of river Ganga there. Sultanganj is the only place in Bihar where several million of pilgrims take a bath in the Ganga and carry holy water to Lord Shiva at Baidyanath Deoghar every year. Unfortunately the ignorant pilgrims are not aware of the pollution. Because of the polluted water of Ganga the epidemics like Cholera and diarrhoea break out every year taking a heavy toll of the local people as well as the pilgrims. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that topmost priority should be given to the cleansing of Ganga at Sultanganj (Bhagalpur) in Bihar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : The following matter may kindly be included in the next week's List of Business :

The time has come when the Government of India should take positive initiative to formulate a national wage policy. Today all the employees of State corporations and other autonomous bodies are demanding pay scales at par with Central Government employees. At some or the other places agitations and strikes are continuing. It can be easily guessed as to how much losses are caused to the nation by agitations and strikes. Therefore, constitution of a commission may be considered which would meet the justifiable demand for formulating a national wage policy.

On the one hand the number of dogs in the country is increasing, who not only bark but bite also and on the other hand several persons die every year due to acute shortage of antirabies vaccine used in dog-bite cases. Distribution of antirabies vaccine is controlled by the Government of India. Requirements of all the States are not met. The State of Madhya Pradesh alone requires one lakh m. l. (doses), every month which is not fully met. Therefore, while on the one hand campaigns may be undertaken to kill the stray dogs, anti-rabies vaccine factories be established in the States like Madhya Pradesh on the other hand.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : The following item may be included in the Business List of the next week :

Today, there is undoubtedly, a need felt to separate religion from politics and, obviously, it is required that we put our heads together to see as to how best we achieve it. In this background, I feel that we should take following steps towards separating religion from politics :

(a) Doordarshan must stop telecasting and AIR must stop broadcasting all the religious functions, ceremonies, processions, etc., so that religion returns and remains to the private domain of every citizen

(b) Article 25 of the Constitution of India, which confers upon the citizens the right to freedom of religion subject only to "public order, morality and health" must also be made subject to 'national interest' and in particular, "integrity and security of the country".

(c) A legislation should be enacted to ban all types of excommunications by one community or the other and making further, doing of the same punishable with imprisonment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matter may kindly be included in the next week's List of Business :

1. After passing through Gaya district in the state of Bihar, the river Falgu enters Nalanda district where it is called the Lokayan river. This river creates havoc during the rainy season and destroys crops on thousands of acres of fertile land in the Islampur, Ekanagar Sarai Hilsa and Chandi subdivisions of Nalanda district.

The farmers of this area can be saved if strong embankments are erected on both the sides of the Lokayan river in Nalanda district. But this is not possible for the State Government. The Central Government may consider to taking up this project without delay.

2. Nalanda district in the State of Bihar comes under the category of industrially backward districts where there is unemployment on a large scale among the educated and uneducated youth.

It is very necessary to establish a big industry in this district so that it could help in removing poverty from this poor district. It has high potentials for textile or agricultural industry. The Central Government should consider to open these industries in this area.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : The following matter may kindly be included in the next week's List of Business :

The problem of slums is on the increase in the cities. A national Slums and Jhonpar-Patti Removal policy should be framed to deal with this problem effectively.

This suggestion may kindly be accepted.

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matter of urgent public importance may be included in the next week's List of Business :

The tribal trainees undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institute at district Headquarters, Mandla in Madhya Pradesh get a scholarship at the rate of Rs. 120/- per month which is quite less keeping in view the price rise. It is my submission that the amount of scholarship to all the trainees of all the Industrial Training Institutes of the Madhya Pradesh may be increased to Rs. 300/- per month so that the Trainees may

continue their studies after making proper arrangements for their boarding, course books and maintenance. The Government of Madhya Pradesh may be directed to do accordingly.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, do you want to say something ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Sir, I have noted the submissions made by the Hon Members and we would consider them in the business of the next week. Sir, I may also take this opportunity to suggest that the Mental Health Bill at item No. 23 of the List of today's Business may be given priority over the item No. 22, namely, Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the House agrees to this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up the Mental Health Bill at item No. 23 for discussion and passing. Now, the Hon. Minister may move the Bill.

14 25 hrs.

MENTAL HEALTH BILL, 1986 — Contd.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Mental Health Bill first was introduced in this august House in May,

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Kumari Saroj Khaparde]

1978. The Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Later it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th December, 1981.

The basic object of the Bill is to repeal the antiquated and outmoded Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 and to replace it by a legislation to meet the present needs of the society. The Bill eschews inappropriate and undesirable terms like lunatics, asylums, etc. used in the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912. The present Bill uses words and phrases which are more humane and in harmony with the modern insights into the subject of mental illness. The Bill represents an attempt to introduce the latest concepts and knowledge in this field so as to conform to current thinking.

Sir, the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee of both the Houses. The esteemed Committee held 12 meetings at different places and recorded evidence of a large number of experts and other interested persons. The Committee presented its report on 2nd May, 1986.

In their report the Committee have recommended *inter alia* certain amendments to some clauses of the original Bill. In brief, the main impact of these amendments as suggested would be as follows :

1. The admission procedure of voluntary patients and minor patients would be more easy and less rigid.
2. The procedure for discharge of voluntary patients would become less isksome.
3. The association of a magistrate with the cases of admission in psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric nursing homes has been kept to the minimum and types of admission have also been reduced.
4. Some words provided in the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, or proposed in the Mental Health Bill, 1981, which smacked of stigma or conveyed wrong impressions have been shed off.

5. Penalty of persons responsible for maintaining mentally ill persons or the manager appointed for the property of such persons if found guilty, have been enhanced to make such penalty more deterrent.
6. Powers to discharge any person other than a voluntary patient are proposed to be regulated with a view to safeguard the interests of mental patients.
7. The system of reporting by the Medical Officer-Incharge of a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home once in every six months regarding the mental and physical condition of every such person to the authority under whose order the person is so detained is proposed to be dispensed with and instead such authority will be informed as soon as may be after the release of the mentally ill person.

Sir, Government have carefully considered the report of the Committee with particular reference to the amendments recommended by the Committee. The Government are completely in agreement with the same.

The Bill as reported by the Joint Committee was considered by the Rajya Sabha on 25th and 26th November, 1986, and was passed by that House on 26th November, 1986. A copy of the Bill was laid on the Table of this august House on 27th November, 1986.

Sir, now I would solicit the cooperation of Hon. Members for considering the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha and for its being passed with the consequential amendments due to the change of the Calendar year and the year of Republic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or inci-

dental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Shantaram Naik may speak.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill, I would say in brief, has come at a very right moment for the simple reason that whenever Bills like National Security Act or Essential Services Maintenance Act come, we always assure the Hon. Members of the Opposition that 'this Bill shall not be used against them because they are always scared of the apprehension that such a Bill shall be used against them. So, on the Government side there is always an assurance which is coming that ESSMA will not be used against them or the National Security Act will not be used against them. But as far as this Bill is concerned, I do not think the Government can very well assure, knowing the behaviour of some of our Members these days, that the Bill when it becomes an Act shall not be used against them. It is up to them to see whether to come within the jurisdiction of this Bill or not.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Some of them may voluntarily seek the protection of the Bill also.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : As far as the structure of the Bill is concerned, the Bill is very much exhaustive and a Bill of this nature was very much required. Now, the Bill provides for Central Authority for Mental Health Services. At the State level, also, it provides for State Authority for Mental Health Services. Now, clause 3(2) of the Bill reads :

"The Authority established under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Central Government."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now whenever we establish authority or corporation for a particular purpose, then our aim should be that that authority should be vested with as much power as possible for that purpose. We try to give them independence. That is why, authority has been established. Otherwise the matter would have ended up with any of the Department of the Government. The Authority has been created simply

because we would like to give them some independence, some autonomy in that matter. If we read sub-clause (2) of clause 3, it says that the Authority shall be subject to superintendence, direction and control. If we exercise these three things, what is the power or autonomy left with the Authority? Therefore, I would like you to consider that the power of superintendence, direction and control should be exercised to a very limited extent and this Authority must be given autonomy. The question of control may arise in course of time. After one or two years, if you find that this Authority does not manage its affairs in a proper manner, then you have got power to exercise your superintendence, direction and control. But for the first two years, the trial credit should be given to them and see how things are managed. Only when they are not able to manage the affairs properly, then this clause should be invoked.

At the State level also, you are creating the State Authority of Mental Health Services. From State level, I suppose, there is a provision also to call for reports and in these cases, I would say, the control and superintendence to an extent over the bureaucracy or management is most required because the persons who are admitted in such hospitals are not normal persons but persons who are mentally ill and mentally retarded. Therefore, there are instances in this country where lady inmates who are mentally retarded were unduly taken advantage of and unnecessarily raped etc. Therefore, I would say that your superintendence should be direct as far as these things are concerned so that female mentally retarded are not taken undue advantage of. It should be strictly seen to that effect.

Secondly, I would say that whenever such instances occur, I have not heard much of the conviction in these cases. Whenever such things occur, prosecution must be launched immediately and prosecution should be expedited and persons who are found guilty should be convicted as early as possible. We find that many such cases had happened but we never read in the newspaper that the persons who have taken undue advantage of have been convicted and imprisoned. We have never heard of such thing in the same proportion as we hear the

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

incidents. Therefore, I earnestly request you to look into this also and keep a strict watch over this.

Another aspect that I would submit is this. The procedure which is provided for admission of a person in any hospital under this Bill should be as simple as possible because that person who is admitted is insane and he will not come on his own to be admitted. Somebody has to come in, perhaps social worker or others to get him admitted. If they find the procedure to be cumbersome, then they will not come forward to get the mentally retarded persons admitted in hospital.

Therefore, the procedure should be simpler and enquiries also should be limited and those concerned must not lay the burden of proving this thing or that thing on that person alone but, these authorities should investigate the matter, whether a person is really mentally retarded etc., on their own, so that the person who comes with that person, should not have to go from one office to the other.

Lastly, I would make a submission in general. Ultimately who is mentally retarded person? The definition given here is :

“A mentally ill person means a person who is in need of treatment by reason of mental disorder.”

I do not know. I am not an expert in medical terminology. But the expression does not seem to be exhaustive. It contains nothing except to say that the person is in need of a treatment for reasons of any mental disorder. If this definition suffices, the medical requirement is fine. But it appears that it is not very exhaustive. I am on that point. Who is ultimately sane? In this world, are we sane? Can we say that a person today in this world—I am speaking a bit in general terms—those who are sitting on the warheads, those who want this entire world to be liquidated, the Presidents of big nations who want to push button at any opportune moment to liquidate this world, can we call them sane? This average man who is there in the world moving about, if

he has some roaming on the road, we call him mentally retarded.

Ultimately this definition also has got some broader aspect. In fact, I may say all persons who are at the helm of affairs, who wage wars, who wage communalism, who instigate others, to kill others, are all mentally retarded persons. If any treatment is required to be given to these persons who are mentally retarded, it should be given.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Mental Health Bill introduced by the Hon. Minister in the House. The Hon. Minister while informing about the aims in this regard has stated in her speech that this Bill has been brought to make the old Act of 1912 more comprehensive. If you pay attention to the Budget speech of the Hon. Prime Minister you would find that he has emphasised on the use of new technology but it is regretted that those who have been entrusted with the responsibility of the functioning of this Department since 1912, have never paid attention to this area and have never made any study of the fact as to what will happen to the country in case its people become mentally ill. Hence, the Hon. Minister deserves our congratulations for having paid attention to the old Act of 1912 and for adding some new provisions to it. This Bill is directly connected with mental health. However, no provision has been made for cases where a person is deliberately declared as mentally ill. If he reads some recent decisions of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, he will find that in one of the cases a military official not only dismissed one of his subordinate but imprisoned him also after declaring him insane. The Bill should also contain provisions which should enumerate the action that will be taken against the big people who victimise the small people or their subordinates. Such culprits also must be punished. One of the reasons for this is that in our villages, 75 per cent of the people do not resort to slogan shouting to press for their demands. Nor they are able to approach the leaders on account of their being poor. Similarly, there are cases where the elder brother declares his younger brother insane and grabs the entire property of the family. There must

be some provision in the Bill to take care of such situations.

In regard to the condition of prisons my friend Shri Naik has submitted some points. I am speaking from my personal experience. I had been in Ranchi for 11 or 12 years and I witnessed that the Mental Hospital there, is run with the help of funds provided by 3 or 4 States including Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The Minister is aware that it is in a very poor condition. If a surprise inspection is conducted it would be found that every kind of misdeed flourishes there. I am saying all this with full responsibility. As a result of all this when its employees went on strike, 156 inmates escaped. If any patient wants to get himself admitted he has first to bribe the Sentry and then the Superintendent. If someone goes there carrying a small amount he is not admitted because he cannot bribe the officials with that amount. If somehow he is able to get admitted he will find the conditions inside horrible because the contractor for work inside the jails colludes with the Superintendent and the policemen and with their assistance forces the comparatively lesser mentally ill inmates to work as labourers all day long.

Just now my friend was right in saying that the female inmates are living under very bad conditions. There is a provision for 3 or 4 wards but in some jails this facility is not available. Wherever it is so, the male and female prisoners are kept in one courtyard. Hence, I would request that if the Minister is genuinely interested in the welfare of mental patients through this Bill and wants that they should get proper treatment then a committee comprising of Members of Parliament should be constituted and a provision should be made in the Bill empowering the local M.L.A. or M.P. to inspect the Mental Hospital. This would bring about a radical change in the system.

The condition of these hospitals is such that common people do not want to get admitted there. As we all prefer private schools, so is the case with these hospitals. If any of the member of a family is mentally ill they will not like to get him treated in these hospitals. The system changes according to situation. But if the system itself is worn out then there can be no scope for improvement or change. The intention with

which this Bill has been brought after the Act of 1912, should be fulfilled further by formulating a programme which would rectify the system.

There are many persons who are detained in prisons in spite of their being under treatment. You and all the Hon. Members of the House may be knowing about the story of Shri Vashishtha, a student in Bihar. When he went abroad, he answered a question of the foreign Government in 18 different ways. The result is that today he is in the mental hospital due to his having some brain trouble. But there is so much disorder in the hospital that he has been beaten by prisoners. Today such a fertile brain of India is lying in the mental hospital. The Government of Bihar wanted to bring some change in this system, but Madam, you will find that those Superintendents, specially those who run these Homes, have political approach to such an extent that we have not been able to bring improvements in the above disorderly situation, although we wished it sincerely. In addition, there is shortage of doctors also who treat mental patients.

Today computerisation has been introduced in the Railways at many places. But a man who makes computers is in a miserable condition. You should treat him properly and utilise his brain in computers so that the system may change and he may not turn a lunatic.

I am sincerely grateful to you for the Bill that has been brought here and I hope that the objectives of this Bill will certainly be fulfilled.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Mental Health Bill, 1986. The purpose for which this Bill has been brought, the intention with which this has been brought are very good, but it is necessary to see the manner in which we are going to enforce it. The first of the objectives is as follows :

[English]

‘The attitude of the society towards persons afflicted with mental illness has

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

changed considerably and it is now realised that no stigma should be attached to such illness as it is curable, particularly, when diagnosed at an early stage."

[Translation]

It has not been felt that this disease is curable. The Minister has brought this Bill with a view to take care of those cases which are curable. It is indeed a welcome step. Secondly,

[English]

"Thus the mentally ill persons are to be treated like any other sick persons and the environment around them should be made as normal as possible."

[Translation]

Sometimes, it so happens that somebody suffers from a simple ailment but if the surrounding atmosphere is bad, he becomes mentally retarded. Therefore, the objective is welcome. You have made this arrangement to provide proper treatment to such persons which is also a welcome step.

The old Act of 1912 was a product of the foreign rule and it was a very old and obsolete one. You are presenting it as Mental Health Bill. The language was very old and the terminology was *rotten* and was not at all suitable. The new system for which you have brought this Bill, is a very nice one.

[English]

"With the rapid advance of medical science and the understanding of the nature of malady, it has become necessary to have fresh legislation with provisions for treatment of mentally ill persons in accordance with the new approach."

[Translation]

For this the new approach you are adopting through this Bill is definitely very good.

I would like to submit a few things in this connection. In this law one danger is, as has been said by Mr. Naik, that its definition is not appropriate. I cannot say as to what should be its definition, but the definition you have given is :

[English]

"mentally ill person" means a person who is in need of treatment by reason of any mental disorder other than mental retardation."

[Translation]

This definition does not appeal. Therefore, you may get it redefined by some knowledgeable person as to what should be the definition of mentally ill persons and it is necessary to adopt it in a definite manner. This definition is not suitable and does not serve the purpose. Therefore, this needs to be changed.

At many places private mental hospitals have also been opened these days. For example, if a doctor of any of the mental hospitals retires, he opens his own nursing home thereafter. Whether he takes licence or not, there is no complete information on it. What arrangements he would make for the case of the mental patient, how he will treat him, and who will bear his expenses? What is the financial condition of his family and in which manner he will recover the amount spent on his treatment, there is no such provision in this regard also. The terms and conditions for issuing licences have also not been stipulated in it. How the mentally ill person will be treated and what arrangements will be made for his boarding and lodging by the retired person who is going to open a hospital has also not been elaborated in this Bill.

It is my submission that such private persons should not be allowed to open this type of mental hospitals, because these are mostly misused. Sons of rich persons because of their bad company or drug addiction, sometimes become mentally retarded. How are you going to ensure that the property and other valuables of these persons are not misused? If they have got any enemy who wants to grab his property he can join hands with some authority and

arrange such a medical certificate which may declare him mentally ill or mentally retarded or in collusion with the police may get him admitted in the hospital. Though there is a provision for an attestation by the magistrate but we know about the magistrates also. They too indulge in earning money by illegal means. As you have constituted medical boards at other places, you should make similar arrangements here also. We have come across several such cases where just to grab property, a wrong case was instituted or some persons were declared mentally ill. You must make some provision in your Bill to check all these things. As it is, you have provided for licensing but only those persons who are experts and are in know of the entire system should get licences. We have come across several such cases where people were made blind after their eye treatment. The people become doctors with little knowledge and poor villagers fall victim to their tricks. In my state of Rajasthan also they blinded several people. In this connection a few persons are caught and ultimately no action is taken against them. These types of cases must be checked. Strict action should be taken against such persons and severe punishment should be given to those persons who are running such nursing homes. It is mostly the responsibility of the Government to look after such mentally ill persons. Even if licences are issued to private nursing homes, the responsibility to look after the patients admitted in them should be of the State Government or the Central Government and the Government should also bear the expenses incurred on them. You must make such a provision in it. If this provision is made, one of its advantages will be that those people who are entrapped in a wrong way can be saved and secondly, those poor people who cannot get themselves admitted in good nursing homes can also get good treatment. It has also come to notice that there is nobody to look after some rich persons. With this arrangement those rich persons will also be benefited. Therefore, such a provision must be made.

15.00 hrs.

Just now Shri Naik said a lot about the conditions prevailing in mental hospitals. We have seen their conditions at Jaipur and Agra. The condition of those mentally ill persons who are staying there is very bad. They are not able to get any facility. There

is no arrangement to keep the male and female persons separately. You must make such a provision so that they are kept separately, so that crimes are not committed against female inmates and proper treatment is also given. You are aware that certain incidents take place in hospitals where doctors, nurses and other people work. When the mentally ill female patients are admitted in hospitals, the doctors, compounders and other staff ill-treat them. No provision has been made in this Bill to check ill-treatment of female patients. It gives rise to apprehension as to what step will be taken to rectify the situation.

Similarly, there is a lot of difficulty at the time of getting admission into the hospitals. Shri Pandey has said that on account of the rush, there is considerable trouble during admissions. The population has also increased considerably. We have a population of 75 crores but number of mental hospitals is quite less. One is at Ranchi, the other is at Jaipur and there is one at Agra and perhaps there are 3 or 4 more. We have only 5 or 6 hospitals to cater to the needs of such a huge population which are not sufficient. Consequently, it leads to malpractices and corruption in admissions. When a poor man goes to the hospital to get any member of his family admitted, admission is not granted. The doctor discharges the patient after a superficial check-up. On the one hand you are framing a law by which a mentally-ill person if apprehended by the police, would be admitted in the mental hospital, on the other hand, if someone goes to get such patients admitted, he is denied admission. The situation is contradictory. The Hon. Minister should consider this point especially. You know that there is a dearth of mental hospitals in the country. You are aware that as prosperity increases, the number of mentally ill persons will also increase. As, we know, is the case in America. It is due to large scale poverty in the country that we do not have many mentally ill persons. As more and more people become prosperous in this country, more cases of mental illness will surface. It is mostly rich people who get mentally deranged. They are also the ones who mostly go mad. They are the people who mostly get shocks as well. The poor people do not have to bear many shocks in life. Hence, with an improvement

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

in the economic conditions of the people, mental illness will also increase. Therefore, I want to request that you should start taking precautionary measures now itself. Our country is making efforts to achieve rapid progress and our economic condition has also improved. A little while ago our Hon. Prime Minister said that our economic position was very strong. We would make continuous progress. If we make such a progress and we have a sound economic system then we will also have more people suffering from mental illness. Hence, you should take some step to see that proper treatment is given to mentally sick people.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you not interested in the development of this country now ?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** because their economic condition is somewhat better than that of ours.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Because they have developed very well. According to the logical statement, the south developed very well.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : That is why the number of mentally ill persons is increasing. Hence, I would request the Hon. Minister to rectify the situation in mental hospitals.

I want to make one submission in regard to giving licences to private hospitals.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am expunging your reference to the North and to the South.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I was just trying to compensate because you do not allow me to speak on other subjects... (Interruptions)...I was submitting as to whether it would be ensured before issuing licences to private hospitals that they are well equipped and necessary machinery is available there ? It has not been provided here and I am emphasizing because people are making money by dubious means these days. They open nursing homes after they have amassed enough wealth from such activities. Therefore, we must put some check on them to ensure proper functioning.

Similarly, you have provided for inspection every 6 months. This period is too long. It should be reduced. Inspection of hospitals and nursing homes should be done after 3 months so that shortcomings are removed because shortcomings are prevalent everywhere. There should be a monitoring system to remove the shortcomings completely. Without it, your checking will not be effective. Hence, inspection should be done at the earliest. If it cannot be done every month then it should be done once in 3 months.

I want to submit that the number of mental cases has increased considerably but there are only a few hospitals and medicines, etc. are also not usually available in them. The poor people should get the benefit of treatment without incurring any expenditure. Hence the Government should provide maximum number of hospitals so that people affected with this disease are treated properly.

With these words, I support the Bill

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Mental Health Bill, 1986. There are certain points in this Bill to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. Many Hon. Members have objected to the definition provided in the Bill because mental retardation has not been clearly defined. It is not clear from the definition that at what stage a patient will be treated as mentally retarded. Drug addiction, insomnia, delirium, non-concentration of mind on a particular point are all diseases.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

This all comes under the purview of mental illness. Therefore, a specific provision should be made in law to define at what stage a patient will be treated as sane or lunatic or insane to be sent or detained in an asylum.

[Translation]

This definition is not clear. I want to submit that it should be made clear to ensure against misuse of this law by those people who would get the responsibility of executing it after the Bill is passed.

Secondly, a very good provision has been made in chapter 5. A Visitors Board would be set up for the inspection of the hospitals and for looking into their working. Provisions have been made to include only bureaucrats in the Board. Mental illness may afflict any individual in the society. A representative of the people is responsible to the people for every sort of work. Consequently, I would request the Hon. Minister that out of the 5 non-official members; at least 2 should be representatives of the people who should be vigilant about the implementation of the law. They would be able to present the entire details to the country and society as to how the work is progressing.

Secondly, it is provided in clause 33 that :

[English]

"No Magistrate or District Court shall pass a reception order for the admission as an in-patient to, or for detention of an, mentally ill person in, any psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home outside the state in which the Magistrate or the District Court exercises jurisdiction."

[Translation]

Again, the law is not clear here. There are two kinds of courts in the district. One is the court of the District Magistrate and the second is the court of the District Judge. As the intention of the law is not very clear so I want that in place of 'District Court'

it should be 'District Judge's Court' because the District Magistrate is already overburdened and he will not be able to pay attention to this important point with the result that there would be enough scope for its misuse. Hence, I would request that this section should be made clear.

The provisions made regarding the appointment of a manager is a laudable step because when mentally ill persons are admitted, their property and other financial matters would be looked after by the manager. It is a good thing. It was not provided in the Indian Lunacy Act of 1912. It has been provided in the present Bill. But the powers given for disposing of the property of mentally ill persons should be regulated. Otherwise, if the Manager is not earnest he can dispose of the property worth Rs. 1 lakh for Rs. 10,000 only. Hence, it should be made clear to make the provision of this section effective. Since it is essential to appoint a manager in this connection, his powers should be limited and there should be some legal restrictions on him so that he may not transgress his powers.

I differ from Shri Vyas that permission should not be granted for opening private nursing homes. In India, asylums, mental hospitals, psychiatrists, are so less in number and there are so few units in the Medical Colleges that lakhs of people whom we call mentally retarded, insane or lunatics roam about in streets freely. Even the violent types who create law and order problems, are denied admission in these institutions due to shortage of space. If the above law is enforced then private persons will not be allowed to treat such persons. Evidently, when lakhs of people would be denied treatment those ill treated persons would roam about in streets and create a challenge to society. It is true that there is plenty of corruption in private nursing homes. But there is corruption in Government hospitals as well. The performance of the nursing homes as well as of the hospitals is satisfactory. The people with a particular way of thinking only say that hospitals are good and nursing homes are not good. In India where hospitals and psychiatric units are inadequate in number, there is need to permit nursing homes also. It is also men-

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

tioned in the law, that licences will be issued to the psychiatrists, the experts in their field. In my opinion there exists no lacuna here. It ought to be ensured that only experienced and very well learned persons are given licences for private nursing homes so that licences are not misused.

Similarly, it has been said that there is corruption in admissions. But I have seen in all the asylums and mental hospitals of our country that people are forcibly admitted, and are declared insane, it is particularly true in the case of women. They have been staying there for 10 to 15 years and no one is prepared to accept them back. There are even such people who in spite of being cured and discharged from hospitals are not able to return to their respective homes because they are not being accepted by their relatives and friends. We have emphasised enough on this point.

I would like to submit to this august House as well as the Hon Minister that as he has made arrangements for the rehabilitation of mentally retarded persons in other areas, he should also make arrangements for those violent persons, who have been staying in the hospitals for 10 to 15 years, who were got admitted either by the police or by some other persons and have now become normal but are not being accepted by the society or their families. Otherwise how will they maintain their lives? The question of their rehabilitation should also be considered because after their release, they will not get any job. They will not have any property and there will be nobody to look after them. They will again become insane and their mental condition will deteriorate. The issue of rehabilitation is very important. I would like to submit that a provision for their rehabilitation must be brought in this legislation.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Mental Health Bill, 1986. A very comprehensive Bill has been brought. It is a matter of great pleasure that our Govern-

ment has brought this comprehensive Bill after due thinking. Its background is also very old. Unfortunately, under the present changed circumstances, while we are proceeding towards development, as has been told by other Hon. Members earlier, we are facing the problem of mental illness. Today we find ourselves far behind in spite of much progress. Sir, it is a matter of great concern and it was discussed in this House earlier also. On the one hand we face the increasing menace of drug addiction—and several powers are engaged in encouraging evils like the drug addiction—and on the other hand we have our young friends and other persons who come under its grip and who keep on ruining themselves in drug addiction from dawn to dusk. It was discussed in detail during the last few days and I am happy to learn that in this Bill also problems of the drug addicts and alcoholics have been discussed. We term drug addiction and alcohol addiction as mental illness. Sir, the situation is such that the scope of definition we have given to mentally ill patients should, in my opinion, be enlarged. As a matter of fact, medico-legally—I myself also belong to that profession and I know about it—we have not been able to define the word sanity. What is sanity? To call anybody a sane person, to understand its definition is very difficult. Sanity is a relative word keeping in view the things that are taking place today. We cannot draw a dividing line between sanity and insanity. Everybody is a sane and also an insane person. It is our nature, it is the human nature that we are sane as well as insane persons and if we look at this definition, which is given below, from this point of view a very important point will come before us :

[English]

"mentally ill person means a person who is in need of treatment by reason of any mental disorder other than mental retardation."

[Translation]

Sir, mentally retardation is a congenital term. The process of mental retardation starts before as well as after birth. There is a drug induced mental retardation also. In this connection I have to say one thing that the word mental retardation should be

Specified a little more in it. If there is a case of mental retardation due to drug inducement, it can cause mental illness later on. No provision has been made for these patients in our Bill. If the mental retardation is congenital, we can understand that and include it in the list. But if the mental retardation is drug induced, then such patients also can be called as mentally ill persons. We have indicated towards one thing in it but as regards second thing, it is that drug is being used in different ways these days. One of its very significant results is that the number of mentally ill patients is increasing in our country. We have also found for the last several years that although a lot of money has been spent on equipment, etc. to check these patients, we have not been able to achieve as much success as we have been able to achieve in medical field. It is my submission that we should post psychiatrists at the district level. We know that such cases are on the increase in every district. There is need to allocate special funds for this purpose. Through you, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that if it is not possible in this Budget this provision should be made in the next Budget because psychiatrists can provide maximum benefit to them as out patients at the district level. This Bill is meant for only those patients who come for admission, but there are a number of such cases who do not need admission. During my medical profession I have seen that there have been cases in which if a patient has undergone continuous treatment for 6 or 7 months, then he automatically becomes a mental case and such cases happen due to chronic illness. A patient knows that an ailment is not curable. For example, when aged persons come with legs austio-arthritis complaints they have to remain admitted for quite a long period. Thereafter when they come to know that they cannot be cured, then they automatically become mental cases. We should provide separate facilities to deal with such cases, preferrably in the hospital itself or at some other place. People who become cases of mental illness because of such chronic illness should also be dealt with. The best thing that has been said here is about the appointment of managers to look after the property of the mentally ill persons and to safeguard the interests of those persons whose mental condition is not good. It is a very good step and I welcome it.

Simultaneously, I draw your kind attention towards a few more things. Managers should be recruited, but it has not been mentioned as to what salary he will get, what provision has been made for this and where from the money will come.

This Bill is not at all clear in this regard. When you are recruiting the manager, this thing needs to be specified as to how they will be paid—whether payment will be made from his property or from Government funds. When such a time comes, it will be better if none of his blood relation is recruited as manager. You know that there are a number of problems in the joint families, and many cases have come to our mental hospitals in which patients have been admitted here for 15 to 20 years due to family tension. In between, such periods come when they become normal but none of their relations come to take them back. It is an evil prevailing in the society. If any woman or any other member of our family is admitted once in the mental hospital and when he comes back after becoming normal, the people do not look upon him with the same feeling as he should be looked upon. The Hon. Minister and all of us should collectively endeavour to eradicate this evil. For this, volunteer organisations should be formed so that we may help the patients in recovering fully. It will be a good step. However I welcome the provisions made in the Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : I rise to support The Mental Health Bill, 1981. I congratulate the Minister for introducing this Bill which is very much relevant for the present social set up keeping in view the much prevalent practice of drugs addicts and the persons who are indulging in other offences which may be anti-social offences.

I also congratulate the Minister for providing in Section 5 of this Bill that there will be a separate nursing home or a medical institution for the persons who are below the age of sixteen years those who are addicted to drugs also; and those who are hard criminals. But the Minister has not provided that there will be a separate nursing home for ladies, there should be a separate nursing home and hospital for females. I hope the Hon. Minister will provide for it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There are always separate wards for them.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : But he has not mentioned about it here. You have mentioned about infants; you have also mentioned about hard criminals; you have also mentioned about drug addicts and alcohol us but you have not mentioned about female patients.

In the Financial Memorandum, the government has not come forward in so many clear words whether they have conducted any survey at the national level as to what is the average population which is suffering from mental disorder; how many persons are there in each and every State or Union Territories who are suffering from mental disorder. Keeping that population in mind you can provide nursing homes or the medical institutions. That is very much necessary. At present, there are only three institutions which are run by the Union Government. One is at Ranchi. The second one is at Shahdara in Delhi; and the third one is at Panaji in Goa.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : There are many institutions.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You have mentioned only three here. Now, how many other institutions are to be set up by the Union Government? The Union Government should have a clear mind on this point. At present, what is the need of the present society, because in the Financial Memorandum you have said that there will be no need to have more money, because the amount which has been allocated for the Department, will continue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now it is 3.30 P.M. The House will take up Private Members' Business. If you can finish your speech within one or two minutes, you can do so; otherwise, you can continue next time (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up Private Members' Business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*English*]

Thirtieth Report

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Surendranagar) : I beg to move the following :

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th March, 1987."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th March, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987*

[*English*]

(*Substitution of New Article for article 54, 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 : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 13.3.1987.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1987*

[English]

(Amendment of Articles 19 and 326)

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 : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1987*

[English]

(Amendment of eighth Schedule)

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 : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated, 13.3.1987.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1987*

[English]

(Amendment of Section 252, etc.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND
SECURITY GUARDS BILL, 1987*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the licensing of private investigators and security guards and to regulate their employment."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the licensing of private investigators and security guards and to regulate their employment."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 13.3.1987.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1987*

[English]

(Amendment of Tenth Schedule)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
(Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the Constitution
of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

“That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Constitu-
tion of India ”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1987*

[English]

(Insertion of new Articles 23A,
23B and 23C)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI
(Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the Constitution
of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a
Bill further to amend the Constitution
of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

PROVIDING OF FREE MEDICAL
AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
BILL, 1987*

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
(Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to intro-
duce a Bill to provide free medical and
technical education to all students and for
matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a
Bill to provide free medical and techni-
cal education to all students and for
matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

PROHIBITION OF USE OF RELIGIOUS,
COMMUNAL, REGIONAL AND SECTO-
RAL NOMENCLATURES FOR POLITI-
CAL PARTIES AND PREVENTION OF
MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS PLACES
BILL, 1987*

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
(Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to intro-
duce a Bill to prohibit the use of religious,
communal, regional and sectoral names for
political parties and to prevent the misuse of
religious places.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

“The leave be granted to introduce a
Bill to prohibit the use of religious,
communal, regional and sectoral
names for political parties and to pre-
vent the misuse of religious places.”

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordi-
nary, Part II, Section 2, dated 13.3.
1987.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-
ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 13.3.
1987.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla wants to oppose the introduction.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Why ? On what ground ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants to oppose. He wants to make a brief statement. He has a right to oppose. Under rule 72 he can make a brief statement.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Under rule 376 I am asking on what grounds of rule 72 he is opposing ?... (Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : The Bill seeks *inter alia* to prohibit the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names of the political party. I submit that the Bill is in violation of the provisions of the Constitution...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am on a point of order. If it is in violation, this House at this stage, cannot decide it. It is only for the courts to decide it as and when it becomes an Act. Only two grounds are available (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No point of order. I am not allowing you. After his speech you can say whatever you want to say.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I said that this Bill is in violation of the provisions of the Constitution especially Article 19 which gives every citizen the right to form association and union.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just make a brief statement.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : The Supreme Court has also observed in *Madras vs V. G. Row* (1952) S.C.R. 597 that the curtailment of the right to form associations and unions would have serious reactions in the religious, political and economic fields.

The Supreme Court further observed that to over-ride a basic freedom guaranteed to

the citizen, the provision needs to be viewed as reasonable only in very exceptional circumstances and within the narrowest limits, and cannot receive judicial approval as a general pattern of reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights.

There are so many provisions there according to which the Bill is in conflict. And the Bill is not to amend the Constitution itself. This Bill is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. The Bill also provides for that there should not be any misuse of the places of religious worship. There can be no doubt about that. There can be no controversy that no places of worship should be misused. I very much appreciate that the sentiment of the Hon. Member is to deal effectively with dangerous communalism that challenge the integrity of the country, communal harmony, solidarity and so on. But the provisions of the Bill are totally misdirected except of course that the places of worship should not be misused, but no ban can be imposed on the fundamental rights of the citizens to form associations with any name that they may prefer as reflecting the ideology of their party. We have several minority organisations here which cannot be called communal by any criterion of the word 'communal'. I said, I very much appreciate the sentiment of the Hon. Member to deal effectively with dangerous communalism, but then the Bill is mis-directed. At this stage, I will not go into the merits or demerits of the Bill. I have pointed out the constitutional invalidity of the Bill. I know, you cannot rule on this subject. The Hon. Member, perhaps, does not know that. He should know it. And I have not risen to ask your ruling also. I want to make an appeal to the Hon. Member to withdraw the Bill, in view of the constitutional infirmities. In case she fails to withdraw, I have to appeal to the House to keep in view the constitutional infirmities of the Bill and to reject the motion for leave to introduce the same.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is in full conformity with the provisions of our Consti-

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

tution. All the facts mentioned in my Bill are according to law. Strangly, enough Hon. Member Shri Banatwalla has said that my Bill is against the Constitution. I cannot understand his argument at all.

I have framed this Bill keeping all the provisions of the Constitution in view. Only after a thorough study, I have presented this Bill to this august House. In fact, in the statement of objects and reasons I have made it amply clear that it is according to our Constitution.

The present situation in the country is really alarming. Political discussions are being held in places of worship. Arms and other weapons are stored and terrorists are being trained in the places of worship.

In the name of Dharma and in the name of God so many disturbing things are happening in the country. There is a steep increase in the number of atrocities on women. In the name of religion, some people have gone to the extent of asking a Government to resign which is duly elected and represent the people.

Looking at these disturbing situations one would feel that our nation's unity and integrity are in danger. Keeping these facts in mind and after careful consideration of all the aspects, I have drafted my Bill. The Bill is all right in every respect and hence I request the leave of the House be granted to introduce the Bill.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK . Sir, I would say that notice has been given...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, you cannot.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, you had promised when I objected...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You had raised a Point of Order. That is why I said that there is no Point of Order.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, he was not speaking under Rule 72 and he was allowed. Now I would say that ..
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have given in writing for that. Without that how can I allow ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : ..the Bill is within the scope of Article 246; it is within the provisions of Article 246 and it is within the Concurrent List Entry 28 of the Constitution of India... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : She has already explained why she is moving...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : He is speaking something outside the scope of Rule 72. He has no right to speak under Rule 72.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Member may now introduce the Bill.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I introduce the Bill.

15.48 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1987

(Amendment of article 19)

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Sir, 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.”

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

15.49 hrs.] AYES [Division No. 1

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

NOES

Anand Singh, Shri

Baitha, Shri D. L.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Bhagat Shri H. K. L.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrashekhara, Shri T. V.

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Digvijay Singh, Shri

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Ganga Ram, Shri

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje

Jagaonath Prasad, Shri

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Khirhar, Shri R. S.

Krishna Singh, Shri

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Malviya Shri Bapulal

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben
Ramjibhai

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Pradhani Shri K.

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Rajhans, Dr. G. S.

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Shailesh, Dr. B. L.

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Sukhbuna Kaur, Shrimati

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.

Toniwar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vyas, Shri Giridhari Lal

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction the result* of the Division is :

Ayes : 1
Noes : 69

The motion was negatived.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I may be allowed to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

15.50 hrs.

SCHOOLS (TAKING OVER AND UNIFORM SYLLABUS) BILL, 1987†

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for taking over of all private schools, both technical and non-technical, and to provide uniform syllabus in all schools throughout the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

*The following members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Syed Shahabuddin and Shri Ram Bahadur Singh.

NOES : Shri Y. S. Mahajan, Shri K. D. Sultanpuri, Shri Prakash V. Patil, Shri R. S. Sparrow, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri Shanti Dhariwal, Shri K. H. Ranganath, Shri Ajay Mushran, Shri Simon Tigga, Shri G. S. Basavaraju and Shri K. R. Natrajan.

**Not recorded.

† Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 13.3.1987.

"That leave be granted to introduce^a Bill to provide for taking over of all private schools, both technical and non-technical, and to provide uniform syllabus in all schools throughout the country "

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : What is this going on ? My notice is there. Please allow me to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have given notice to speak on this Bill. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, you can speak.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill seeks to provide to taking over the private schools... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, he has to satisfy *prima facie* two points. One is whether he has got objection which is very valid. Only two objections can be raised. One is about the procedure and the other is whether this is within the scope of the Article 46 of the Constitution or not. This is within the scope of the Article 46 of the Constitution of India.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already Mr. Speaker has given permission. Therefore, let him make his point.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot question the ruling of the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill seeks to provide for taking over of all private schools. Now, Section 3 wants to impose a ban on the opening of new private schools and Section 4 says that all private schools shall be taken over by the Government. Article 30 of the Constitution of India says...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The Court will decide that. (Interruptions) There are only two things and under either one of these two this can be objected to. (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Please let me make my point. I have a point of order under rule 376. I say that he can object only on two grounds. One is if it is violating the Article... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not making any statement. How can you say that ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, all those things must not go on record. Has he given notice to speak ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have ruled out that. There is no point of order.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : They don't allow me to speak. They don't read the rules. They don't allow themselves to be educated. They don't submit themselves to your discipline. What an indisciplined way of behaviour. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They have a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is most unfortunate that there are some Members who neither read the rules nor... (Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, is he challenging the competence of the Parliament ? Mr. Banatwalla, are you challenging the competence of the Parliament ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that Article 30 of the Constitution of India specifically provides that the minorities have a right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. There are umpteen decisions of the Supreme Court inducing the recent one. This is the fundamental right guaranteed under the Constitution of India and by a mere piece of legislation that right cannot be taken away. I therefore say... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr, Banatwalla, you please address the Chair.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : It is the will of the people (Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I say that you educate yourself about the rule. Sir, they do not know the type of the Bill that they want to introduce... (Interruptions). He has come forward with a motion to seek leave to introduce a Bill which is not a Bill for the amendment of the Constitution—it is just an ordinary Bill—and therefore, when it is an ordinary piece of legislation, you cannot amend the Constitution, you cannot encroach upon the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution. (Interruptions) The question of merits and demerits—I know the rules, and I shall not go into that question. The point that I am making is that the Constitution upholding the secular values has given every minority the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want to submit ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : This is a right that cannot be so taken away by such a type of a Bill which the Hon. Member proposes to introduce in the House. I would, therefore, submit very respectfully that the Bill is in violation of the constitutional provisions. I once again appeal to the Hon. Member to submit to the wisdom of the Constitution and to realise that his Bill is in

**Not recorded.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

violation of the Constitution. (*Interruptions*) If the Hon. Member refuses to withdraw the Bill, then I have to appeal to the House in its wisdom to refuse to grant leave for the introduction of the Bill. I hope not blind opposition, but wisdom will prevail upon the House, and I hope that the leave will not be granted for such a Bill and that the secular character...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow it. Mr. Nanje Gowda.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir,...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has given it in writing. You are just standing simply and saying something. I cannot allow it.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, whatever my senior colleague has just now told, there are schools and schools imparting fundamentalism to the younger generation. There are communal schools and we know education is commercialised. At present throughout the country there is no uniform syllabus and education should serve as a source of inspiration for national integration. Certain schools are acting in our country the other way. There are some schools, I do not want to name them, in our own State there are some schools which are getting money from the Gulf countries. In the name of schools they are indulging even in anti-national activities. Therefore, we have to bring about uniform syllabus. (*Interruptions*) If we have to bring about uniform syllabus, unless we take over the schools, it is not possible to do so. Also a time has come, I humbly submit to this august House to have a new outlook about certain aspects, particularly of fundamentalists in this country. To that end, if need be, this House should not hesitate even to amend the Constitution. So, Sir, I once again appeal to the House to permit me to introduce this Bill

16.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Perhaps this is not the stage to express any opinion on the merits of the Bill. Nor am I mentioning anything on the merits of the Bill. What Mr. Banatwalla said is that we are a secular country, we all believe in secularism. We all believe in that secularism. And the basic problem of minority institutions has been there and the problem has come from time to time. There, have been some court judgements in some cases recently. At this stage, we are not considering the question of merits. It is just only a question of introduction. (*Interruptions.*) I will only say this. We will consider all aspects of the question. All aspects of the question will be considered. Now, it is a question of giving permission to give leave to introduce the Bill and nothing else. We are not taking any stand. The Government has not yet taken any stand on merits. We will consider all aspects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for taking over of all private schools, both technical and non-technical, and to provide uniform syllabus in all schools throughout the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : I introduce the Bill.

16.01 hrs.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE VICTIMS
COMPENSATION BILL, 1987*

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of compensation by the State to citizens or their dependants for injury suffered and damage to property in the course of civil disturbance or riot.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 13.3.1987.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of compensation by the State to citizens or their dependants for injury suffered and damage to property in the course of civil disturbance or riot."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : I introduce the Bill.

— — —

16.02 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL 1987—*Contd.*

(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, further consideration of the motion moved by Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda on the 27th February, 1987. Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is the most welcome Bill because it seeks to restore the national honour. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 1986 seeks to amend or insert a clause, namely clause 4 which says :

"4. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any person, who is sentenced for committing an offence as provided under section 2 or section 3 of the Act, if re-commits the offence, he/she shall be deprived of his/her right to vote or contest any election to any local body, Legislature of a State and to Parliament."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sir section 2 of the principal Act reads :

"Whoever in any public place or in any other place within public view burns, mutilates, defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon or otherwise brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts) the Indian National Flag or the Constitution of India or any part

thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sir, section 3 says :

"Whoever intentionally prevents the singing of the Indian National Anthem or causes disturbance to any assembly engaged in such singing shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

Now, the provisions of this Act, as they stand, are very diluted or very meagre. They do not meet the need of the day.

(Interruptions)

The provision only says, "whoever intentionally prevents" the singing of national anthem can be punished by virtue of this section. Therefore, our colleague has sought to amend this provision to make compulsory imprisonment for those who are violating this provision. I have also given a notice of a similar Bill in this House which is rather exhaustive. In my Bill which I proposed to introduce, I have sought to insert a clause which will make singing of National Anthem compulsory from per-primary to the higher secondary stage in all the schools throughout the country, at the beginning of each class. My Bill for which notice has been given, contains this provision. Another provision which I seek to make is this : apart from making it compulsory in the school, it also provides for a notification for the Government to issue from time to time as to when the singing of national anthem should be made compulsory. That notification gives a sort of leverage for the Government in that as and when government wants, it can issue notification and as and when Government wants, it can withdraw. This leverage is there in the second Clause which I want to include.

Firstly we must do this. In all educational institutions, from the pre-primary to secondary stage, we should make it compulsory.

Secondly, we have to respect our national symbols, national honour, at all costs, People who have sacrificed for this land,

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

have not sacrificed simply for somebody to come and defile our national honour and our national emblem.

Mrs. Gandhi used to say while referring to our national flag that it is not just a piece of cloth and nobody should consider it as a piece of cloth.

In the same way, national flag and national anthem should be dear to us in all conditions

Today we see in many public functions—as our colleague Mr. Amitabh Bachchan has suggested during the course of a discussion in the House under Rule 193 on national emblems—our Ashoka Chakra even on the number plate of Raj Bhavan car. Is it a place for Ashoka Chakra, Ashoka emblem, to be shown?

In some public functions and in Government functions, I have seen Ashoka Stambha being used on crockery of the Government, on plates, on saucers, and on napkins, which we just rub after using it. I will bring it one day and show you. This is not where our Ashoka Stambha and national emblem should be put.

The Bill is not exhaustive; it only seeks to enhance the punishment; keeping the crux as it is.

It is a welcome Bill because it creates an atmosphere whereby we all decide to honour with full strength our national honour and national emblem.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill presented by Hon. Shri Gowda. We have to make efforts to maintain our national unity and integrity and in view of the emergence of the terrorist and communal forces in the country, it has become all the more necessary to pay attention to this issue. In our country there are different languages, dialects and people but there is unity in this diversity and our National Flag, National Anthem and our Constitution are essential to maintain this unity. If these are

attacked in any way, it would mean an insult to our nation, an insult to the honour of our nation. The Supreme Court's judgement in regard to the students of Kerala that they can act according to their own religion and conscience and there should be no compulsion for them to sing the National Anthem is not proper. We censure such a judgement and we want that if necessary amendment should be made in the constitution to change this decision for it could have a very bad effect. Secondly, our National Flag is also not getting due respect. The terrorists are shouting Khalistan slogans and are working from inside the Golden Temple and are posing a great challenge to our country's unity and integrity. The Private Member's Bill presented by Hon. Shri Gowda has provisions for three years sentence. I want the sentence to be more stringent. There should be provision for life imprisonment in such cases. If life imprisonment is not provided and severe punishment is not given then everyone will have to think over the situation. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : They should be hanged.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : There are several provisions for hanging for different crimes. Provision is there to deal with treason. It would be better to provide for life imprisonment or for ten years imprisonment. It is important to amend the law in order to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu alongwith the Members of his party tore a copy of the Constitution. Hindi is our National language. Yet they do not respect it. Hindi has been accepted as the National Language. The whole nation has accepted it. Still copies of our Constitution are being burnt and National Language is not being honoured by them. Such a situation cannot be allowed to continue in this country and in order to control it, stern action should be taken. The Central Government should present a necessary Bill and necessary amendment should be made in the Constitution so that due respect is shown to our National Flag and our National Anthem. We pay tribute to those leaders and workers who sacrificed

their lives for this country's freedom and for this flag. We have to maintain this independence. In order to maintain that, it is essential to protect our Constitution, National Flag and our National Anthem. With these words I support this Motion.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that in the last two or two and a half years there has never been a Private Member's Bill better than this Bill. Today there is a crisis and restlessness in the whole nation on the issue of our unity and integrity. We are not comprehending that the people who want to destroy our unity and integrity, are doing so much harm to the nation. I feel very surprised at times when I find that the school-going children are not interested in watching serials like 'Ramayana' on the T. V. They are not interested in knowing about their own culture. They want to watch foreign serials. Our society is drifting away. The new generation has no desire to know as to what is our culture and our legacy. I was reading the other day that in Japan, people with a new culture are emerging who are not aware as to what difficulties their forefathers had to face during the Second World War. The people these used to work hard for 14 to 18 hours daily in the fields and in the factories and that too on only one meal a day. That society was drifting away. That is why the Japanese Government has made this rule that its people would be acquainted with their history and culture. The singing of National Anthem has been made compulsory before starting any public function and also in schools and colleges where it must be sung before the commencement of regular studies. The reason is that the society has become so affluent that people have forgotten as to what difficulties their forefathers had to face. They think that the affluence which they are enjoying today was always there. In order to make them realise as to how the people made sacrifices for the affluence which they have today, this measure has been adopted. I would say that our new generation is also not aware of the price which the country had to pay in order to achieve independence or the price which we are paying today to maintain the unity of the country. In order to awaken this feeling in our people it is essential to honour and to show respect to our National Flag and other National symbols. During the days of emergency when

the National Anthem was sung in any cinema hall, people used to stand up and sing it till it ended. The principle of process of learning of human nature is that when we repeat a thing by association of ideas, this feeling comes as to 'why it has been so. We sing, 'Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha'. Why do we say these words? When we worship we say have offered water from the river Ganga, the Narmada etc., whereas it is all symbolic. When we mix waters of other rivers, we say we are offering to God the water of all rivers of India. Our forefathers must have thought something about national integration. Our unity and integrity is so greatly threatened today as it has never been before, at least since we became independent. Hence, citizenship of those who insult our national symbol, I think, should be cancelled. They have no right to continue as citizens and they must be so punished that others may learn as to what can happen if insults of this kind are hurled. Burning the Constitution is not merely burning of some pieces of paper but it is playing with the feelings of 70 crores of people. Therefore, severe punishment should be awarded to those who burn our Constitution or even a part of it.

I would like to submit one or two more points. Many years ago, when I was still a boy and was studying in a school, I saw that in an incident of firing at Patna, many students were killed. The enraged students burnt the National Flag. The situation deteriorated and late Pt. Nehru went there. The students thought that Pt. Nehru would demand a judicial inquiry into the incident and would reprimand those who were responsible for firing. Instead, Pt. Nehru told sternly that he was not prepared to talk with those who had burnt down the flag. When the students protested that this flag was nothing except a piece of cloth, Panditji said that for him it was the symbol of the whole nation. In the midst of lakhs of people he said that he can never tolerate any insult to the flag and that he was not prepared to compromise on this issue. Then those people understood the importance of that piece of cloth. Since then this piece of cloth is being shown full respect. It is as important for us as is our own life. Rather it is dearer to us than our own life. If we do not respect ourselves then who would respect us. Hence, I would say that by bringing this Bill, Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda has done a laudable

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

work and I fully agree with him that those who insult national honour and national symbols should be awarded the severest punishment. The Government should bring a Bill which should provide for compulsory singing of the National Anthem in all the schools and colleges and before commencement of any public function. Those who do not join in the singing of the National Anthem should be given severe punishment. Until this feeling is inculcated, the people will not understand as to what is the importance of this nation?

A lot can be said about this Bill. It is not the only national symbol. There are other symbols as well which are insulted in the country. The symbol is symbol whether it is the flag, Constitution or anything else. It represents our sentiments and all these sentiments should be protected. Our National Anthem is not merely a poem written by Rabindranath Tagore or a song from Bengal but it belongs to the entire country. I remember, when on an earlier occasion, discussion took place in this House on this subject some of the Hon. Members had very clumsily said that Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore had written this song to glorify some British emperor; but there can be nothing far from truth. Gurudev did not write this song to glorify or to eulogise someone. On the contrary, he had created this song for the people of this country and that was why during the freedom struggle the song was on the lips of the people in every household. Therefore, the National Anthem, 'Jan Gan Man Adhinayak' or the National Song "Sujlam Sufiam Ma'ayaj Sheetlam", must be given full honour as they had been instrumental in getting country's freedom. I would say that the practice of singing the National Anthem at the end of the film shows in the cinema halls and before and after the T. V. programmes should be restored.

*SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur):
My Deputy Speaker, Sir, I and my friend Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda have brought this Bill with some specific and very important objectives. Recently some school students in

Kerala refused to sing National Anthem and the Supreme Court has also given its judgement in this regard. Therefore, we thought that it is very essential to bring such a Bill for consideration in this august House.

Even after 40 years of our independence I do not know how many of our people show due respect to our National Anthem and National Flag.

The decisions of courts and the attitude of some educational institutions are really shocking. In fact, this is a great threat to our democracy. Out of our population of 75 crores I do not know how many know the National Anthem. Even now I remember my college days when I was studying for my science and law degrees. We were coming before 11 O'Clock and used to sing the national anthem before entering our class rooms. The present trend of some of the educational institutions is different. From primary schools to colleges it appears that nobody is bothering about our national anthem. The teaching staff also do not take any interest in inspiring nor ensure that the students sing the national anthem and show due respect to our national symbols. We are achieving success after success in modern technologies but we have failed to enthuse our younger generation about the values of life. The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, Swamy Vivekananda and other great leaders had showed us the path. Unfortunately the present tendency is not follow the path. I therefore want to say that it must be made compulsory for all our citizens to sing national anthem once in a day. Earlier, national anthem was played in cinema halls and in other important functions. These days national anthem is not played or sung in most of the functions. When national anthem is sung in some functions, some people bend their heads and keep mum. They think that there would be great loss if they open their mouth.

Our national poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote our anthem "Janaganamanna" with the main objective of awakening the people and to inspire them about the greatness of our country.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

One of my friends while speaking on this Bill said that 14 years imprisonment should

be awarded to a person who does not show due respect to the national symbols. I go a step further and say that the punishment should be made more stringent.

Four months ago I saw a person perhaps a peon working in a Government office carrying a bag. That person in fact had converted the national flag into a bag to carry vegetables and other things. I took the bag from him and told him that he should never dishonour the national symbols. The House perhaps knows that there are some people in our country who do not know which colour of our national flag should be on top while hoisting it. Hence, it is very essential for us to inculcate a sense of respect in the minds of our people about our national symbols. This process of inculcation should start from the pre primary schools and both the teachers and the parents have to take this responsibility in promoting it.

Shri Shantaram Naik just now narrated how the Ashoka Chakra is misused in the Government office and in other functions. We should never allow such things to happen at least in future.

During the celebrations like Independence day and Republic day, officials go on picnic or to cinema. Many of them do not attend the national functions. Many of us take keen interest in some religious festival even though it is likely to create some disturbances among people. People spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees to celebrate some regional festivals. Why don't they take the same pride in celebrating the national functions. It is horrible to note that some members of this august House also went to the extent of preaching the boycott of the Republic day celebrations. Such persons have no right to stay in this country and they should be deprived of their citizenship.

The national comes first and the rest of the things like religion, region, etc. come next. Therefore, we have to realise this responsibility and to build up a responsible generation. Teachers, parents, and all other responsible persons of our society should build a strong nation.

This Bill has very laudable objectives and hence, I commend the Bill for the kind consideration of this House.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the vital issue and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill seeking amendment to the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. This is a very important Bill and the Government should pay full attention to it. The law as it exists now is so ineffective that no action has been taken against anyone under it till today. The Government should take such cases, which put the national honour at stake, very seriously.

The existing law provides imprisonment upto 20 years for insulting the National Honour, National Anthem and the National Flag. Have you ever called to see what punishment has been provided in other countries for those who cause insult to the National Honour, National Anthem and the National Flag? Have you ever studied it? There are several countries where the person violating such a law is either shot dead or is hanged. There are a number of provisions in those countries and stringent laws are there in this regard. But back home, we see that the provisions are quite flabby. Till date you have not filed any case relating to this law before any court. Therefore, I want that the Government should awake in the right earnest and should enact such a legislation under which such people are dealt with sternly.

The people of India had to struggle for years to uphold the dignity of this National Flag. For how long did the foreign powers rule this country? The Muslims ruled us, the Britishers ruled us and it was after 1000 years of slavery that we achieved independence and adopted our National Flag. You might have read that in olden times people used to lay their lives in wars to protect the honour of their flag. They saw to it that the flag kept aloft even in the face of bullets and bombs. Falling down of flag meant great insult to it. Our ancestors suffered a lot to protect the honour of the National Flag and to hold it high. It was under these circumstances that our country attained freedom. Today when we are striving hard to maintain the integrity

[Sbri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

16.31 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

of our country, the Government should show firmness to maintain the honour of the National Flag. The Bill that has been brought forward in the House to maintain the honour of the National Flag is not complete in itself. The Government should bring forward a comprehensive legislation for this purpose. The legislation so enacted should provide for a death penalty to the one who causes insult to the National Flag. As long as you do not make this kind of provision and arouse a feeling among the people for the National Flag. You cannot protect its honour fully.

The same is true of our National Anthem. A provision, should also be made to maintain the honour of the National Anthem. I do not know for what reasons the Supreme Court has given such a verdict, although the Judges of the Supreme Court are also the citizens of this country and they too might be having the same amount of respect for the National Anthem. The Government should amend the Constitution in such a way that it is brought out of the purview of the Supreme Court or any other court to deliver judgements leaving it to the sweet will of a person to sing or not to sing the National Anthem. Therefore, you should bring forward an amendment to the Constitution so that no such verdict is pronounced.

Just now, an Hon. Member has said that some agitated people even tore the Constitution. We have witnessed such scenes in the Parliament, State Legislatures and at other places. They insult the Constitution by such acts. It is indeed a matter of shame for us if somebody causes insult or shows disrespect to the Constitution, which our Constitution makers had framed so painstakingly. Therefore, stern action should be taken against such person, howsoever highly placed he may be. He should not be spared.

What is needed today is that we should make such arrangements in the rural areas, in the schools and other places whereby the

people could understand the significance of the National Anthem and may sing it. This you can do through the mass media like Radio, Television etc. They should be educated in such a way that they may be prepared to sacrifice themselves for maintaining its honour, as has been said by a great poet, " *Jhunda Uncha Rahe Hamara*". The intention of the poet behind these lines was that we must be prepared to sacrifice even our lives for the protection of the honour of our National Flag.

There are a number of persons. One such Hon. Member being in the Parliament, who had given a call to boycott the Republic Day. This is highly shameful. I would request the Hon. Home Minister that citizenship of such a person should be terminated and he should be expelled from the Parliament. Some stern action must be taken against him. This is not good that there are persons who while living in India give a call for the boycott of the Republic Day of the country. Such dangerous persons are a potential threat to the country. They also pose a danger to the unity and integrity of our country. Such a situation has got to be tackled firmly. All those persons belonging to his society who supported his call should be dealt with sternly. Fortunately, there were some right thinking people who got over the situation. Otherwise it would have caused a great insult to the country and we would have had to hang our head in shame. Stern action should be taken against such persons who create lawlessness. But I regret to say that no action has so far been taken against them. It was because of this that we opposed him today also and did not allow him to introduce his Bill. Such people should not speak in Parliament and their voice should not be heard outside the Parliament also. Whatever he did was wrong and if a wrong thing is uttered in the public, it is bound to be misused. It was in this context that we deliberately rejected his private Member's Bill whereas no Private Member's Bill is generally rejected. I would like to tell the Hon. Home Minister that leniency will not work in such cases. A firm action should be taken against such persons. The persons with such communal feelings keep a soft corner for other countries. As is a saying in Marwari "*Maal khaye maati ka geet gaye Beere ka*". They are living in India but their loyalty lies elsewhere. Such persons

should be dealt with firmly so that they do not get a chance to play with the unity, integrity and honour of the country. They should not be given any chance to play with the Constitution of our country. I hope, you will make some definite provision in this regard. Under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv. Gandhi, the country has grown stronger during the last two years and under his leadership you, being the incharge of Home Ministry, will bring forward such a legislation which would strengthen the unity and integrity of the country on the one hand and would render the traitors weak on the other hand so that nobody could dare indulge in such an act in future.

With these words, I support this Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):
 Madam Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Bill introduced by Mr. Nanje Gowda and Mr. Basavaraju, both of whom, I am told have left the House.

Luckily, for us, we are discussing this Bill, excepting Mr. Pandey, all of us were born during the British period or during the national struggle that was on. Naturally, when such a verdict comes from the supreme body—the supreme Court—one feels a little uncomfortable. I feel, the Supreme Court has miserably failed in avoiding to look at the duties that have been enumerated in Article 51A in Sub-Clause (a) which is as follows:

“to abide by the Constitution and respect ideals and institutions, the National Flag and National Anthem,”

I wish, all those who want or who desire to have the citizenship of this country must abide by this and nobody should be made an exception.

Earlier also, so many people have spoken about the sacrifices that were rendered during the national struggle, especially in protecting the national flag. I know, when we accepted a secular democracy, we also visualised that there would be a sense of tolerance among all the communities that

live in this country. But, suddenly we find certain people are developing a typical sentimentalism about some of the things which may disrupt the integrity of this country. So, as a democratic country, as a secular country, it is our responsibility to explain/to our people not to create an atmosphere which will disturb the brotherhood in this country.

Again, in Article 51A, you will find that in the duties, we have mentioned:

“(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of all religions, linguistic, regional and all that.”

Giving new concession is dangerous,

If we do anything now, I am afraid, we may hurt the feelings of the other communities and it may lead to very bad incidents. As it is also, we have had many communal tensions and many communal riots in this country before partition. Subsequently, we did not have many of them. But recently, we have found that there is a trend all over to assert identities in such a way that the whole unity of this country will be disrupted. That is why I say that we should, all of us, see that a sense of tolerance is developed, and we should all abide by certain principles which bind us together. These duties, according to me, are the real provisions in our Constitution which guarantee the keeping together people of this country.

Madam, tell me one instance where a citizen in Russia can show disrespect to the principles that have been enshrined in their Constitution. Show me a single instance where, in the United Kingdom, a citizen—whether he is a man from Malaysia or India—can show disrespect to its national emblems—i. e. a man who has accepted the citizenship of a country cannot take chances like that.

When we speak of personal freedom and all that, should we not try to learn something from those countries? Here, I remember one incident: at the time when I. N. A. had come back to India, Pandit Ji appeared in the court on behalf of INA and pleaded for them. Unfortunately, the same Pandit Ji could not do justice to the INA personnel,

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

Lord Mountbatten intervened and told Pandit Ji : 'Those people who have disobeyed and broken the discipline of the Army, should not be considered for re-employment in the Army.' Pandit Ji accepted that advice. There are certain disciplines in every department, which are to be accepted by all of us. At that time, I had also felt very bad about it. It had hurt many people.

A nicely-written Bengali book tells us what are the feelings of a Muslim gentleman who had fought with INA, but who had to go back to Lahore i. e. what he feels about this country, about Subhash Bose and about the struggle they had waged. But discipline had to be maintained, and Pandit Ji had accepted this principle. So also in national life, we will have to have some sort of discipline, and every one of us should abide by it.

Today, whoever asks for concession, gets them. It may please the person for the time being, but it is going to take us in the wrong direction, and it will go against the national interests—all of us Indians have to accept this.

Where are those Muslim freedom fighters? Is it not an irony of fate that the Muslims who had thought that we would have one united India have been forgotten? We do not have their statues. We do not have anything to speak about their sacrifices.

We speak about change of heart. People who were with the British all of a sudden have become nationalists. We say it is a change of heart. This may be a change of heart, but I must say that those who believe in it, have also an ungrateful heart, because they have forgotten the sacrifices of those people.

On this occasion, I will say that Article 51 of the Constitution should be accepted in letter and spirit, and implemented by Government. Otherwise, we are afraid that we are going in the wrong direction, a direction which will not allow us to retain or even enjoy the fruits of freedom, for which our forefathers have sacrificed so much.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati) : Madam Chairman, I support this Bill. When Shri Rathod and Shri Vyas were speaking, I was feeling that we have reached a point when it has become essential to bring this Bill in the House and to request the Government to take some effective steps in this regard.

During discussion on the Bill, on the one hand I was feeling glad that we are discussing a subject which will enhance our feelings of nationalism and on the other hand, I was feeling unhappy as to why we have reached a stage where it has become necessary to bring this Bill?

I do not want to indulge in criticism but we can see that religion has become so important in the lives of Indian people and we tend to concentrate so much in our particular religious ceremonies that it automatically becomes a part of our lives and it influences our personal lives to such an extent that we become emotional whenever the question of religion comes up before us. After independence, religion has become so important in our lives that we mingle religion and national unity and we forget that all our rivers of different faiths lead to the same ocean of unity. We must remember that all religions lead to the same ultimate aim. We have forgotten these ideals today. That is why fundamentalism is increasing and feelings for national integration are vanishing day by day. That is why we are discussing this Bill seriously today.

Two or three points have been raised here today, I do not want to repeat them. There are many such schools and colleges which run on the basis of religion, caste and community. In such schools we find that prayers are held in the name of a particular religion. We should control such activities. I am not saying that we should disrespect religion. I am saying that children must be taught the value of national integration as well. I remember an incident which can serve as an example of the unity of the country. I hail from a village called Yavali Shahid. There 9 people became martyrs in one day. There was a sixteen year old boy in that village who had never gone to any school and had never been told about the

importance of national integration nor had he read about the importance of National Anthem and National Song in any book. The Britishers killed eight people and as each one fell, the National Flag was taken by another before it could fall on the ground. This was all being watched by that 16 year old lad from a certain distance. He was thinking that the flag could not be allowed to fall on the ground and ran to take hold of it and become a martyr while doing so. Many such incidents have occurred in our country. I want to emphasise that such things were in the atmosphere of that time. In that atmosphere every person wanted to respect the National Flag and the National symbols. We demand for the creation of the same atmosphere once again. We hold ourselves responsible for being unable to recreate that atmosphere.

I want to submit that such emotional incidents should be a part of the syllabus. The children at present are not acquainted with the importance of the national integration. Unless their feelings are inspired it will not be of much use. Such incidents which occurred during our struggle for independence, the deeds of our common people, the sacrifices made by our ordinary folk in their own villages and localities for the freedom and unity of the country and for protecting our national symbols like National Anthem etc. should be included in the syllabus and should be translated into every regional language so that the message is conveyed. It will have a good effect.

Madam Chairman, I support the punishment which has been proposed but would like to submit that there are many such people in the hilly areas and in the rural areas who have never had the opportunity to stand up on hearing the National Anthem in any celebration and who are also not familiar with the National Anthem. They should be familiarised with the Anthem through Television and other media. I would also like to submit that in the village where 9 or 10 people had become martyrs and also in other parts of the country where hundreds and thousands of people had sacrificed their lives, whenever representatives of the Government or administration are requested to visit the place, they do not have time to do so and show complete neglect. Provisions

for punishment of such people should be there who though hold important positions in the administration yet neglect such places and have no regard for national unity.

With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Madam Chairman, I support the Bill introduced by the Hon. Member in the House. So far as national unity is concerned, our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life for it. As regards the issue of the minority community and whether it should be allowed to open its own schools and impart the type of education that it prefers, even if it has anti-national overtones, I want to submit that this should not happen.

During our struggle for independence, the people worked unitedly. But today such elements have come forward who speak for the disintegration of this country. That is why they want such education in the schools and universities. Some people have attempted to burn our National Flag. Many have opposed the provisions in our Constitution regarding Hindi. They have tried to show that Hindi is being forcibly imposed upon them. But it is not true. The framers of our Constitution had unanimously adopted Hindi as our National Language. Various languages like Hindi, English, Punjabi, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Oriya etc are spoken in our country and every regional language is accorded due respect.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just one minute.

The time allotted for this Bill is already over. There are four more Hon. Members. Is it the opinion of the House that we extend the time by another half-an-hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : One hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : I want to submit that our Hon. Lady Member Shrimati

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

Usha Choudhari has said that our National Anthem has not reached the interiors of our hill areas. It is not correct. Our border areas which include some hill areas as well and also Punjab have played a vital role in our struggle for independence. The people of these areas have sacrificed everything while singing the National Anthem. Even in Andaman and Nicobar area our Sikh brethren laid down their lives for attaining freedom of the country. Choudhary Sundar Singh, who has also been a freedom fighter and had accompanied us to that area, and we saw there a photograph of Baba Prithivi Singh Azad depicting how he spent his days in exile. Similarly in our districts of Mandi and Shimla, many people were awarded life imprisonment and they sang the National Anthem to their death. The communal forces which are trying to weaken the path shown by our leaders should be fought individually as well as on the religions front. We should fight such forces collectively. Those elements which are not concerned about the welfare of the nation should be eliminated. Only when these anti-national elements cease to exist in our country, can our nation really prosper. This Motion is very good and we would like to give a call to all our countrymen to become one to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. The communal elements which are determined to indulge in communal activities must also do some introspection. With these words I support the Motion.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Betriah) :
Madam Chairman, I support the Bill brought by Hon. Shri Nanje Gowda. No other thing is more important for the nation than our national honour. The earlier speakers have submitted as to why has it become necessary to bring this Bill. It is a very important subject. During the last few years we have witnessed a situation in which the number of such persons have increased who have tried to attack the honour of the country. The most regretful thing is that educated people occupying high positions insult our National Anthem which is an attack on our national honour and our press gives them much importance and we also discuss about it here. This is an unfortunate situation. There is a background of all the symbols of national honour, which had been built by

our forefathers and if somebody ignores that for some reason, then he is the greatest enemy of the society. I personally feel that those persons should be dealt with strictly who cause injury to our national honour. I do not think that those persons thinking will be changed by penalising them with some time and sending them to jail for a few years. It is in itself a process and this process is continuing before us. For the last several years these people have hurt our sentiments and there is also some organisation behind it. We know who is responsible internally and externally for this. They play a major role in inciting them. I want to say this thing for the reason that it is very distressing situation and it becomes a matter of more concern when an ex-chief Minister also talks of changing the National Anthem. They hurt national honour in lieu of a negligible pleasures. If this type of atmosphere is created in the country it will be a very disturbing situation. Here, all of us are discussing this Bill, but we are gradually forgetting the sentiments lying hidden in its background, the sentiments which our forefathers inculcated in us. The main thing today is that we go on hurting our National Anthem or our national emblem or other thing of national honour and after making a mention of this in some newspapers we forget all about it. The most unfortunate thing is that a number of our organisations and institutions have acted in undesirable manner but we have been ignoring them so far, treating them to be minor things. I would like to emphasise that it is not an ordinary crime; it is a bigger crime than stealing, committing dacoity or murder. If the Constitution provides for life imprisonment for a murder, then I feel that the criminals committing such crimes should be given much more punishment. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) :
Madam Chairman, The Bill introduced by Shri Gowda is a very important one keeping in view the country's present situation. The administration, the ordinary citizen and the entire nation should think about it. So far as I can understand, wherever the question of disrespect to the Constitution, to the country, to the national honour, to the National Anthem, to the National Flag, to the Republic Day or Independence Day comes up, it is not an ordinary thing beca-

use it is all a deliberate and well planned conspiracy. If you travel throughout the country and see from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, you will not find this type of sentiments anywhere. Since the day we achieved Independence, there has been a resurgence of nationalism in us and nationalism is becoming stronger and stronger. Then, where from this voice is coming? You should analyse this voice. You will clearly find that it is the conspiracy of those traitors who want to disintegrate the country not only from within the country but also from outside. It is only the result of their conspiracy. It should not be taken lightly. Whenever there has been a conspiracy to indulge in disruptive activities in the country, every time it has been done in the name of religion only. All of us know that whatever may be the religion, it does not teach to disintegrate any country and whenever there has been a conspiracy in this country, it has been successful only in the name of religion. History is the witness that we have always considered the nation above religion. You study any religion, you will find that the religion always comes to the fore in protecting the country. You study Islam or any other religion, I had the opportunity to study them to some extent and I found everywhere this very thing that the religion is meant for uplifting the country. You will find this thing everywhere in Hinduism that religion is meant for protecting the country. You study Gurugranth Sahib also, you will find in the entire Book that religion is meant for building and protecting the nation. Then why these people use religion for dividing the country into pieces. In the history also you will find this very thing that never before the Britishers, religion was utilised in disintegrating the country or dividing it into pieces. You may study the Mughal period or the period when Hindu Kings held the reign of administration, this thing had never happened before in the empire of Akabar the Great, we find that all the religions flourished like flowers in the garden. The battle between the last Mughal emperor and the Britishers took place in which a number of soldiers sacrificed their lives. They died as martyrs, but no religion came in their way, all fought against the Britishers unitedly. Thereafter the British Raj was established in our country and we all worked against it unitedly in the freedom Movement and made sacrifices unitedly. They knew it that if India achieved independence following the

same old principles, what would be the position of the World and the imperialists. They knew that if India remained united it would emerge as the apostle of peace and would become a great nation. Therefore, when they found that the situation was going out of their control, they started conspiring and they conspired to disintegrate the country by fanning the communal feelings. Today also, the voice that is being raised is the voice of those selected few imperialists who want to create chaotic conditions by spreading communal riots here. For this, some programme should be framed. First of all, we have to make such an arrangement that as and when we find that disrespect is being shown to the national symbols, we should stop that instantly. I have enumerated 6 or 7 things before you. Similarly, the institutions being run in the name of religion, specially the educational institutions, may be by Hindus, or Muslims, Sikhs or Christian, some restrictions should be imposed on them because they teach fundamentalism. Why should we tolerate it? Why should we recognise them. We should ensure that no aid is given to those religions which do not teach secularism, which do not have the feeling of secularism. We should derecognise them. Further, if any religion is at all to be taught that we will teach. We will teach common teachings of all the religions in our schools and colleges. We will oppose those who are trying to take the country towards communalism, in every field. At the same time, it is my submission that such a syllabus should be adopted in which feelings of secularism are reflected.

*SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Madam Chairman, at the outset I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I would like to speak in my mother tongue Oriya for which I have given notice.

Madam Chairmam, Hon. Member Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda has moved the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill. I rise to speak a few words in support of this Bill. Shri Gowda has brought forward this Bill before the House while the country is passing through a very critical moment.

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

As you know madam, India is a secular country. People of different religion live in this country. They speak different languages and dialects but they are all Indians and it is our first and foremost duty to preserve the unity and integrity of India. We give due regard to our national flag and national anthem. But it is regrettable that some people out of their sheer madness are trying to disintegrate the country. They are showing disrespect to our national anthems. Many people have sacrificed their lives to get our freedom. Under the leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, the Azad Hind Fauj was formed to get our independence. Many people have laid down their lives for the national flag and for upholding our national anthem. But today Madam, very unfortunate incidents are taking place in the country. Though I do not wish to discuss the ruling of Supreme Court, but I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my view with regard to the ruling about national anthem. I think people occupying high position in the country should think many times before giving opinion on a vital issue like national anthem, because it creates tension in the minds of our people.

Madam, our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made it very clear that there would be no compromise on the issue of insult to our national honour. Some mad people do not know that they speak and what they think. They do not know how their activities hurt the sentiments of the people. Our Prime Minister and Hon. Speaker have also made their stand very clear on this issue. I am sure the Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs who is present in the House will assure us in his reply that he will take necessary action against the people who dishonour our national flag and national anthem. In this context I would like to quote : Clause 4 of the Bill. I quote :

“Notwithstanding any thing contained in any other law for the time being enforced, any person, who is sentenced for committing an offence as provided under Section 2 or Section 3 of the Act, if re-commits the offence, he/she shall be deprived of his/her right to

vote or contest any election to any local body, legislature of a State and to Parliament.”

I would like to suggest that in place of he/she shall be deprived of his/her right to vote to contest election to any local body, legislature of a State and to Parliament it should be made that his/her citizenship should be withdrawn.” This is my suggestion. I hope this House will agree to incorporate my suggestion. Because mere imprisonment or fine is not sufficient for such persons.

The House is aware, that we speak in favour of making Hindi as our National language. There is a lot of hue and cry on this issue. Many Hon. Members are very critical of making Hindi as our National language. Our Prime Minister has made it very clear time and again that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking people. Constitution has accorded recognition to Hindi as a national language. Our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the time of framing the Constitution had also clearly said that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking people. Despite all this, some people are burning the Constitution as only a mad person can do. The main intention of those people is to misguide our innocent people and thereby create some wrong impression in their minds. I request the Government to be very cautious of such people. I am grateful to our Prime Minister who has said that the action would be taken against such people. The dishonour to our Constitution cannot be tolerated. He has assured that a legislation will be introduced if necessary to fully ensure the honour of our national anthem. The unity and integrity of the nation should be preserved at any cost. I request the Minister to take necessary steps in this regard. A comprehensive Bill should be brought forward before this House by the Government as early as possible. I would like to say a word about Ashok Chakra which is our national emblem. I have observed that in many functions particularly in 5-Star hotels paper napkins with Ashok Chakra symbol printed on them are being used to rub hands after eating refreshment etc. This is really reprehensible. I hope Hon. Minister will see to it and take some steps so that national emblem should not be printed on paper napkins.

Madam, as you know our's is a secular country and nobody in this country has any right to interfere in other's religion. Despite this provision in our Constitution some people are mixing politics with religion and are indulging in activities which is a threat to the unity and integrity of our country. Therefore I request the Minister to be very careful of such people and take necessary action against them.

With these words I support the An end-ment Bill and conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : Madam Chairman, I must thank honourable Shri Nanje Gowda for bringing forward this Bill in this House which has highlighted and has reflected the thought and the feelings of our entire nation over this incident of showing dishonour to our National Anthem.

Madam, this House and the country are one in this regard with the sentiments of the Hon Members and also the sentiments expressed in this House are the sentiments all over the country.

Madam, I also share the noble and patriotic sentiments of our Hon. Members who have participated in this debate today, like Shri Shantaram Naik, Sri Virdhi Chander Jain, Dr. Rajbans, Shri Basavaraju, Shri Vyas, Shri Uttam Rathod, Shrimati Usha Choudhari, Shri Sultanpuri, Shri Manoj Pandey, Shri Keyur Bhushan and our last speaker, Shri Jens.

Madam, before I say anything, I would say that this has been so much discussed in this House, I must only quote what the Prime Minister has said. I hope no one can better express the feeling that the Hon. Prime Minister has expressed. The Hon. Prime Minister said :

"These symbols in a sense embody the soul and the spirit of the nation. They are and they must be sacred to us. And they are an integral part of our freedom, of our unity. They have

come out of freedom struggle. They are symbol of free India today."

I hope, there is no better expression than the words of Hon. Prime Minister. Therefore, Madam, there is no question of any compromise on such a vital issue like this and the Government is fully seized of this matter. I am only reminded of one great saint, the greatest revolutionary of our time, Sir Aurobindo who has said : As individuals have souls, so also the nation has its soul. And as the soul of individual cannot be divided and the soul is immortal, similarly, the nation's soul is immortal. And these symbols represent the soul of the nation—not only the soul, but the sufferings of the entire country and the regions during the last so many thousands of years. So, it symbolises our own spirit, our spirit of how the whole countrymen are united and integrated. Therefore, on these symbols, there is no question of any compromise.

Here, I think, the whole matter is *sub judice* recently. And we have expressed our opinion that we do not agree with the judgement of the Supreme Court. I think, that is final. And against this controversial judgement, the Attorney General of India and three others have filed a writ petition in the form of *mandamus* in the Supreme court for review of its decision by a larger Bench consisting of not less than 5 judges because it has been felt that these judgements would have wider repercussions prejudicial to the unity and integrity of India. Its decision is awaited and I hope perhaps on the 28th of this month, the case is coming for bearing. Let us wait till that time and I hope everything good will come out of it because the nation's sentiment has been expressed and everybody knows what are the feelings of the whole nation on this kind of incident. And we have strong views already. As Mr. Nanje Gowda and other Members have suggested, supposing after the judgement is issued we find there is some lacuna somewhere, well the Government is fully, seriously concerned about this matter because there can be no compromise as the Prime Minister has said and as all the Members have said. Therefore, whatever stringent measures are thought of, possibly they can be thought of after the judgement. Now the desire of the House has to be carried out. If any Member

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

thinks that we are going to compromise on this question, it is not correct. Now, here, I must also mention that on this type of incident, we should not think of only having stringent measure by which we shall have to check up this kind of thing. There is a section of people who are attacking more and more the integrity and unity of India and the democratic way of life that we have cherished for so many years. I am reminded of the great poet, Robert Frost who has said, "Two ways lead to the road. I took the road less-travelled by and that makes all the difference." There are countries in the world who have accepted socialism as their objectives but there are countries in the world who have not accepted democratic way of life or parliamentary democracy to achieve that objective. But, Sir, there are countries who have accepted parliamentary democracy as a way of life but they have not accepted socialism as their way. Therefore, Madam, there are two ways to the road. All the countries have travelled either one way or the other which is more-travelled by. But India has travelled a road which is less-travelled by. We have accepted parliamentary democracy as a way of life and we have accepted socialism as our objective. Therefore, this parliamentary democracy or democratic way of life stays and it will stay, whatever attacks it faces. I am reminded of the great saint of your South, Sathya Sai Baba. I hope I have not become his spiritual. Some American correspondent asks, Sai Baba, who is not a politician. He asked, "Can India survive through this turmoil?" Though he is not a politician, as a spiritualist, he said :

"India has 6,000 years old history. As long as the Himalayas stand there, as long as the snow falls over the Himalayas, as long as snow melts over the Himalayas and flow into the Ganges and as long as the Ganges is not dried up, the civilisation and culture of India will remain immortal. Nobody can ever destroy this country."

That is the spirit of our culture. That is the spirit of our civilisation and that is the spirit in which Shri Bhagat Singh died. That is the spirit in which many thousands of people

have faced gallows to keep the Honour of this country.

Do you think that any individual in any part of the country can dishonour this flag and emblem and that we shall tolerate it? It cannot be because it comes out of our blood. Therefore, we are very much attached to Honour the national symbol.

With these words, I must appeal to Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda because you have highlighted the feelings of this House and the country, I must appeal to you, kindly to withdraw this Bill, because immediately the judgment is known to us, whatever difficulty is there, it has to be overcome and again it has to come to the House. Therefore, I appeal to you kindly to withdraw the Bill

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : I am thankful to the Minister. He has agreed with the views of all Members. But one thing which worries me is, we have elected representatives who are dishonouring our national symbols, particularly. I would like to know whether Government is going to bring any measures to rob them of their citizenship because as representatives of people, they owe a moral responsibility to give a lead to others. If they dishonour, where is the end? If you do not have any provision to bring them to book, then it will be very difficult.

I would like to submit, unfortunately though the provision is there, limited provision to punish the offenders under this Act, I have not come across even a single case where one is booked and prosecuted in this country and even after 40 years of independence, these offences are being committed. Our national Honour is humiliated, disrespected, Our Constitution and Our national flag are burnt. Our national anthem is not sung. They show it disrespect. But not even on a single occasion, anybody was booked for this offence. They want to implement the provisions of this Bill in a casual way. I do not know why they take it so lightly. They do not have as much reverence as they should have implementing this law. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government would consider seriously to implement the provisions of this Bill and bring in a provision where

If elected representatives commit any offence, they must be removed from membership and their citizenship should be scrapped.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am happy that Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda brought forward one more remark that the other Members have not mentioned, During the last six months, under this Act, seven persons were arrested and charge-sheeted and in nine states, we wanted to collect information but, nine states have reported that no such incidents have taken place. From this, it is very much visible and I can also inform you that we are taking serious action in this matter and wherever such violations have taken place, serious action is being taken

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : What about removal of membership of elected representatives if they commit this offence ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You must be aware that, of late, the entire nation is rising up against this kind of offence. Somebody wanted that we should boycott the Republic Day but the whole nation came up against it and the man who wanted to boycott gave up his slogans. Our people in large majority are coming forward to defend the integrity and Honour of the country. This is a unique thing. Mass awakening is coming up. Once this mass awakening is there, it is reflected in the House. And once it is reflected in the House, then any member who violates this kind of thing, you can understand the House will decide something and it will be done. If the House decides to do something, it will be done. There is nothing to prevent this.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971."

The motion was adopted

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : I withdraw the Bill.

17 36 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986

(Amendment of article 315)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up the next item. Mr. Shantaram, Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

We have now 24 States and seven Union Territories. When we enacted the Constitution, subsequently we have carried out amendments to the Constitution and we have this sort of two-tier structure whereby we have States and Union Territories. Now, two of the Union Territories out of the 9 Union Territories have been granted Statehood. It is a very welcome measure. But these Union Territories were created with the aim that they should be looked after better. The Central Government, in a way, wanted to give them a better status and better financing. But in practice, in some aspects, the Union Territories stand relegated to a backward position. If we see the Constitution itself, we find that Article 1 of the Constitution says—I may draw the attention of the Hon. Law Minister who is also present here now to this Clause—Article 1, Sub-Clause (1) says :

"India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States".

There are definitions which say that the 'States' include the Union Territories. Somehow, we get an impression that Union Territories are treated apart from the States. Even in the very first Clause of the Constitution of India which says : "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States". What

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

about the Union Territories? One may say 'States' include Union Territories. But this is not very fair. I am coming to the amendment of my Bill. Before that, I explained the background. Another aspect is that Union Territories are not directly ruled under the Constitution in the sense that under the Constitution a law was enacted, which is known as Union Territories Act, 1963, and under that Act, Union Territories are regulated or ruled. Whereas, all other people who are residing in the States, are ruled under the Constitution directly.

The House may recollect that when the Anti-Defection Bill was brought forward in this house, it was passed overwhelmingly. Everybody enjoyed. This Act which was passed by the Parliament was not enforced in the Union Territories because as I said, the Constitution is not applicable directly to Union Territories. Subsequently, the then Home Minister Shri S. B. Chavan had to bring an amendment to Union Territories Act to make it applicable to Union Territories. Therefore, I am asking: Why this discrimination? Why the Union Territories also should not be ruled directly under the Constitution? Whatever provisions one may like to make with respect to Union Territories must be incorporated in the Constitution by adding a different Chapter, the Chapter known as the Union Territories.

In the same way it happens with respect to the State Public Service Commission, with respect to which this Bill is related. Under the Constitution there is a Union Public Service Commission for the Central Government and there are Public Service Commissions for States. But what about Union Territories? There is no public services commission. Only Union Public Service Commission governs the Union Territories. They look after the service needs of the Union Territories.

Here, I am asking why there should be a difference between a State and a Union Territory? Even if it is a small union territory that union territory must have its own public service commission known as 'Union Territory Public Service Commission'. For each union territory there should be one public service commission of its own. Why should all

the union territories be governed by Union Public Service Commission? It is most unfair because with respect to the service matters, it creates discrimination which I would like to do away with by my proposed Bill.

As it is, Madam Chairman, I am not pleading for Goa, Daman and Diu for one reason. We are likely to get the status of statehood soon. I am confident the Prime Minister will grant it. I am pleading the case of those union territories which are still governed the way I have said earlier,

I have said sometimes that this type of discrimination is being made between a state and a union territory. It is there even between Members. I may just casually mention that when I came here as a new Member in this House, we were asked to take oath one by one. The oath was administered alphabetically statewise. When 'G' came, Gujarat MPs took oath; but not Goa, Daman and Diu MP. After all alphabets of the States were exhausted, then we were taken up as union territories. I said why this discrimination? This is a very minor thing, I don't mind. But as far as possible, these things should be avoided.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When you
get the statehood, then?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Then the
question is different ?

I must point out one thing. Whatever may be the Constitution or the laws in practice, I must thank our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has taken special interest in the development of all union territories. See the time he has devoted in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; see the time he has devoted in Lakshadweep Islands and Goa and everywhere. For the development of all these union territories, the Prime Minister has taken very keen interest. Even otherwise in the body of the Constitution and elsewhere also in practice we should have this recognition.

I will just point out about Article-3 to show how this discrimination stands. With

respect to States, supposing the Parliament wants to pass a legislation to change the name of any State or to change the name of any Union Territory, then the Bill has to be sent to that State whose name is to be changed or whose boundary is to be changed. It is in the Constitution, under Article-3 that such a legislation has to be sent to be Assembly concerned. But as far as an Union Territory is concerned, this provision is not there. Article-3 very mischievously makes this exemption I may point out the explanation 1 of Article 3. it says :

“In this Article, under Clauses (a) to (e) State includes Union Territory.”

But in the proviso “State” does not include a Union territory. This proviso refers to the sending of the legislation to the Assembly. So, where a consultation is required, Union territories are taken away. There are union territories which don't have assemblies. But there are union territories where assemblies are there. So, if union territories are there where assemblies are there, why, when a name of the union territory is to be changed or a boundary of a union territory is to be changed, the Bill should not be sent. This is altogether a different aspect I have moved an independent Bill with respect to this Article 3. But I was just pointing out to this Article. Again the same law which I have referred as far as Union Territories Act, 1963, is concerned.

Under the Indian Union Territories Act, 1963 whatever advice a council of ministers gives to the administrator, that is, Lt. Governor is not binding on the Governor or the Administrator. What happens in state? The council of ministers is fully powerful in the sense the advice tendered is binding on the Government. That means in a state, we give due respect or weightage to the council of ministers. But in a union territory, we don't give same respect or same weightage to a council of ministers although the process of election of all is the same. Therefore under the Union Territories Act, what happens? The council of ministers tenders advice to the administrator or the Lt.-Governor, as we call him, and he has got a power to disagree with the decision of the council of ministers and refer the matter to the President of India. A decision taken by the council of ministers in an elected body

is referred to the administrator. He has got power to disagree and the matter is referred to the President of India. And what happens during the pendency of the decision of the President of India? The Union Territories Act says :

‘During the pendency, the decision of the administrator prevails, not of council of ministers.’

Therefore, this is the sort of discrimination which is sought to be made between a state and a union territory.

Now as far as the Bill is concerned, why we want a separate Public Service Commission? As I have said, it is our constitutional right. We should not be discriminated against. But even otherwise our service matters are vested with the Union Public Service Commission. Has the UPSC given justice to the union territories? I would say : no, because when they recruit people for services in Goa or Pondicherry or anywhere else, they are not concerned with the local requirements. They don't bother. They don't take into consideration the aspects of local needs. They will say ‘merit’. Even strictly speaking if it were really a merit, I would say : forget about it; let us have it. But things are not as clear as that and all things are not taken into consideration. For instance, if in a village of Goa, a doctor is to be recruited, the Union Public Service Commission will take the interview and send somebody from anywhere, any part of India, even dismissing or in the interview failing those person coming from the nearby village or anywhere.

When we have got talent, he will not be allowed and somebody else will be sent. But when the doctor goes to a village, he does not know the language of the villagers. When villagers complain what is happening in the stomach or here or there, they don't understand. But this is the selection of the Union Public Service Commission on ‘merit’ of a doctor in a union territory. Now where does this stand? They may say : no, we treat everybody on par and like that and like that. But this is the state of affairs.

Recently, some interviews were held for revenue officials known as ‘mamlatdars’ in

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

my territory of Goa, Daman and Diu I have found that hardly there are any people from Goa who appeared for the test. They were found to be unfit and some people from some other places were found to be very fit. What is the role of the revenue officials? The revenue officials are those people who have to go to the masses, explain to them our plans, see their difficulties and understand them. All the schemes of the Government are basically implemented through them. Whenever the cases of land reforms come, it is these people who have to give justice to the masses. But the people who come from the same place and who appear for interviews are considered unfit by the Union Public Service Commission and people from elsewhere who do not know the language and have nothing to do with the grassroot they are selected for such posts. I can understand that this aspect may not be considered for certain posts, but these aspects have to be considered for posts like those of revenue officials. After all, what does merit mean? Merit also means that the selected person must be able to give service to the village or the people from where he comes. If he does not understand the language or cannot understand the feelings of the people, where lies the question of any merit. And there is no regionalism involved in this. There is nothing like regionalism if people from a State or that area get jobs in those areas in preference to others. Even Indiraji was against the theory of sons of the soil and I am also against that, but she used to say that people should get jobs nearer their homes. This is the theory. There is no regionalism involved. I must get a job near my place. That is why each person should get a job nearer his place. If we consider this aspect, there will not any turmoil or problems.

As far as the general trend in the recruitment by UPSC is concerned, it is a known fact that UPSC has got some sort of a urban bias. In 1982, the then Minister of Personnel, Shri K. P. Singh Deo, had said that in 1982, fifty per cent of the people recruited in the Central Services were from the rural areas. Our country is basically rural, but the Minister made a statement at that time that only fifty per

cent were from the rural areas. You can imagine that while our entire country is basically rural, how can we take pride in the fact that only fifty per cent were recruited from the rural areas. This shows that there is something very much wrong in this.

I would, therefore, like that Article 315 of the Constitution of India should be amended. Article 315 of the Constitution reads as under :

- “(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.
- (2) Two or more States may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of States, and if a resolution to that effect is passed by the House, or where there are two Houses, by each House of the Legislature of each of those States, Parliament may by law provide for the appointment of a Joint State Public Service Commission to serve the needs of those States
- (3) Any such law as aforesaid may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as may be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the purposes of the law.
- (4) The Public Service Commission for the Union, if requested so to do by the Governor of a State, may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve all or any of the needs of the State.
- (5) References in this Constitution to the Union Public Commission or a State Public Service Commission shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to the Commission

...serving the needs of the Union or, as the case may be, the State as respects the particular matter in question."

This is the Article, Madam Chairman, which requires to be amended. Therefore, my amendment is as follows :

"In article 315 of the Constitution, the following explanation shall be added at the end, namely :

"Explanation—For the purposes of this Chapter, the expression 'State' shall include a 'Union Territory' and the expression 'Governor' shall include a 'Lieutenant Governor' or an 'Administrator', as the case may be."

If this amendment is carried, all the Union Territories which are there now, shall have, or the Government shall be expected to establish, Public Service Commissions—i.e. in each of those Union Territories. I suppose the Bill which has been introduced by me, will be taken in its right spirit by Government, because if we want to give equal status to a Union Territory along with the States, then in the Constitution of India and in all other laws wherever such a discrimination exists, it has to be removed. If the intention of the Government is that the Union Territories have to be treated separately in some respects, I have nothing to say; but I still sincerely feel that Government does not have any idea in its mind to discriminate between States and the Union Territories. Somehow, these things have remained, and much attention has not been paid to this aspect.

Apart from this amendment, one thing that has to be done—which I had stated at the outset—is that we have to do away with the Union Territories Act, 1963. We have to govern the Union Territories, under the Constitution. Whatever provisions are there in the Union Territories Act, 1963 must be incorporated in the Constitution

of India, so that they become fully a part and parcel of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since there are no names, if anybody wants to speak now, he can do so, but only for two more minutes.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Madam Chairman, the Bill which has been brought by our friend Shri Shantaram Naik is very important in many respects. It is a fact that "the people living in the union territories are, unfortunately considered as second class citizens. For recruitment for petty jobs, they have to depend on Delhi and if some person working in Delhi gets transferred to any other union territory he feels that he has been awarded a punishment. It is in itself a big anomaly, a very peculiar thing. As has been pointed out by my friend, if a person is appointed in a union territory—be he a teacher, a doctor or engineer—he has to contact people in Delhi oftenly; say from Goa. How much he will have to spend and how much difficulties he will have to face? Is it not then proper that a separate Public Service Commission may be constituted in Goa itself in this connection our Government...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can continue on the next occasion. Now the House stands adjourned to re-assemble on wednesday, the 18th March, 1987 at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 18, 1987/Phalguna 27, 1908 (Saka).