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Friday, April 24, 1987
Vaisakha 4, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 24, 1987/Vaisakha 4,
1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Sophisticated system for Identification of Criminals

*780. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether any serious research or
attempt has been made to develop sophis-
ticated system to identify criminals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Union Government propose to
introduce this system in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIE-
VANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a)
to (c). Systems for identification of crimi-
nals are primarily the concern of the States.
The Bureau of Police Research & Develop-
ment at the Centre is, however, making
efforts to develop an Identity kit consisting
of composite photographs of facial features
which may be assembled on the basis of
descriptions of suspects/accused given by
the witnesses. This kit will be introduced
after it has been perfected for use by police
investigating officers. The crime records,
both at the Centre and in the States, are
also being computerised which will facili-
tate identification of criminals.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: I want
to know from the hon. Minister whether
the polygraph lie detection test is being
administered in our country. If so, what is
the experience of its result and whether the
result of this test is admissible as evidence
in the courts?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, after we
are able to develop and perfect an identity
kit we will make it available to all the
states. Whatever the BPRD and NCRB deve-
lops is for use in all the States.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: There
are many international gangs of criminals
operating in our country with various
sophisticated weapons and scientific
methods in various activities like
smuggling, killings, terrorist activities and
hijacking. Keeping that in view and in
order to devise a better scientific inves-
tigative technique whether there is any
proposal to develop our research work in
this regard so as to keep pace with the
advanced research made in this field?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is precisely
for this reason that we have set-up the
Bureau of Police Research and Development
and the National Crimes Records Bureau.
We have got the Directorate of Coordi-
nation of Police computers. We are making
use of every developed technology which is
available to perfect our system to fight
crime and criminals.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the
Minister has not answered one question
whether the polygraphic evidence is
admissible in a court of law. What exactly
is the legal status of evidence of so-called
lie detection test and whether it has been
recently administered to any persons and
more particularly Mr. Gurumurthy and Mr.
Jankiraman?

MR. SPEAKER: No mention of that here.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is not
the question here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Legal query is to be asked in the court. The courts are there. That can be challenged in the courts.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, my question also relates to this that in identification of criminals and other allied matters lie detectors are used and they should be largely used. I would like to know whether we have got sufficient number of lie detectors and whether the lie detectors which we have are the most modern ones? If not, are we going to import and manufacture the modern lie detectors?

SHRI P. CHINDAMBARAM: Sir, we have enough lie detectors. I believe, the States have lie detectors.

I cannot say unless I check the position whether lie detectors' test is or is not admissible in the court. Sir, I can't just tell the position unless I verify.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the investigation of criminal cases, modus operandi of the criminal and the finger prints of the criminal are very necessary. To get the information of the finger prints and modus operandi of the criminal, whether any steps have been taken to get the information immediately from the Central Crime Record and also from the bordering States to help the investigating officer to proceed properly in the investigation?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, a major project is now being implemented to get and store finger prints. The NCRB has a very large data base. We are working on a system where we can, by semi-automatic scan, match the identity of the finger prints traced at the scene of crime with the data base. Our semi-automatic scan is now being tested. The results are very encouraging. We have shared the software with many States. The States' response is very good. As we expand and the data base expands, I think, we will make significant progress in matching the finger prints collected at the scene

of crime with the data base in store. This is one of the major areas where we have achieved considerable progress.

Indo-Australian Joint Ventures
*782. SHRI SUBASH YADAV†:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Australian Business Council met in New Delhi on March 18, 1987;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to set up joint ventures with Australia in different fields; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The meeting discussed different areas for setting up joint ventures.

(c) The meeting agreed to pursue possibilities of setting up joint ventures in areas such as synthetic fibres, computer software, mining equipment, ship building, machine tools and telecommunications.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply of the Minister, it does not appear that the hon. Minister has discussed about setting up of agro based industries. It is also not clear from it as to what provision has been made for us. Thirdly, are we importing any technology? Fourthly, whether there is any reference to set up industries in the backward areas? There is nothing clear in this regard also.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that on 18th March we had a meeting with them in the Joint Business Council. In the meeting we have selected some areas where we will make efforts to set up our respective industries. Both the countries

have selected areas to set up joint ventures. Australia has proposed to import computer software, rubber producing, specially carpets, bicycle, automobile components, computer-aided tools, bulldozers and we have proposed to import mining equipment, food processing machinery, meat and chicken processing machinery, brick-making machinery. I have already told you about areas such as synthetic fibres, computer software, mining equipment, ship-building, machine tools. There is little about agriculture in it.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Mr. speaker, Sir, we have had discussions in regard to farmers a number of times in the House that the farmers should get remunerative price of their produce but we have not been able to provide them such price. I would like to know whether by importing synthetic fibre, the production of farmers would not fall and whether the farmers will be able to get reasonable price of their produce? In this regard I would like to know whether the Government will discuss the issue of setting up of agro based industries in the meeting likely to be held with other countries in future?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: This question specifically relates to Australia. As regards economic issues, I have told that 'synthetic fibre' has been discussed. This is not that we will not take up this. We have broad-lined the areas to see as to which are the items for which efforts can be made but while finalising the things, we should act carefully.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Apart from the joint ventures which were enumerated by the Minister, may I know whether in this Council any counter trade proposals in respect to other products had been discussed. and if so, is mutton tallow one of such products which they wanted us to import. If that is so, has the Government agreed to it? In view of the fact that there is a lot of opposition to the import of mutton tallow from Australia and other countries, will the

Government see that such a counter trade proposal is not accepted from any country?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: There was no such proposal.

Development of Shravanabelagola as Tourist Centre

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to develop Shravanabelagola in Karnataka as a tourist place;

(b) if so, the details of facilities proposed to be provided there; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce Vayudoot service to attract foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism has not received any proposal from the State Government for the development of Shravanabelagola as a tourist place.

(c) At present, Vayudoot does not have any plan to introduce air services to Shravanabelagola.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: I am very much disappointed. Shravanabelagola is a thick forest area and a beautiful place. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has seen the place or not. I would request all the hon. Members to visit that place; it is worth seeing. The statue of Lord Gomatesh-wara carved in a single stone with a height of 57 feet was constructed here in the year 183 A.D. It is still fresh and full of life. The Central Government should not have waited for any proposal from the State Government. I thought the Ministry is competent enough, and particularly under your leadership, the Ministry would suo moto see that steps are taken to develop that place. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Jains all over the country. Every twelve years the Mahamastakabhisheka, the sacred head anointing ceremony is held here and

thousands of devotees come from all over the country. Will the Minister kindly take steps to see that this picturesque and beautiful place is developed in all respects. Particularly, what is lacking is accommodation. I would like to know what steps you are going to take without waiting for the proposal from the State Government to develop this place. Will the Minister kindly take suo moto initiative and see that the area is developed?

MR. SPEAKER: I would have put it more bluntly. How dare the Minister disappoint you in this respect?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: It is a fact that this is a place of pilgrimage and a historical place. Unfortunately, while submitting their proposals and schemes for the establishment of some accommodation and other facilities, the State Government have not included this place. I would request the State Government to survey the place and submit their proposals.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: This particular place attracts foreign tourists very much. Very nearby you have got the famous archaeological places at Belur and Halebid. Will the Minister speak to the Civil Aviation authorities and see that Vayudoot services are introduced to Belur, Halebid and Shravanabelagola. We would be able to earn a lot of foreign exchange. There is already infrastructure there. Kindly take steps to see that Vayudoot services are introduced at the earliest.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: As I said earlier, there are no facilities for the stay of tourists or pilgrims there. We had enquired from the Civil Aviation Ministry and Vayudoot is not planning to have any services for this place. As far as the development of this place is concerned, Government of Karnataka in consultation with the Department of Tourism has included it as a tourist destination. I assure the hon. member that we will write to the Chief Minister and the State Government also to prepare a scheme for the development of this place.

SHRI D.N. REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the number of foreign tourists coming to our country in the last one year and the foreign exchange we earned thereby have gone down considerably in the last one year. If so, what are the reasons for it? And what are the steps that the Government are going to take to improve the situation?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: I do not know how the hon. member is misinformed. The foreign exchange earnings have increased and these have been estimated at about Rs. 1800 crores during 1986-87.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask whether it is not true that when a demand is made to develop a particular place as a tourist spot, the Central Government shifts the responsibility on the State Government and when this demand is made to the State Government, it shifts the responsibility on the Central Government? Have you laid down any norms as to what should be the characteristics of a particular place so as to develop it as a tourist place?

MR. SPEAKER: These are already evolved.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Whenever such question is raised, we receive the same reply every time that if the State Government fulfills the requirement we shall take up that work. There are so many important places and if we do not develop them, they will disappear. Therefore, the hon. Minister should not avoid the issue. There is a 57 ft high statue at Shravanabelagala.

MR. SPEAKER: That he has told. He also knows it.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: There are a number of places which should be developed by the Central Government itself.

[*English*]

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: It is a fact that there are a number of places, especially in Karnataka, which can be developed as tourist destination points. If the hon. member wants to know, in Karnataka alone there are a number of schemes which are under execution. These are done as a joint venture by the Central and State Governments. We do not want to shift the blame to the State Government. But as far as this place of pilgrimage is concerned, the State Government has not submitted any definite proposal. I assure the hon. member that we will write to the Chief Minister of Karnataka. I know that this is a place which is important both from historical and pilgrimage points of view and many people visit it. I assure the hon. member again that as far as this place of pilgrimage is concerned, we will definitely get the proposal and consider it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that there has been a link between Karnataka and Rajasthan for centuries because Mirza Ismail of Karnataka made a great contribution in the establishment of Jaipur. And as such when a reference to Karnataka is being made, I would like to submit something about Rajasthan also. There are two cities, Jhunjhunu and Sikar, in Rajasthan which have a number of religious places. In Jhunjhunu Salasar, Khatu, Shamji, Luhagarh and Sati mata, which are centres of pilgrimage since the time of Pandavas, are the religious places. Would you include them in the list or not?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : We will consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: He will consider it favourably.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the importance of tourism and the amount of foreign exchange

the tourism earns and also the tourism helps in integration by providing travel to the domestic tourists, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government proposes to have a Central scheme or plan for development of tourism in this country?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: Sir, we have a number of Central schemes.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he would trust. This has reminded me of a couplet:

"Aaj etbar kiya hota to khushi se mar ne gaye hote"

[*English*]

Next. Question Q. No. 784. Shri K. Kunjambu; Q. No. 785 Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao: Not present; Dr. Vehkatesh: absent; Q. No. 786 Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Not present; Q. No. 787, Shri Prakash Chandra: Not present. Q. No. 788, Prof. Ram Krishna More; Not present. It is a 'sixer now'! Q. No. 789 Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Q. No. 789

MR. SPEAKER: Oh, thank God, she broke the monotony.

Dowry Complaints

*789. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry complaints received during the year 1986 in Delhi;

(b) the details of action taken by Police on these complaints; and

(c) the number of persons punished during the period and details of the punishment awarded?

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) 3108.

(b) On the basis of these complaints, 382 cases were registered under various Sections of Dowry Prohibition Act and Indian Penal Code. The remaining complaints were either compromised by the parties concerned or were found as not substantiated.

(c) In these cases 868 persons were arrested and challans against 669 have been filed in the Court. Cases against them are pending trial. Cases against 196 persons are pending investigation and 3 persons have been discharged.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that investigation has been carried out in 382 cases and in some cases compromise has been reached. In most of the cases the parties concerned have compromised and some cases have been withdrawn. I would like to know the number of such cases. A dowry cell has been opened in the Delhi Police. I would like to know as to what action it has taken and what new measures it has adopted to show good results?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is because of this cell that we have been able to finalise investigation in 382 cases. As I said 868 persons have been arrested in these cases. Challans have been filed against 669. They are pending trial. The question relates to complaints received in 1986. In none of these cases has the trial been completed. It is only when the trial is over, I will be able to give information about the conviction. This Cell, I believe, is doing good work. The special cell is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police, who is a woman. Special Cells to

deal with the crimes against women have been set up in all the six districts. 16 women SPOs have been appointed to look into the cases concerning crime against women. I believe that the results will be known, once these cases are tried and judgement is delivered.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: At present, dowry is a burning problem. I would like to know the number of such dowry deaths and the number of women who have been saved due to the efforts of the cell.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will not be possible to give information in regard to every case just now. We will send information to the hon. lady Member in regard to the cases which have taken place in the last 6 months or in 1 year. Information regarding the number of cases which have taken place and the number of arrests made will be sent to her after collecting the same.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are very important cases. Dowry is a burning problem.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He will supply you information.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: It is alright, if he supplies the information, but he should have come fully prepared.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I fully share what my colleague has said. Sir, you have been here in the House, and you have seen that earlier, we used to take up dowry cases. At that time, Government was much better informed. It means that all these cases have been pending for such a long time. You know, Sir, that justice delayed is justice denied.

Is Government is aware that in most of the cases, actually what is happening is that people give bribe and destroy all the evidences? So, I would like to know what was the system of monitoring in these two years, by which these things were prevented.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry, Sir. The question relates to cases of the year 1986. I had given the figures of 1986. We have registered 382 cases, which is a very high number. Everyone knows that in a case registered in 1986, it is very unlikely that investigation, enquiry and trial can be completed in April 1987. In none of these cases is the trial over. How can I comment upon a case where the trial is pending?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: That is not the problem. The question is whether they have done anything where it is a criminal case.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are talking about cases of 1986. For the period earlier to that, we have always come prepared; we have given answers about the last three years, and the last five years. If the hon. Member wants to know about any earlier year, I am willing to give the figures. But this question concerns only about complaints of 1986, and I have said that 382 cases were registered, and 868 have been arrested.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: That is not what I am asking. I asked whether Government conducted any in-depth study.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have answered that. Because of the study that has been made by the Government in the Department of Women's Welfare and in the Department of Home Affairs, we have brought in a large number of legislative measures last year. We have introduced Section 498-A which is a new offence, and Section 304-B..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: They are not implementing it. That is the trouble.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are implementing it by prosecuting people.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: I would like to know from the Minister the number of men and that of women, among the culprits - whose figure he has given.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry. I cannot say, among the cases registered in 1986 how many involved men, and how many women. But I will furnish this break-up to the hon. Member.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Has Government got any proposal to make any survey? One survey should be about dowry. The bride burning cases on account of dowry are increasing day by day. Has Government any proposal to set up a Ladies Parliamentary Forum to look after the grievances of the ladies?

MR. SPEAKER: For once, I think the hon. Members on the other side will support her.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the situation in West Bengal?

S. BUTA SINGH: It is a suggestion for action, and we would like to be guided by you, Sir, in this case.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: It is a case of dowry and the question has been asked by Mamtaji. She is not concerned with dowry.

MR. SPEAKER: Wait for the appropriate time.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: The dowry problem is a social problem. The police infrastructure now existing is more or lines crime-oriented. In order to solve and to deal with this problem, are there any training facilities available in the police structure, to enable them to look at it from this angle? Moreover, will more number of women police be recruited? In *Thanas*

especially, we know that there is one male officer. Along with him, we should have more women police in the *thanas*, in the police infrastructure. I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As I said earlier, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who is heading the special cell, is a lady officer; and special cells have been set up in all the districts of Delhi. As far as the survey and other work is concerned, the House will kindly recall, when we amended the Dowry Prohibition Act, that we have provided an Advisory Board to be set up in each State with a Social Welfare Officer. This Act has to be implemented by the Department of Women Welfare and the State Governments. I believe they will implement it.

Modernisation of Ordnance Factories

*790. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ordnance factories which are financially viable and running in profit;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to modernise and expand such factories;

(c) whether the Ordnance factories running in loss are likely to face permanent closure;

(d) if so, the details of such factories; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to make them financially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI. SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (c) to (e). The system of pricing in force in the Ordnance Factories is on actual cost basis. The manufactured products are supplied to the Defence Services and para military forces at cost price. As such, the financial viability of the Ordnance

Factories is not evaluated in terms of profit or loss. However, steps are continuously taken to keep cost under control and improve productivity. There is no proposal under consideration for closure of any Ordnance Factory.

(b) Investment is continuously made in the Ordnance Factories for modernisation of plant, machinery and processes and also for creating capacity for manufacture of new products.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: It has been mentioned that financial viability is not being considered. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the government is planning to divert some low technology items produced in these factories to the private sector irrespective of the fact whether the factory is doing well; if so, I would like to know the names of those factories which are producing low technology items; and whether government proposes to hand over these factories to the private sector.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Government does not want to hand over these factories to the private sector. However, the Policy adopted by government is to off load some low technology items to the private sector where the capacity exists. The policy adopted by the government upto this time was to produce low technology items as well as advanced technology items in the ordnance factories and public sector undertakings. But now we are intending to establish high technology factories and we are going to invest as much as Rs.1,800 crores by establishing new factories. So, we need more money for establishing new factories. And the manpower which is available with the ordnance factories will not be thrown out but we will like to use technicians and workers who are in the ordnance factories for producing the high technology items in the newly established factories or in the modernised factories also. The policy of the government is to give the items like shoes, buckles and others and the wooden boxes for carrying ammunitions and things like that to the private sector, to the small scale sector, to

the cooperative sector, to the public sector also. This policy is adopted to use the existing infrastructure and existing industrial capacity in all the sectors in the country to the maximum. Now that will help us not only in generating employment potential but that will help us in saving of investment also which will be available for high technology area, and that will help us in making these things cost effective and in not having the redundant capacity also when goods are not required; and if the capacity is established then that capacity will become superfluous. Now in order to avoid this thing, a very just and a finely tuned policy is being adopted under which nobody from the ordnance factories will be retrenched. But the existing capacity will be used and will be used and will be used in such a fashion that it will help us in saving on cost and in man power also.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I had asked the names of the factories which are producing low technology items. Anyway, there is a ban on fresh recruitment in the Ordnance Factories for the past few years, even persons who are retiring and if they die in harness or they are boarded out medically, the vacancies are not being augmented. The result is that the strength of the workers in the Ordnance Factories is going down every day and I feel that the installed capacity at present is not being fully utilised like the factory in Shahjahanpur and Tundla because there is no fresh recruitment. In view of this, I would like to ask the Government, if it will revise the policy and start recruitment so that the full installed capacity can be utilised.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The different items which are off-loaded are like the mosquito nets, shoes, buckles and things like that.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I am talking about blanket factories.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will come to that. And then in some of these factories at Shahjahanpur and also some other things

are manufactured at Jabalpur and other factories also. It will be difficult for me to give the names of all the factories because some small bits and pieces are manufactured by different factories. The question asked is whether we are going to provide employment, whether we are going to utilise the capacity which is already established. Well, our policy will certainly be to utilise the capacities which are existing or which have been established, may be in the uniform making factory or may be in blanket making factories or other kinds of factories and if the instruments are available and if the machinery is available and if the capacity is not being utilised for want of the hands which are required in those factories, we would certainly see that those hands are provided and the established capacities are utilised.

[*translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as I know, the capacity utilisation of all the ordnance factories of the Government is not more than 40 per cent. I would like to know what steps the Government is taking for full capacity utilisation so that all the units become viable and the equipment which we export is manufactured here indigenously.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to tell that our ordnance factories have been divided into different groups. One group is Ammunition and Explosive Group, second is Weapons and Equipment Group, third is Material Component Group and Fourth is Ordnance Equipment Group. For the information of the hon. Member, in the first group the capacity utilisation is 80.87; in the second group it is 94.16, in the third group it is 77.84 and in the fourth group they have made an effort to utilise more than the installed capacity. In such a situation it will not be proper to say that the capacity utilisation is less. Due to this, performance of our ordnance factories is quite reasonable and it is going on smoothly.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Right from the beginning when we started indigenous before production it has been the consistent policy of the Government of India not to allow private sector to come into the area of Defence Production. This is a major policy shift. What I want to know is what prompted the Government to take this decision to allow private sector to come into this area.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: In my first reply I have tried to explain the policy and the rationale behind the policy. The policy of the Government of India is to have all the requirements, all the goods and equipment required by the Defence Forces produced in the country. The emphasis is on indigenisation. Emphasis is not on imports. Emphasis is on making the things in the country itself. And if this is our policy, the industrial structure which is available in the country should be fully used. If the industrial structure is in the private sector or joint sector or cooperative sector or public sector that industrial capacity has to be fully use. Upto this time the position was that in the private sector there was no available capacity to produce all these things which we required for the defence forces. Now the industrial structure has been strengthened and we would like to use the capacity in the private sector, cooperative sector, public sector and every sector for this purpose. We are shifting from the low technology areas to the high technology areas. If the investments are done in the low technology areas, then the funds will not be available for the high technology areas. If the funds are not available for the high technology areas and we will not be able to establish the capacity in high technology areas, then we shall have to depend on imports which we do not want. We want to be more and more self reliant. We want to produce more indigenously. Because of this we have adopted a policy under which employment potential will not be reduced but it will go up. Under this policy we will be more self-reliant. Under this policy we will be in a

position to produce more sophisticated equipment in the areas which are not occupied by the private sector or joint sector. And where there is a capacity in the private sector or joint sector that capacity we will utilise.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Despite our repeated requests and despite repeated promises by the Government no ordnance factory could be set up in Bihar since independence whereas there are as many as four ordnance factories in some States. May I know when the Government proposes to set up an ordnance factory in Bihar and in which district?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Ordnance factory is one of the industries. We can have coal industry; we can have steel industry; we can have nuclear industry. I know that there are some industries in this area established in Bihar which can produce things.

Supreme Court Judgement about Confirmation of Re-employed Army Officers in CRPF

*791. **SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Supreme Court judgement delivered recently ordering that re-employed Army Officers in CRPF be granted confirmation status only with effect from September, 1985 and to consider cases vis-a-vis officers absorbed earlier;

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

(c) when the judgement is to be implemented in ITBP and CRPF?

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

(b) and (c). There is no such case in the ITBP. The judgement in respect of CRPF is being implemented.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I had asked the question about the implementation of the Supreme Court award. Now the Minister says that it is being implemented. It can be either in the Seventh Five Year Plan or Eighth Five Year Plan. I definitely expected a reply where a certain period was stipulated. Actually the problem is that ITBP and CRPF are both governed by the same rules. While ITBP is implementing those rules for the absorption of the re-employed Army officers, that is not being done in CRPF. Although the Ministry had issued instructions in 1961 and then again those instructions were reiterated in 1971 that the re-employed Army officers should be absorbed in the normal stream as directed by the earlier instructions, it has not been done. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why this implementation of older order has not been done. Notwith-standing the fact that even the instructions given in the judgement of the Supreme Court have not been implemented. Still it is being told that it will be implemented. Right from 1971 what action has been taken to implement the previous instructions of 1961?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry, the hon. Member is not posted with the facts of the case. The case arose out of a writ petition filed by one Mr. D'Souza. He made a claim on the basis of then existing rules namely rule 105 and rule 107 sub-rule (2). He succeeded before a single Judge and a division bench. On appeal to the Supreme Court the Supreme Court has set aside that portion of the judgement upholding the stand of the Central Government. But pending the appeal in the Supreme Court we had amended rule 107 sub rule (2). The amendment was issued on 20th of September 1985 and it came into effect on the date of publication in the Gazette. That date is 12th of October 1985. The Supreme Court has upheld the contention of the Central Government but has said that in view of the amendment, the petitioner would be entitled to the benefit of the

amendment and he will be absorbed with effect from the date the amended rule came into force. We are bound to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court. Even otherwise we are bound to give the benefit of the amended rule to Mr. D'Souza. The judgement of the Supreme Court was delivered on the 20th of February 1987 and a certified copy has been obtained. The judgement has been examined in the Ministry. The Home Minister has already issued orders that the judgement will be implemented. Mr. D'Souza will get the benefit by an order which will probably be issued today or on Monday. There is only one other officer in the CRPF. There is no similarly placed officer in ITBP. We will implement for the two officers of the CRPF.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, so far as ITBP is concerned, I am grateful to the Minister for giving the details that even after the Supreme Court judgement, whatever justice has to be done will be done, and I am confident that it will be done. In the CRPF, the source of entry for officers is either by direct entry or from the police or the re-employed officers or those officers who come on probation from the army, long before their retirement days. The service rules applicable to these three categories are similar but the Assistant Commandants who were taken directly between 1966 and 1970, have become DIG's, whereas those who came from army, the re-employed ex-army officers, are still rotting as Commandants. So, would this disparity be removed? Will the Minister be pleased to explain as to what the Government is going to do to remove this disparity so that the retired officers and the re-employed officers from the army source of entry are also given the same promotional and other benefits because they are governed by the same rules and everything.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, with great respect, I would say that it strictly does not arise from this question. But I know the problem. The hon. Member had earlier brought this problem to my notice.

We have looked into the matter. The CRPF officers went to court. They have obtained a judgement. It was before I joined the Home Ministry. I have looked into the judgement. I have accepted the judgement. We are implementing it. Forty-five officers have been promoted and we have now taken a decision to promote another 43 persons to make it 88. If the hon. Member will meet me, I will give him the information about all these.

Incidence of Crime Against Women

*796. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE†:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of kidnapping, eve-teasing, molestation and rape reported to the Delhi Police during the period 1.1.1986 to 31.3.1987;

(b) whether the number of such crimes is on the increases as compared to the preceding years;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some cases police personnel have been found involved; and

(d) the number of cases in which prosecutions have been launched?

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

STATEMENT

The number of cases of kidnapping, eve-teasing, molestation and rape reported to Delhi Police and challaned during 1986 and upto 31.3.1987 as well as the corresponding figures of 1985 are indicated below:

Crime Head	Year 1985		1986		1987(31.3.87)	
	Reported	Challaned	Reported	Challaned	Reported	Challaned
Kindnapping	680	169	556	152	171	4
Eve-teasing	756	753	2021	2018	489	484
Molestation	94	86	112	94	30	5
Rape	88	77	91	63	21	1

Police personnel were involved in 7 cases. Of them in two cases they are facing trial and four cases are pending investigation. In the remaining one case the accuses was discharged by the Court.

It will be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of kidnapping cases during 1986. As regards the increase in the number of cases of eve-teasing and molestation during 1986, this has been due to better vigilance on the part of the Delhi Police to detect eve-teasers/molesters and also the increased confidence of women,

who are coming forward to report such incidents.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, my original question was with respect to crimes against women with reference to the whole of the country. Now the question has been restricted only to Delhi. From the reply also it is very interesting to see that whenever there is increase, the Government takes the credit and whenever there is decrease, then also the Government says that it is because of the vigilance of the police. So, both ways

the Government wants to take credit whether the offences go down or the number goes up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that the data collected by the Bureau of Police Research and Development shows similar increase over the years regarding crimes against women as far as whole of the country is concerned.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: How can he expect it from me? The question was about Delhi only, not the whole of the country. I have got information about Delhi. He is now asking for the whole of the country. I will have to get that information. It is not possible to store it in my memory.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The data collected by the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: For Delhi. You are asking for the whole of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too much to ask.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: How can I carry it in my memory?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Then I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that the Report also shows that the occupational status of the crimes is showing upward trend viz., more and more criminals are from higher strata of society - like lawyers, doctors, officers as well as the police. Is it true or not?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not sure what Report the hon. Member is referring to. The hon. Minister is referring to a Report. The question does not deal with any Report. If he tells me what Report it is, I will find out and give the answer. The question really does not concern the whole of the country or any Report.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply given by the hon. Minister and what Shri Dighe has said, it has come out that for the decline as well as for increase in the number of cases, credit goes to the police. But he has not said as to why the number of rape cases is increasing. He has neither given credit to the police for this. At the same time they have not been held responsible also for the increase in crimes. He has not stated the reasons for the increase in the number of rape cases. He has also not given details about the number of cases reported, the cases about which F.I.R. has not been filed, the cases which have remained untraced or what action has been taken under section 182 of IPC against those persons who have lodged false F.I.R., whether it was a case of rape or molestation?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Molestation and rape are registered under separate categories. I have given the figures in the statement annexed to my answer.

In 1985 there were 94 reported cases of molestation, 86 had been challaned. In 1986 there were 112 reported cases and 94 had been challaned. In 1987 in the first three months 30 cases had been reported and 5 have been challaned.

Similarly in rape, in 1985, 88 cases had been reported and 77 had been challaned. In 1986, 91 cases had been reported and 63 had been challaned. In the first three months of 1987, 21 cases had been reported and 1 had been challaned.

May I explain about 1987. If a case is reported in 1987, it will take some time for investigation before a charge sheet is filed. Challan means filing a charge sheet in the case which is reported and registered. In 1987 the challan figure will be small at

this stage but as the year progresses, you will find that the number of challaned cases also catches up with the number of cases reported.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the crimes that take place in Delhi have the patronage of Police. They protect persons who indulge in goondaism. They flourish under them. The S.H.O. and his staff remain in one Police Station for as many as 3 to 4 years and regard the Police Station as their personal property and they extort money from the people. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in how many cases have you transferred them in 3 years or taken action against them?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry, I cannot accept this sweeping allegation that every goonda, every criminal, is protected in Delhi. There is a system of posting; there is a system of transfer.

I know that the system is being implemented. If there is any specific case which the hon. Member has in mind about any Station House Officer and if he brings it to our notice I will certainly look into it.

Travel Circuit of Buddhist places

*798. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA†:**

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared a Buddhist circuit in the country for the development of Buddhist tourist traffic from Asian and South East Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tourists who visited these centres during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the transport facilities being provided to the tourists who wish to travel on this circuit?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Task Force appointed by the Ministry of Tourism for the development of Buddhist Circuit has initially identified the following centres for provision of tourism infrastructure in the States of U.P. and Bihar:-

Uttar Pradesh

- i) Varanasi and Sarnath
- ii) Gorakhpur (Kushinagar)
- iii) Piprahawa
- iv) Sravasti
- v) Sankasia

Bihar

- i) Patna (Pataliputra)
- ii) Nalanda
- iii) Rajgir
- iv) Bodhgaya
- v) Vaishali

(c) Reliable statistics on tourist traffic to various places are not available.

(d) The tourist centres in the Buddhist circuit are well connected by rail, road and air.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister of Tourism does not give information about the questions which I had asked, particularly about the facilities that have been provided by ITDC at places of Buddhist importance to attract more and more tourists and about the special scheme of the Government of India for providing lodging facilities for the tourists in those places. May I know whether that scheme is in joint sector or is being enforced in

collaboration with some foreign Governments or it is being implemented exclusively by the Government of India?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: As regards providing infrastructure, Buddha Vihar is an important place where a hotel of ITDC is under construction. Similarly, a hotel has been constructed in Rajgir by the Civil Aviation Department and in Sravasti a hotel complex is being constructed by them. The State Government as well as the Central Government are providing lodging facility everywhere and we have given top priority in our programme to provision of good staying facility for the tourists whether they come from Japan, Thailand or from any other country. We take full care of those tourists who come here.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Now my second question. The Task Force appointed by the government of India has indentified tourist centres of Buddhist importance in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh only. There is a similar important tourist place, Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh which is two thousand five years old. It is an equally important place of Buddhist religion. Mahendra and Sanghmitra, son and daughter of Emperor Ashok, went to South Asia and other important countries of Asia from there for the propagation of Buddhist religion and for the cause of peace. Even today people from Sri Lanka, Thailand, South and North Korea, Japan and from many other countries visit Sanchi. But in the absence of tourist facilities they only visit north India or the eastern part of India, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and then leave the country. They skip Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take to include Sanchi in the Buddhist circuit?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: So far as the Buddhist places are concerned, these exist in the entire country, like in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh etc. We have given top most priority to U.P. and Bihar circuit. First, we will take up work here and then we will move to other areas.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Sanchi should be included in this circuit.

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Parasnath is also an important place of Buddhist religion. It should also be included in it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Pilot Schemes for Issue of Identity Cards to People in Border Areas

*781. SHRI H.A. DORA:

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilot schemes prepared for issue of identity cards in the border areas of Rajasthan and Punjab to check infiltration from Pakistan have been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the identity cards are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) (a) to (c). The Government have approved a pilot scheme for issue of identity cards in four selected tehsils in four border districts of Rajasthan. The pilot scheme is in the process of implementation by the State Government. Under this centrally funded scheme, identity cards are to be issued to permanent residents, temporary residents and visitors separately with a view to (i) register bonafide residents, (ii) collect reliable information regarding status of residents and (iii) know the movement of visitors who stay for

more than 30 days. Public servants carrying duly authorised official identity cards and foreign nationals having a Valid passport/visa and/or other valid travel documents will be exempted. The State Governments of Punjab and Gujarat have also been advised to consider preparation of similar pilot schemes in respective border areas.

Study about Economic Condition of Handloom Workers in Kerala

*784. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted about the economic conditions of the handloom workers in Kerala;

(b) whether the organisations of these workers have sent memoranda from time to time listing their grievances; and

(c) if so, the action taken to redress their grievances?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Extradition Treaty with U.K.

*785. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO:

DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the differences between Governments of India and U.K on certain clauses of the proposed extradition treaty have been resolved; and

(b) if so, when the formal extradition treaty between the two countries is expected to be signed and come into force?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) we are still having confidential

discussions on reaching an understanding on some of the clauses of the proposed Extradition Treaty.

(b) As soon as both Governments are able to reach agreement on an acceptable text of a Treaty.

Export Order for Mica from Soviet Union

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

(a) whether the Mica Trading Corporation of India (MITCO) has received an export order from the Soviet Union as reported in the Economic Times dated April 2, 1987;

(b) if so, how the export order is proposed to be shared between MITCO and private exporters;

(c) whether MITCO has placed export order with some Bihar based mica exporters; and

(d) if so, whether Bihar Government has objected to it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (d). M/S Strozmaterialintorg, USSR organisation dealing with import of Mica, in February, 1987 concluded a contract with Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Patna (MITCO) for export of 2333 metric tonnes of mica valued at Rs. 10.14 crores during the year 1987, of which MITCO has to directly supply a quantity of 1550 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 6.29 crores. The balance quantity will be supplied by private exporters which have been selected by USSR buyers. MITCO will procure material for servicing its share of the orders from its own processing units, small dealers and processors.

No reference has been received from Government of Bihar in regard to placement of these orders.

Visit of Prince of Japan

*787. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prince Naruhito of Japan visited India during the 3rd week of March, 1987;

(b) if so, nature of discussions held with the Indian leaders;

(c) whether any agreement has also been reached between the two countries; and

(d) if so, its details?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRINARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No formal talks were held during the visit.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Dry Fruits

*788. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that dry fruits smuggled into the country are fetching high prices in the market;

(b) if so, the estimated imports of dry fruits as against the demand;

(c) whether any analysis has been made of the existing dry fruits import policy and the factors contributing to smuggling of dry fruits; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps contemplated by Government to check the smuggling of dry fruits into the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate some incidence of smuggling of dry fruits. Such smuggled dry fruits fetch the same prices as authorisedly imported dry fruits.

(b) A statement showing the particulars of import of dry fruits and the number and value of import licences issued for import of dry fruits is given below.

(c) In September 1986, the import entitlement for dry fruits was enhanced from 20 to 25 per cent on the basis of the review of the dry fruits import policy.

(d) The anti-smuggling drive in respect of dry fruits has been intensified.

STATEMENT

I. Particulars of Imports of Dry Fruits viz., Baisins, Sultanas and other dried Grapes, Figs, Almonas, Pistacho nuts, Walnuts.

Year	Value (Rs. In crores)
1982-83	12.57
1983-84	22.11
1984-85	20.73

(Data beyond March, 1985 is not available)

II. Number and value of import licences issued for import of dry fruits excluding dates and cashewnuts:

Year	No. of licences	Value (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	6802	22.00
1985-86	7872	15.11
1986-87	8454	16.20

(upto Dec., 86)

ITDC Hotels in Pilgrim Centres in Kerala

*792. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has any proposal to construct hotels in the major pilgrim centres in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion to Lower Division Clerks in MES.

*793. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lower Division Clerks (Civilian) in Military Engineering Service have not been given the next promotion for the last 24 years whereas their counterparts in other Departments have become Office Superintendents;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Government Nominee on Board of Directors of Swadeshi Ginning Company

*794. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government nominee on the Board of Directors of Swadeshi Ginning Company in which the

National Textile Corporation has 97 per cent shares;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There is no company by the name of Swadeshi Ginning Company in which National Textile Corporation has 97% share.

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

News Item Captioned "US-PAK share Military Intelligence"

*795. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 23rd February, 1987, captioned "US-Pak share military intelligence"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRINARAYANDATTI WARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are alert to developments in the region which may have a bearing on India's security.

Working of Karnataka Sericulture Development Project

*797. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Mission which had recently visited Karnataka State had acclaimed the Karnataka Sericulture Development Project as a success except for the production of bivoltine silk; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for encouraging production bivoltine silk in the State?

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

(b) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Sericulture Department for increasing the production of bivoltine silk, the Central Silk Board have been implementing the following schemes:

1. Scheme for payment of incentive bonus to Bivoltine cocoon producers and Bivoltine Silk Reelers.
2. Scheme for establishment of Chawki Rearing Centres attached to Board's Research Extension Centres for propagation of Bivoltine Silkworm Rearing.
3. Scheme for supply of Rearing equipments to Bivoltine Silkworm Rearers.
4. Scheme for supply of disease-free Bivoltine silkworm seed to sericulturists through the National Silkworm Seed Project at subsidised rates.

In addition, a special Committee called the Bivoltine Co-ordination Committee, consisting of experts from Central Silk Board and State Sericulture Department, reviews the bivoltine programmes periodically.

Visa Requirements for Indian Citizens to visit Commonwealth Countries

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

(a) whether Indian citizens visiting Commonwealth countries are now required to have visas; and

(b) if so, whether reciprocal visa restrictions have been imposed by Government of India on citizens of other Commonwealth countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Most, but not all, Commonwealth countries require visas for Indian citizens.

(b) India introduced visas for all commonwealth countries with effect from 18th June, 1984. Reciprocal visa measures are taken as and when required vis-a-vis specific commonwealth and other countries.

Activities of Secessionist Organisations

7812. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of secessionist organisations or movements operating in various parts of the country which have come to the notice of Government;

(b) the names of the organisations which have approached foreign Governments or which are suspected of enjoying foreign support;

(c) whether these organisations have engaged themselves in any terrorist or violent activity; and

(d) the loss of life and property attributable to them or owned by them, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). The following organisations which have come to notice for engaging in secessionist activities have been declared as unlawful associations under the Unlawful, Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967:-

- (i) Dal Khalsa |
In Punjab
- (ii) National Council |
of Khalistan |
- (iii) Tripura National Volunteers
(TNV) (In Tripura)
- (iv) Meitei Organisations namely -
- (a) People's Liberation |
Army (PLA) |
- (b) People's Revolution- |
ary Party of the | In Manipur
Kangleipak
(PREPAK) and |
- (c) Kangleipak Comm- |
unist Party (KCP) |

Some of the organisations mentioned above are known to be getting support from foreign sources. It is, however, not considered to be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

According to information available, the number of violent incidents, casualties money looted etc. during the period 1986-87 is as under:-

	Number of violent incidents	Cosual- ties	Money looted etc (approximate)
Manipur			
Meitei organisations	35	7	4.24 lakhs
Tripura			
TNV	47	129	8.07 lakhs

[*Translation*]

Closure of Saddlery and Harness units

7813. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that S. Saddlery and Harness units in the country

are facing several problems which is reflecting upon the export of these goods;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any memorandum about the problems of Saddlery and Harness industry from Indian Harness and Saddlery Exports Association;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to solve the problems of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Representation has been received from the Indian Harness and Saddlery Exporters Association, Kanpur, proposing certain steps to be taken for further increasing exports in this sector.

(c) Their proposals relate mainly to duty free import of inputs, increase in the rate of Cash Compensator Support, procedures for claiming duty draw back, extension of mandatory air freight rates to additional destinations, lowering of export limit for recognition as an Export House, availability of harness leather, and the imposition of duty on imports of saddlery into Australia.

(d) While some of the outstanding issues have been taken up with the concerned authorities, details in respect of the other proposals are awaited from the Council for Leather Exports.

[*English*]

Promotion of Fiscal and Trade Relations with us

7814. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making preparations for launching a major campaign to promote fiscal and trade relations with the U.S. and increase investments there notably by appointing top flight public relations firms;

(b) if so, the likely expenditure involved on engaging some public relations outfit in U.S. in this behalf; and

(c) the reasons why the Indian Embassy cannot on its own take up this function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Commerce have not appointed any top flight public relations firms to promote fiscal and trade relations with the USA. However, the Ministry, in order to promote and diversify global exports have taken a series of initiatives which are designed to generate surpluses for exports, induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. With particular reference to the USA, a number of steps have been taken to increase exports which include market surveys, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions and organisation of such events as departmental store promotion and buyer-seller meets. Besides this, a special publicity programme is being implemented through the Trade Development Authority. For this, they have retained the services of a leading advertising agency namely Lintas, who have public relations affiliate in USA.

The publicity campaign envisages an all-encompassing communication through the following media:-

(a) advertisement in trade journals,

(b) direct mail campaign,

(c) audio visual communication in the form of video tapes; and

(d) editorial coverage in trade journals and other publications through public relations programmes.

It is proposed to concentrate publicity efforts on the products having import potential in the USA viz. electronic components, computer software, hand tools, auto ancillaries, bicycle components, leather and leather products, carpets, textiles including garments, diamonds and jewellery, giftware, and agricultural items. In addition, the themes to be

highlighted are India overview, export overview and Free Trade Zones.

The total cost of the campaign has been estimated at Rs. 1.84 crores including the foreign exchange component of Rs. 86 lakhs.

Considering the nature of the programme that has been undertaken, it is not possible to assign it to the Indian Embassy in Washington. Therefore, services of a professional agency have been retained.

Industrial Disputes Pending Relating to Ashok Hotel

7815. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) total number of disputes pending in conciliation, Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal and/or Arbitration related to Ashok Hotel, with details of each case such as nature of dispute, the date since pending; and

(b) the efforts made to settle the cases mutually with the parties before sending them to the Court, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) Total number of disputes pending is 55. The details are as under:-

Year since when pending	No. of cases pending in		
	Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court	conci- liation	Arbi- tration
1978	1	-	-
1979	2	-	-
1980	2	-	-
1981	1	-	-
1982	4	-	-
1983	3	-	-
1984	4	-	-
1985	5	1	-
1986	7	4	1
1987	16	3	1
	<u>45</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>

(b) ITDC management endeavours to arrive at mutual settlement but sometimes it is not possible to mutually resolve some disputes.

Naming of Ezhimala Naval Academy after Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

7816. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ezhimala Naval Academy in Cannanore district of Kerala is proposed to be named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru;

(b) if so, whether the concerned authorities have already been intimated of this decision; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the Naval Academy is expected to be ready only around 1992, the decision on its name will be communicated to all concerned in due course.

Indian Cultural Centre in Trinidad and Tobago

7817. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Cultural Centre would be set up in Trinidad and Tobago; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Indian Cultural Centre will have a Director and a number of teachers for

music and dance. It is proposed to open the Centre by November, 1987.

Investment by Bank of Bermuda in Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd

7818. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the investment of the Bank of Bermuda in Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd. in which the Government of India are also a partner; and

(b) whether Government have ascertained on whose behalf the Bank of Bermuda has made this investment since it is not engaged in diamond business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Bank of Bermuda is a shareholder in the Hindustan Diamond Company Limited on its own behalf. The equity shareholding of the Bank of Bermuda in this Company amounts to Rs. 10.5 lakhs.

Delimitation of Outer Space

7819. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has called for the definition and delimitation of outer space in order to safeguard the security of national air space and to prevent disputes arising between the States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.N. Committee on peaceful Uses of Outer Space?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) It is India's view as expressed at the U.N. Legal Subcommittee on the peaceful uses of Outer Space that it is necessary to define and delimit outer space.

(b) There are conflicting views within the Committee on the question. Consequently, no agreement has been reached so far.

Sales Tax in Delhi

7820. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish sales tax in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which decision in this regard will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Manufacture of Gas Turbines by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd

7821. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) has entered into the power generation field;

b) if so, the total MW industrial gas turbines proposed to be manufactured by HAL; and

(c) the steps taken by HAL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) have, in Nov. 86, entered into a licence collaboration agreement with M/s Ingersoll-Rand. Allison, USA, for manufacture of aero-derivative Gas Turbines of 3 to 5 MW range, mainly for use as compressor drives.

Besides this, it can also be used for power generation and other industrial applications. HAL is taking necessary steps to implement the project.

Pending arbitration cases of M.E.S. contracts

7822. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arbitration cases of M.E.S. contracts pending as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the period for which these cases have been pending and the reasons for pendency; and

(c) the measures taken to expedite the disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The position with regards to pending arbitration cases is as under:-

(a) less than one year	- 84	(only in respect of the contracts entered into by Chief Engineers)
(b) 1 to 2 years	-100	in respect of all MES contracts.
(c) more than 2 years	-203	

Reasons for pendency of arbitration cases are non-submission of claims, pleading in defence and other documents by the parties to the arbitration, stay orders by a court of Law against arbitration proceedings and non-submission of succession certificates by legal heirs of deceased contractors.

To avoid delay in finalisation of arbitration awards, a panel of three full time arbitrators was set up and instructions have been issued to all concerned to take

expeditious action in all arbitration cases. Cases before courts are also being pursued vigorously.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of a Propellant Factory
in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh**

7823. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

a) the name of the place in Sagar district where survey has been conducted for the setting up of the proposed Propellant factory;

(b) the items to be produced in this factory and the number of the employees and workers to be provided with employment there; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on the setting up this factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). In connection with the selection of a site for the likely setting up of an Ordnance Factory, a site at Surkhi of Sagar District was visited, along with some other sites, by a Site Selection Committee.

The proposed factory would undertake the production of propellants.

Details about the cost of the project, generation of employment opportunities, etc. would be available after the preparation and approval of a Detailed Project Report (DPR).

**Sanitary conditions in Danapur
Cantonment (Bihar)**

7826. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaria and Filaria diseases have spread in Danapur Cantonment (Bihar) due to mosquito breeding as a result of insanitary conditions there;

(b) the steps so far taken by Government to improve sanitary conditions there; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the time by which necessary improvements would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPEMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) to (c). No case of Malaria has been reported from Danapur Cantonment during the year 1985 and 1986. The cases of Filaria were 819 and 3 respectively during 1985 and 1986. This shows a considerable improvement in maintaining the sanitary conditions in the Cantonment. Maintenance of cleanliness and improvement sanitary conditions is a continuous process. All efforts are being made by the Cantonment Board to keep and improve the sanitary conditions in the Cantonment within the resources available with the Board.

[*English*]

Markets for Spices of Kerala

7827. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made to find new markets for the spices of Kerala like pepper, cardamom etc.;

(b) if so, whether the export of these spices has increased during the last year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The export of pepper has increased during the year 1986-87. The export of cardamom was, however, lower than that of the previous year as indicated below:

(Quantity: M.Tonnes - Value : Rs. Crores)

Commodity	1985-86		1986-87	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Pepper	37619	172.48	40855	223.91
Cardamom Small	3271	53.46	1450	18.54
Cardamom Big	382	1.81	192	0.95

Air freight subsidy on export of cardamom was given to promote exports. Spices Board is making efforts to enter the European market.

Export of Processed Foods

7828. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the export stimulus period from nine months to fifteen months with a view to boosting export of seasonal fruits as processed foods are supplied throughout the year; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to promote such exports and eliminate delay in getting advance/ replenishment licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) There is no proposal to enhance the period fixed for export obligation under the advance licensing scheme from 9 months to 15 months. Depending on the merit of each case, however, the period of 9 months can be extended by the competent authorities.

(b) Continuous efforts are being made to streamline the procedure and reduce the delays in the issue of licences.

Indian Languishing in Jails in Different Countries

7829. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians still languishing in jails in different countries, country-wise and since when;

(b) the number of cases which Government have taken up with the respective countries for their release country-wise; and

(c) the number of Indians released so far during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from our Missions abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Preparation of Name Plates and Badges in Hindi

7830. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in respect of preparing name plates and badges etc. in Hindi for putting on uniforms of officers and jawans in various defence services;

(b) whether any time bound programme has been formulated in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A time-bound programme was formulated in 1983-84 for conversion of name-tabs and badges in use in the three Services into bilingual form the Devanagari script respectively, within the next three years. Necessary steps have been taken by the three Services in this regard and the target is expected to be achieved by December, 1987.

**Export Target for 1986-87 and
1987-88**

7831. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export for 1986-87 and the achievement made;

(b) whether the target could not be achieved, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any high power panel has been formed to help boost export;

(d) if so, the details thereof and how far it has been helpful to boost export; and

(e) the export target fixed for 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). As against an export target of Rs.12203 crores for the financial year 1986-87, the exports during the first ten months of the year 1986-87 amounted to Rs.10075.45 crores. It is expected that the export target set for the year 1986-87 will be achieved.

(c) and (d). An Empowered Committee of Secretaries and a Cabinet Committee on Exports have been set up to facilitate decision making and their operations. A series of initiatives have been taken which are designed to generate surpluses for exports, to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the export profitable. The impact of these measures is evident from the fact that exports during April-January, 1986-87 registered an increase of 17.0 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(e) The export target for 1987-88 has not yet been finalised.

**Violence During Assembly
Elections**

7832. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints of violence resulting in death/serious injuries to the victims during the election campaigns and conduct of the elections till the declaration of results in the State Assemblies of Kerala, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir in March 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for each 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). As per available information with the Central Government the number of persons killed/injured during the recent Assembly Elections is as under :-

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>
Kerala	13	116
West Bengal	9	297
Jammu & Kashmir		73

Shifting of Mills to New Bombay

7833. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level expert committee headed by Secretary of the Ministry of Textiles inquired into the sickness of the Textile industry;

(b) if so, whether the committee has found that the plant and machinery of the mills are obsolete requiring modernisation involving large funds;

(c) if so, whether the mills have proposed to sell the mill lands to raise the required funds;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to stipulate shifting of the mills to New Bombay as also full protection of the jobs of existing employees in view of the fact that a large number of them come from the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra and have over the years helped in making Bombay economic capital of the country; and

(e) whether Government propose to ensure that mill lands are so utilised in future as to reduce the gravity of the slums in that metropolitan city?

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

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

(c) According to available information, some of the textile mills in Bombay which are in financial difficulties have approached the prescribed Urban Land Ceiling Authority and/or the State Government for permission to develop land which is surplus to their requirements.

(d) and (e). It is the Urban Land Ceiling Authority and/or the State Government which prescribe the conditions for the disposal of such surplus land.

Restoration of Commuted Pension for Ex-Servicemen

7834. SHRI GANGA RAM:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued orders for the restoration of commuted pension for the retired army personnel;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Defence personnel will be treated at par with the civilian employees of the Central Government 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) Not applicable in view of the reply to (a) above.

(c) Government orders issued on 5-3-1987 by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare) on the restoration of the commuted portion of pension after 15 years from the date of retirement are applicable to all Central Government pensioners including Armed Forces personnel and officers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Export Commitments of Industrial Units

7835. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export commitments of various industrial units in the country during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) how far this export commitment was kept and what percentage of total production did this constitute; and

(c) the steps taken against those who fail to fulfil the export commitments, particularly those in respect of technology, capital goods and raw material imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Export obligation are being imposed by the administrative ministries at the time of grant of letter of Intent/Industrial Licence/

Foreign Collaboration approvals and also in certain cases of Capital goods licences. Aggregate data regarding export commitment of various industrial units in the country on various counts are not maintained.

(c) In the case of foreign collaboration approvals involving technology the penalties are as under:

- i) Handing over goods produced by the firm to MMTC/STC/PEC or any other agency nominated by Govt. for export.
- ii) recovery of liquidated damages @ 5% of annual export obligation, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

In the case of Capital Goods and raw material imports action for debarment and imposition of penalty against the firms can be initiated in terms of Import Export (Control) Act 1947 and order issued there under.

Amount Spent on Promotion of National Integration

7837. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken to promote national integration in the country; and

(b) the amount spent towards (i) audio visual media; (ii) Shanti marches; (iii) printed publicity; and (iv) awards/incentives during 1984, 1985 and 1986 year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The challenges of the national integrity are required to be met with unremitting vigilance and continuous

action. For this purpose the NIC was reconstituted on 19.2.86, & has so far met on 7.4.86 and 12.9.86. The NIC has also appointed a Standing Committee to function on a continuing basis to formulate short-term and long-term measures for preserving national integrity in its various aspects all over the country. On the recommendations of the NIC meeting held on 12.9.86, a Sub-group of five members from the NIC under the Convenorship of Shri P.N. Haksar has also been set up to suggest further follow up action on the proceedings of the NIC.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs, under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for undertaking activities in the cause of national integration has sanctioned the following amounts to various voluntary organisations.

1984-85	1985-86
2,13,300/-	1,05,31,810/-
1986-87	
4,52,500/-	

Houses on Lease for Allotment to Defence Officers

7838. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken many houses on lease from the house owners for allotting them to Defence Service Officers in Delhi and around it;

(b) if so, the maximum lease money paid to the owner per month;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lease agreements are not renewed in time resulting in great hardship to house owners;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) steps being taken for timely renewal of leases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum rent paid to the house owners in Rs. 1200/-per month for flats hired for officers of the rank of Major to Brigadier and their equivalents and Rs. 900/-per month for flats hired for officers of the rank of Captain and below and their equivalents.

(c) to (e). Normally, there is no delay in renewal of lease agreements. At times, however, there may be some delay in renewal of lease agreements due to procedural requirements such as obtaining willingness of renewal from the house owner, acquiring certificate from the occupant officer about satisfactory maintenance of the house, getting essential repair works done by the owner etc. This does not result in any hardships to the house owners since they are paid rent, pending execution of the renewal agreement. However, all efforts are made by the Department for early finalisation of the procedural formalities.

All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society

7839. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society has closed down its export department and its exports have declined and the society is facing several difficulties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. The Fabrics Society has closed down its Export

Department only at Bombay which was not yielding business and has been incurring losses for the last few years. The exports of the Fabrics Society through its Delhi, Madras and Bhadohi Export Departments and by its Overseas Units situated at New York, Hamburg, Mauritius and Kuala Lumpur, are however substantial. There is no decline in the export performance of the Fabrics Society and they have won several National awards for their outstanding export performance.

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

Promotion of Handloom and Handicrafts

7840. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of people both in organised and unorganised sectors engaged in the handloom and handicraft sector in the country; and

(b) the steps taken during the Seventh Plan for the promotion of handloom and handicraft sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The approximate number of people both in organised and unorganised sectors engaged in the handloom and handicraft sectors in the country is estimated to be 78 lakhs and 30.50 lakhs, respectively. Separate figures are not available for organised and unorganised sectors since both the sectors are highly dispersed and decentralised.

(b) As far as handlooms are concerned, a number of developmental schemes are under implementation, which are mainly aimed at providing an organisational infrastructure for the development of the handloom industry. The schemes are as follows:

1. Share capital assistance to primary handloom weavers co-operative societies.

2. Share capital assistance to State apex societies and State handloom development corporations.
3. Managerial subsidy to primary societies.
4. Assistance for modernisation of looms.
5. Assistance for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities.
6. Special rebate scheme.
7. Janata cloth scheme.
8. Welfare schemes comprising Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme and Thrift Fund Scheme.

In the handicrafts sector a number of steps have been taken for the promotion of this sector, which are as follows:

1. Training in carpet weaving, printed textiles, artsmetal wares, cane and bamboo craft and wood wares. There are also Apprenticeship training centres run by the Master-craftsmen.
2. Design development through Regional Design and Technical Development Centres. A National Craft Institute for Hand Printed Textiles has been set up at Jaipur to train craftsmen in textile designing, processing and improved technology.
3. Marketing and Service Extension Centres have been set up in different parts of the country.
4. Exhibition and Publicity.
5. Export Promotion.
6. National Awards and Pension to Crafts Persons.
7. Preservation of Cultural Heritage.

Threat to Tea Industry In Darjeeling from GNLFF Agitation

7841. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tea industry in the Darjeeling district is facing total collapse due to agitation by the Gorkha National Liberation Front volunteers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the GNLFF volunteers in the Darjeeling district have threatened the tea garden owners and are compelling them to finance the agitation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto and steps proposed to be taken to save the tea industry in Darjeeling district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) There has been a marginal fall of about 1.39 M. Kgs. in production of tea in Darjeeling during last year which is generally attributed to adverse weather conditions. Despite occasional disturbances in the district of Darjeeling, tea gardens have been functioning more or less normally.

(b) and (c). So far no confirmed reports regarding the allegation that GNLFF volunteers in Darjeeling district have threatened tea garden owners and are compelling them to finance the agitation have been received from the State Government.

Guidelines to VIPs to Speak in Hindi

7842. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign dignitaries who visit India speak/use their mother tongue during discussions and press conferences whereas the Indian VIPs speak

in English in India and in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to the VIPs to speak in mother tongue while in foreign countries; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Some foreign dignitaries visiting India speak in their own languages, while others speak in English during discussions and press conferences. In fact, the language used by foreign and Indian dignitaries on such occasions generally depends on the dignitary's fluency in a given language, availability of interpreters and mutual convenience.

(c) and (d). The Ministry has no such proposal in view as it might be impractical to issue such guidelines.

[*Translation*]

Property and Wealth of Traders of Pithoragarh Blocked in China

7843. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that property and wealth of many traders of Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh have been blocked in Tibet (China) for the past many years; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that these traders get their property and wealth back?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). According to our records, some debts of traders of Uttar Pradesh were blocked in Tibet.

The question of properties and assets between India and China is a very complex one. We have taken up this matter with the Chinese authorities. As the matter is complex in nature, it may take some time before any final solution is achieved.

[*English*]

Promotional and Training Avenues of 'DANI' Police Officers

7844. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: SHRI VISHNU MODI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking to improve the promotional and training avenues of Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (DANI) Police Officers;

(b) the number of IPS posts in UT cadre and the number out of them which are ex-cadre posts;

(c) whether as per rules, ex-cadre posts are converted into cadre posts after three years; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not converting the ex-cadre posts into cadre posts and steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The promotional avenues available to officers of DANI Police Service are at present comparable to similar services. They are given adequate training with regard to their job content. However, review of avenues of promotion and of training facilities to bring about improvements is a continuing process.

(b) IPS(UT) cadre comprises 58 senior duty posts in the Union Territories. Besides, there are 19 posts in the Union Territories, which, if filled by posting of

an IPS officer, shall be treated as ex-cadre for him.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Pellets from Kudremukh Plant by Romania

7845. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Romania has decided to import iron ore and pellets from the Kudremukh plant at Mangalore;

(b) if so, the details of their requirement and whether any agreement between the two countries in this regard has been reached; and

(c) if so, the other countries which have agreed to import iron ore and pellets from the Kudremukh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Romania has indicated its interest in purchase of about 0.5 million tonnes of pellets from Kudremukh plant at Mangalore. No agreement has, however, been signed so far.

(c) Countries which have offered to buy or are expected to import iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh during 1987-88 are Japan, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, China, Australia and France. Countries which have offered to buy pellets from Kudremukh during 1987-88 are Hungary, Australia, Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Setting up of Shrimp Culture Complex by MMTC

7846. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals

Trading Corporation (MMTC) is to take up shrimp export in a big way after setting up an artificial Shrimp Culture Complex at a cost of over Rs. 25 crores;

(b) if so, details of the project and whether this is in accordance with the approved Memorandum of activities of the Corporation, as reported in the Economic Times dated 9 January, 1987;

(c) whether other public sector units will also be allowed to take up similar projects in order to earn foreign exchange; and

(d) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation will take up exports of soyabean feeds also which are in great demand in EEC and surplus to our needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). MMTC has received a proposal for export of shrimp linked with the setting up of a unit for artificial cultivation of shrimp in India. The Memorandum of Association of MMTC do not debar it from undertaking such projects for exports.

(c) Projects which result in foreign exchange earnings will be considered on merit, if received.

(d) MMTC has been exporting soyameals to countries like Bulgaria, Iran and Libya since 1985-86 and intends to boost their exports by identifying new markets.

Export of Sesumum Oilseed

7847. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of a large quantity of sesumum oilseed released by Government during 1986-87 hardly any appreciable exports have taken place so far; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to step up export of this

item so that the producers are encouraged and a good amount of foreign exchange is earned for the country?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The exports of sesumum seed during 1986-87 which was canalised through NAFED was 110 MTS valued at Rs. 9.80 lakhs. The low export performance was primarily on account of wide disparity between domestic and international prices of sesame seed on account of low internal production. Due to overall edible oil shortage in the country, the prices of seame seed have shown significant increases and are currently prevailing at around Rs. 1200 per quintal as against a price of Rs. 750 per quintal during 1985-86.

While efforts are being made to increase exports of sesame seed during the current financial year, the present prevailing prices within the country offer adequate incentives to the producers. There is considerable consumption of sesame seed within the country for preparation of eatables. There is also demand for sesame seed by the vanaspati units.

[*Translation*]

**Loss of Cotton Due to Fire in
Cotton Corporation in
Vijaynagar, Rajasthan**

7848. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a fire in a big heap of cotton lying with the Cotton Corporation of India in Vijaynagar, Rajasthan during January 1987 to March 1987;

(b) if so, the estimated loss due to the fire;

(c) whether the causes of fire were inquired into and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) action taken against persons found

responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was an accidental fire on 1-3-1987 at Srivijayanagar Centre in Rajasthan and the damage in the fire to the stocks of cotton would be about Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The Cotton Corporation of India is investigating into the causes of fire. The action to be taken against the persons would depend upon the results of the investigation.

[*English*]

**Sericulture Project in Andhra
Pradesh**

7849. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Sericulture Board has sought aid from the Agricultural Finance Corporation for launching five sericulture projects in Andhra Pradesh and for other States at a total cost of Rs. 300/- crores;

(b) the reaction of Union Government and the Agricultural Finance Corporation to this proposal; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent in Andhra Pradesh towards these sericulture projects and the details of projects for which the amount is likely to be spent?

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

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

**Memorandum of Understanding by
STC**

7850. SHRI YASHWANTRAOGADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation (STC) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The concept of signing of Memorandum of Understanding with Public Sector Undertakings has been introduced only recently. So far, no Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed by STC with Government.

Seizure of Fishing Vessels by India and Pakistan

7851. SHRI G.S. VASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Pakistani coast guards has been seizing fishing vessels of each other during the last two months;

(b) if so, details regarding seizure of fishing vessels and arrest of crew members by the two countries during this period; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to check seizing of vessels by both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 16 Pakistani fishing vessels with 209 crew members have been apprehended by the Coast Guard. 14 Indian fishing vessels with 120 crew members were apprehended by Pakistan authorities during the same period.

(c) Patrolling of our maritime zone has been intensified by the Coast Guard. This is

also being supplemented by aerial surveillance. Diplomatic measures have also been initiated to deal with the problem.

Hydrofoil Service in A & N Islands

7852. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for running Hydrofoil service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was cleared by the Ministry of Surface Transport;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) action being taken to clear the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). The introduction of Hydrofoil service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been agreed in principle by the Ministry of Surface Transport. However, the contractual terms for operation of the service in the private sector are still to be finalised by them.

Purchase of Cotton from Andhra Pradesh

7853. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cotton paid by Cotton Corporation of India to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh this seasons was less than the price fixed by Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how Government will make good the loss to the farmers; and

(c) The details of cotton to be purchased in future from Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India has purchased cotton

Corporation of India has purchased cotton from the farmers in Andhra Pradesh at Minimum Support Prices fixed by the Government for Kapas of fair average quality. The Corporation makes deductions when the quality of Kapas falls below the fair average quality.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Cotton Corporation of India purchase cotton at Minimum Support Price whenever the prices fall below minimum support level without any restriction on quantity.

Eviction of people from Cochin for Dronacharya Project

7854. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people evicted from Fort Cochin for the Dronacharya Project of the Navy; and

(b) the compensation paid to the evictees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) (i) From private lands -166 persons.

(ii) From Govt. lands - 211 persons.

(b) (i) Private land -Rs.1,53,74,868.95.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been paid to the State Govt. for rehabilitation of evictees from Govt. land. The rehabilitation is being done by the State Government.

Export of Cotton

7855. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bales of long and extra long staple cotton released by Government for export purposes in 1986-87;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the export of cotton in 1987-88;

(c) if so, the total number of bales released so far; and

(d) the cotton export target set for the year 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). Under the long-term export policy announced by the Government, a quantity of 5 lakh bales of long and extra-long staple cotton and 50,000 bales each of Bengal Deshi & Digvijay variety will be exported per year for a period of 3 years, beginning with the current cotton season 1986-87. During the current year 1986-87, Government have released so far, 4.5 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi.

Any increase in the exports in 1987-88 will depend upon factors like size of the crop, domestic demand, carry-over stock etc.

Youth Tourism

7856. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some proposals for development of youth tourism in the country in coming years are under consideration;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the names of places selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Tourism, to promote spirit of adventure among the youth, has sanctioned funds for the purchase of trekking equipment for use in Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh during the first two years of the current Five Year Plan. In addition, funds have also been released for the construction of trekker's huts in Sikkim. Similar facilities will also be considered for other States where such activity is possible.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, who are currently operating Youth Hostels at 19 different places in the country, propose to construct 60 more Youth Hostels during the current Five Year Plan. The construction of youth hostels has already commenced at Naharlagun, Kurukshetra, Ernakulam, Calicut, Guwahati, Hassan, Imphal, Dimapur, Patna, Tura and Agra.

Financial Assistance to Co-operative Spinning Mills in Karnataka

7857. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI H.G. RAMULU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has urged Union Government to provide financial assistance to some of the cooperative spinning mills in the State;

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

(c) when a decision is to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Karnataka Government had requested the Union Government to take up with the Industrial Development Bank of India to consider the loan applications of certain cooperative spinning mills in the State.

(b) and (c). The financial institutions feel that adequate spinning capacity already exists in the country and that new spinning units, capital cost wise, would not be a viable proposition.

Proposal to Change Security System in Tihar Jail Delhi

7858. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to change the entire security system in the Tihar Jail, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Certain steps, such as, deployment of additional forces, regulation of vehicular and visitors flow, improvement in the communication network, provision of flood-lights, round the clock manning of the watch towers etc. have already been taken to strengthen the existing security system of the Tihar Jail in Delhi.

Reduction in Annual Allocation to Handloom Industry

7859. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have reduced the annual allocation of funds earmarked for handloom industry to various States; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The allocation of Central Government funds for the handloom sector is made scheme-wise and not State-wise. The release of funds to the State is made on the basis of proposals received from the States and subject to matching allocations made in their own budget. The annual allocations in the Central Budget are made on the basis of past expenditure and it has been progressively increasing.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Viscose Fibre

7860. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import more viscose fibre to make it easily available to small scale units;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to impose price control on sale of viscose fibre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Import of viscose staple fibre continues to be on OGL.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Official Work in Hindi

7861. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees working in Central Government offices who have graduated from universities through the medium of Hindi conduct their official work in Hindi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the programme drawn up for progressive use of Hindi in Central Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to rule 8(1) of the Official Languages Rules, 1976 made under the Official Languages Act, 1963 an employee has freedom to work either in Hindi or English.

(c) Some of the programmes drawn up for progressive use of Hindi in Central Government offices are as under:

(1) The Department of Official Language prepares an annual programme each year laying down general targets for the implementation of the Official Language policy of the Government.

(2) The officers of the Department of Official Language conduct inspections of Ministries / Departments / offices etc. of the Central Government with a view to study the progress made in the use of the Hindi in the official work.

(3) Various Committees have also been set up to review the progress in the use of Hindi in various Ministries / Departments / offices etc. of the Central Government.

(4) Under Hindi Teaching Scheme Hindi Teaching Centres have been opened all over the country to teach Hindi to employees who do not have working knowledge of Hindi. English Stenographers and typists are also imparted training in Hindi stenography and typewriting under this scheme.

[*English*]

Service Centres for Powerlooms in Maharashtra

7862. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set-up some new service centres for powerlooms during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the proposed locations thereof?

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

proposed to set up four new powerloom service centres during 1987-88.

(b) The proposed locations are:

1. Sankaran Koil near Madurai (Tamil Nadu).
2. Ahmedabad.
3. Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra).
4. Meerut.

Pending Passport Applications in Gujarat Regional Passport Office

7863. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending in Regional Passport Offices in Gujarat since January 1987, till date;

(b) the number of passports issued in Gujarat in January and February 1987; and

(c) the average time taken for each application to be processed in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The total number of applications for fresh passports pending in Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad as on:-

31.1.87 - 14216

28.2.87 - 12247

31.3.87 - 13865

(b) Passports issued in

i) January - 5,736

ii) February - 5,012

(c) The time taken in issuing passports depends upon the completion of papers including receipt of verification reports

from the police authorities concerned. However, passports are issued within 5 working days after completion of the papers in the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad.

Expenditure for benefit of Cardamom Growers

7864. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Spices Board for the benefit of the cardamom growers in Kerala during 1986-87;

(b) the various schemes under implementation; and

(c) the amount being allocated for this purpose during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Statewise expenditure on schemes for the benefit of Cardamom Growers is not available. However, the total amount released to the Cardamom Board during 1986-87 is Rs. 349.75 lakhs.

(b) Various schemes under implementation are:-

(i) Cardamom replanting cum subsidy schemes;

(ii) Extension Advisory Scheme;

(iii) Departmental Nursery Scheme;

(iv) Certified Nurseries Scheme;

(v) Scheme for subsidised supply of irrigation equipments for small growers owning upto 8 hectares of land;

(vi) Subsidised supply of copper sulphate and plant protection equipments;

(vii) Subsidy for soil conservation;

(viii) Scheme for subsidy for construction of curing houses;

(ix) Research activities.

(c) With effect from; 26.2.1987 Cardamom Board has been merged in the newly constituted Spices Board. During 1987-88, an allocation of Rs.568.00 lakhs has been made in the budget for the Board to undertake schemes for production, development etc. of Cardamom and marketing of other Spices.

Import of Audio-Visual Equipment by Newspaper Agencies

7865. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some newspaper agencies have been issued import licence for audio-visual equipment recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any other news agency had also made application for such a licence; if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The details of Customs Clearance Permits issued to Shri Peter Kerbs of German TV and Radio, FRG for the import of equipments are given below:-

1. CCP No. P / J / 3054211 dated 17.3.1987 for Rs. 2,72,211/- for the import of the following equipments:-

(1) BVU 800 No. 14868 inc. 1.11BK 806 Time Code Recorder

(2) BVU 435 No. 14800

(3) 3 Port. colour Monitor PVM 6030

(4) Office typewriter IBM Model 6747

(5) Photocopy Apparatus CANNON PC 25 with 13 cartridges Developer Var. colour

(6) 2 pieces Heat Radiators 2.5 KW Fakur

(7) 3 sets of day light batteries spots KOBOLD 200 EL

(8) 1 set of portable spots type st 800

(9) 6 Tripode TR 512 for spots

2. CCP No. P/J/3075742 dt. 20.11.86 for Rs. 18,80,447/- for the import of the following equipments:-

(1) 3/4 "Betacam Camera BVW 3 AP with 2 lenses and built-in recorder pack Ser. No. 21873 includes set of camera adapters, cables, boxes; viewfinder, batteries, battery chargers, AC adaptors, tripod portable Audio-mixer, microphones.

(2) Betacam Playback unit BVW 20 ser. No. 20313 which monitor BT-M 1400, cables, boxes.

(3) Betacam editing pack EVE 800 Ser. No. 11141 with time reader BK 806, time base corrector BVT 810 Ser. No. 10956 and Vectoscope EV 4061, cables, power supplies.

(4) Pair of Betacam studio editing machines BVW 40 Ser. No. 10897 and BVW 10 Ser. No. 11096 with rack and monitors BT - M 1400, Cables, power supplies.

(5) Mixing equipment - Videomixer with inserter SA 300 Audiomixer S 191 Ser. No. 2148 with loud-speaker 0.98 and Video / Audio Patchboard.

(c) The application of M/s. Victoria Graham of the Associate Press of America

for the import of one No. CIDI Super Concentrator Okidata Printer Radio Shack Couplers is under examination.

both in the operation of the scheme and its scope. Some of the important changes are as under:-

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance for Tourist Development in M.P.

7866. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the Central funds allocated for the various schemes for development of tourism sent by Madhya Pradesh Government for 1987-88, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds Statewise but schemewise. On the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments, financial assistance is considered on merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

[*English*]

Revision of Import Export Pass Book Scheme

7867. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have improved the Import Export Pass Book Scheme to make it instrumental in export growth;

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

(c) in what way the present system is an improvement over the earlier one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the need to give a thrust to exports, some important changes have been made in the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme *vide* public Notice No. 165/85-88 dated 24.3.1987, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). The changes have been made

(i) The Scheme which was so far applicable only to registered manufacturer-exporters has been extended to export / trading houses;

(ii) Import entitlements of some of the export products have been enhanced. In case the existing import entitlement rates do not suit an exporter he has been given the option to obtain licence on the basis of norms for advance licences:

(iii) Exports made from the date of receipt of application will be accepted for discharge of export obligation. Consequently, the exporters will be eligible for replenishment of materials used before effecting any import;

(iv) Pass Book licence holders have been given choice to obtain supplies of duty free raw materials from the bonded stocks of canalising agencies and STC, MMTC or any other designated agencies; and

(v) Manufacturer-exporters have been made eligible for import of items for manufacture and export of products related to products which they have been exporting provided the same can be manufactured within the existing infra-structure and production facilities.

Export of Welding Electrodes

7868. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the marked set-back in the export of welding electrodes;

(b) how far withdrawal of cash compensatory support and All Industry Rate Drawback on export of welding electrodes during 1986-87 is responsible for decline in its export;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn to stiff international competition in the export of welding electrodes; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to revive export of welding electrodes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The following exports statistics compiled by the Engineering Export Promotion Council indicate that during 1986-87 exports of electrodes may be higher than those in the previous 3 years. There has, therefore, not been any marked set-back in export of electrodes:

Year	Value (in crores Rs.)
1983-84	2.75
1984-85	1.75
1985-86	2.25
1986-87 (April to January)	2.25

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government has taken a number of decisions to boost exports of engineering products. These decisions would inter-alia enable modernisation and upgradation of the production base and cost competitiveness through liberalisation of imports of technology, provision of essential raw materials and consumables at international prices import of non-indigenously available capital equipment at zero or low rates of duty for thrust industries etc. In addition the measures would improve the profitability of exports by provision of new CCS regime to compensate for the cascading effect of domestic taxation, fiscal benefits and

provision of concessional finance etc. under the measures decided upon, assistance to exporters would be provided for marketing and promotional activities also.

[*Translation*]

Proposal to Develop Shani Dev Temple in M.P.

7869. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from Madhya Pradesh Government for development of Shani Dev temple in Morena district in Chambal Division as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, its details?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

India's Position in World Pepper Market

7870. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's position in the world pepper market has declined sharply over the years;

(b) if so, what position India occupies in this field at present; and

(c) the specific steps being taken to increase the per acre yield, to reduce cost of cultivation and thus make pepper more competitive in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. India at present occupies No.1 position amongst the countries exporting pepper in the

International market.

(c) The efforts made for increasing the yield of pepper include production and distribution of planting materials of high yielding varieties and adoption of improved management practices.

Unhappiness of Army Officers over Fourth Pay Commission Report

7871. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the army officers have expressed unhappiness over the Fourth Pay Commission report;

(b) if so, the details of their grievances; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take 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) and (c). Do not arise.

Revamping of Jute Industry in West Bengal

7872. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount released so far for revamping jute industry of West Bengal;

(b) the names of persons/organisations who have received this amount;

(c) whether there is any monitoring system to see that this amount is spent properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). Details regarding package of financial assistance recently announced for revamping jute industry are as follows:

i) Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores-

This is a scheme to be implemented by the All India Financial Institutions like IFCI and IRBI. The Scheme has become operative from 1st November, 1986. So far 13 applications from jute mills have been received by IFCI/IRBI for sanction of loan under the scheme for modernisation. A monitoring Committee has been constituted to review the progress.

ii) Jute Special Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores

Detailed schemes under this Fund have been worked out by four different Working Groups set up by the Ministry. These schemes pertain to raw jute agricultural production, assistance to Jute Corporation of India and its State level Cooperative Procurement Agencies, schemes for the benefit of industrial workers and R&D schemes. The amount has also been credited to the Public Deposit Fund Account under the control of the Ministry of Textiles. EFC proposals are under process for the purpose of clearing these schemes and issue of necessary sanction orders.

iii) Mandatory usage of jute packaging material different sectors of the Economy

The jute packaging materials (compulsory use in packing commodities) Bill 1987 has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha during the current session and it is now before the Lok

Sabha for consideration and approval

iv) **Duty free import for identified machineries:**

The Revenue Department has already issued the necessary notification.

Export of Castor Oil

7873. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Castor oil is declining from year to year after 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details with the reasons for decline;

(c) whether some units in Kandla Free Trade Zone are trying to import castor seed from China for its further export; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government?

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

(b) The estimated export figures of castor oil after 1984-85 are as follows:

	(Rs./Crores)		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (April '86 to February '87)
Medicinal Castor Oil	88.74	54.41	28.68
Dehydrated Castor Oil	0.75	0.93	0.42
Total	89.59	55.34	29.10

(Source: Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay)

The main reasons for decline in exports are stiff competition from Brazil in the international market, higher cost of production and growing domestic demand.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have not yet taken any decision to permit import of castor seed.

Product Liability Insurance Scheme of U.S.

7874. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the US Administration has introduced a product liability insurance scheme whereby Indian companies have to pay eight dollars per tyre against an earlier rate of 80 cents;

(b) if so, whether this discriminatory action is for avenging Indian Government's claims of Union Carbide case;

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with the US Administration; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The U.S. Administration has introduced product liability insurance on certain products including tyres marketed in USA irrespective of the country of manufacture, which has resulted in an increase in the premium rates.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). As the policy is not country specific, the question of taking the matter with U.S. Administration does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Team of Sericulture Experts to UAR

7876. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Sericulture experts is being sent or proposed to be sent to UAR; and

(b) if so, the purpose behind this visit and whether this team is being sent there on the invitation of UAR Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Review of Textile Policy in the Interests of Farmers and Consumers

7877. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI
LAKSMI:
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Policy

announced on June 6, 1985 has hit the interest of farmers and consumers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the policy?

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

(b) Periodical review of the Textiles Policy is undertaken by Government to assess the impact of the policy on different sectors of the textiles industry.

[*Translation*]

Compensation for Damages Caused by Military Excess in Rajasthan

7878. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of damages caused by the heavy vehicles used during military exercises in the border areas of Rajasthan during the last three years and the compensation paid by Government therefor;

(b) the criteria for assessing the damage; and

(c) whether State authorities and representatives of the people are not taken into confidence in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Government do not have any information about damage caused by heavy vehicles during military exercises. Assessment of damage caused, if any, during military exercises and compensation payable therefor are settled locally by the Army units concerned.

(b) and (c). Assessment of damage is carried out jointly by a representative each

of the Army, local civil authorities and the concerned village Panchayat in the presence of the affected party. Based on mutually agreed assessment of the damage, compensation is paid to the affected party in the presence of the representative of local civil authority.

[English]

Granite Export to Italy and Japan

7879. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of granite to Italy and Japan has dwindled;

(b) if so, the figures of such exports for 1980, 1982 and 1985; and

(c) the reasons for such decline and the steps being taken for expanding granite export market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Except for a marginal decline in 1982 over 1980, exports of Granite from India to Italy and Japan have increased. Exports in 1980, 1982 and 1985 have been as under:-

Country	Value: US\$ million		
	1980	1982	1985
Italy	8.14	6.34	14.60
Japan	24.05	20.82	28.71

(c) Steps being taken for increase of Granite exports include contact Promotion Programme in Japan, proposed participation in Marble International show in Italy in 1987-88 by the Trade Development Authority (TDA), and request made to EEC Commission for better access of Granite to the EEC countries.

Import of Dry Fruits and Spices

7880. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of permits and licences issued for importing various types of dry fruits during 1986-87 and their quantity and value;

(c) whether the import of these commodities is controlled by canalisation, monitoring or otherwise; and

(d) the steps Government propose to restrict drain of foreign exchange on this account?

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

(c) and (d). Import of Cloves, Cinnamon/Cassia is canalised through STC and that of Nutmeg/ Mac through NAFED. The review of Import Policy is a continuous process and necessary corrective measures are taken as and when situation so warrants.

STATEMENT

I. Particulars of Imports of Dry Fruits viz. Raisins, Sultanas and other dried Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Pistachio nuts, Walnuts & Spices:

Year	Value (Rs. in crores) (Dry Fruits)	Value (Rs. in crores) (Spices)
1982-83	12.57	27.82
1983-84	22.11	41.09
1984-85	20.73	29.91

(Data beyond March, 1985 is not available)

II. Number and value of import licences issued for import of Dry Fruits excluding dates and cashew nuts:

Year	No. of Licences	Value (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	6802	22.00
1985-86	7872	15.11
1986-87 (Upto Dec., 86)	8454	16.20

**Threat to Rayon Filament
Manufacturers due to Non-
Supply of Pulp**

7881. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some leading manufacturers of Rayon Filament are facing threat of closure in view of crisis over supply of pulp;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of pulp; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). While Government have received representations regarding more liberal import of rayon grade wood pulp by producers of viscose filament yarn, the available figures indicate that the total availability and consumption of wood pulp increased significantly in 1986 and 1987 (first two months) as compared to that in 1985. The availability of indigenous wood pulp is supplemented by imports, from time to time, as per the policy in force.

Overstaying by Foreigners

7882. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who have not returned to their countries even after the expiry of their visa terms, State-wise, with the countries of their origin;

(b) the number of such illegal immigrants who were deported back during the last one year; and

(c) the reasons for the non-deportation of the rest of them in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). As and when a foreigner is detected living unauthorisedly in India beyond the expiry of his valid visa, action under law is taken by the State Governments/Union Territories who have been delegated powers in this regard. No statistics in this regard are maintained by the Central Government.

Tourist Places in West Bengal

7883. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop tourist places and tourist lodges in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on this scheme in 1987-88; and

(d) whether any allotment has already been made to the State Government and if so, the amount allotted so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (d). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds State-wise but scheme-wise for projects including tourist places and tourist lodges. Financial assistance is given on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se priorities*.

Unnatural Deaths in Capital

7884. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unnatural deaths that have taken place in the capital between 1-3-1987 and 30-3-1987;

(b) what was the number of unnatural deaths in the capital during the year 1986; and

(c) the reasons for increase in the incidence of unnatural deaths during the current year as compared to the average of such cases during the year 1986?

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) 1051.

(b) 4446.

(c) Compared to the corresponding period of 1986 when 1100 unnatural deaths were reported, there is no increase during the period 1st January to 31st March, 1987.

Tourism in Tamil Nadu

7885. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to develop tourist spots in Tamil Nadu during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the facilities to be provided to attract more foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Ministry of Tourism propose to give financial assistance to Tamil Nadu, during 1987-1988 on the basis of proposals forwarded by the State Government, subject to financial viability and availability of funds.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism provides funds for strengthening the tourism infrastructure for both domestic and foreign tourists.

Areas where IFS Officers to Show Greater Caution to Achieve National Goals

7886. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Foreign Service Officers in Indian Missions abroad have through a communication pinpointed the areas where they should show greater caution and apply better thrust to achieve national goals;

(b) if so, the issues which have thus been emphasised;

(c) whether there exists any system of periodic assessment to ensure that these directives are being followed and they are suitably amended if the desired results are not achieved; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). The Ministry of External Affairs maintains a continuing dialogue with the Indian Missions abroad on all the important foreign policy issues. The Ministry also keeps the Missions abreast of the latest

policy directives, assesses their performance vis-a-vis those directives, and issues guidelines for corrective action, wherever necessary.

[*Translation*]

Recognition to Tourist Guides

7887. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Directors (Tourism) have given recognition to some Tourist Guides posted to assist and guide foreign tourists and State guests;

(b) if so, whether any arrangements have been made to regularise them in future and to safeguard their interests etc and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any directives/ instructions have been issued by Union Government to the States in regard to their duties and safeguarding their interests and if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which these are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). According to the scheme of training tourist guides evolved by the Central Govt. the tourist guides are given licences after successful completion of their training to operate in their respective regions. These guides are freelance and are assigned to foreign and domestic tourists including State guests.

(c) The guidelines for training etc. of guides which were recently modified and which include their conduct and performance of duties have been circulated to State Governments. The interests of the guides have been safeguarded by upward revision of their rates of fee. Further, some of the field offices of the Department of Tourism maintain a roster register of guides to ensure fair opportunities of guiding assignments to all of them.

[*English*]

Cash Compensatory Support to Garments

7888. SHRI RADHA KANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash compensatory support is being given to all kinds of garments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the list of the garments qualified for cash compensatory support?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Cash Compensatory Support is given to all kinds of garments except some fast moving cotton garments such as shirts, blouses, skirts jackets which can compete in the international markets without any such support.

NTC Showroom in Hamirpur, U.P.

7889. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening showroom by National Textile Corporation in the country;

(b) the number of show-rooms opened in each district of Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(c) whether Government propose to open any show-room in Hamirpur; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Opening of showrooms at any place is decided by NTC after a detailed feasibility study.

(b) Two showrooms were opened by NTC in Almorah and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. respectively during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(c) and (d). At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the NTC.

Processing of Pension Claims by CDA (Pensions) Allahabad

7890. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad takes inordinately long time in processing the pension claims of not only the serving Defence Personnel but also of their widows, who are considerably harassed by this delay;

(b) whether there exists any machinery in this Office to monitor and check the clearance of pending pension cases of living and dead defence personnel; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to streamline the pension payment procedure and disposal of pending cases in the above Office and fix responsibility for delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) The pension claims for retiring Defence Personnel and Civilians are sanctioned by CDA (Pensions), Allahabad. There is no inordinate delay. Settlement of revision claims received in bulk, disability and family pension claims occasionally gets delayed due to preoccupation of staff with retirement notification and lack of complete documents required for processing the disability and family pension claims.

(b) The pension claims are closely monitored through reports, returns, review and inspection by CDA (Pensions) and Ministry of Defence.

(c) Government has already taken several measures to streamline the pension payment procedure such as joint

notification, decentralisation of sanction of pension of Air Force and Navy Officers and Personnel and the work relating to service verification of ORs and Defence Civilians and computerisation of sanction of pension for personnel below officer's rank. The sanction of pension to Defence Civilians and Commissioned Officers is also being computerised. Responsibility in delayed cases is fixed in cases of avoidable delays.

Recruitment in MMTC

7891. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been allegations about irregularities in direct recruitment of personnel to various cadres in Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) the number of posts filled up by direct recruitment from 1st October, 1983 to March 30, 1987 cadre-wise and group-wise;

(c) how many recruitments were made through Employment Exchange, Newspaper advertisement, Management Institutes, and

(d) the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe backlog in each cadre/ group with reasons for not filling them up simultaneously?

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

(b) to (d). The number of posts of managerial cadre, filled up by direct recruitment from 1st October, 1983 to 31st March, 1987 Cadre-wise, group-wise details of the number of managers taken through employment exchange, news paper advertisements management institutions and other means and the SC/ST backlog in each cadre/ group are given below in the Statement. Reason for not filling up simultaneously the backlog posts was mainly the non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates.

Information on staff cadres is being collected.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts filled by Direct recruitment from 1.10.1983 to 31.3.1987				Source of Recruitment			Backlog in Recruitment	
		General	Scheduled caste	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Through advertisement	Through campus	From Public Sector and others	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	General Manager	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
2.	Divisional Manager	6	-	-	6*	3	-	3	1	1
3.	Jt. Divisional Manager	8	-	-	8	4	-	4	2	-
4.	Dy. Divisional Manager	6	1	-	7	7	-	-	1	-
5.	Asstt. Divisional Manager	50	8	1	59	23	28	8	3	5
6.	Asstt. Accounts Manager	26	-	-	26	26	-	-	4	3
7.	Asst. Manager(Legal)	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
8.	Senior Assorter	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Total		108	9	1	118	74	28	16	12	9

*Excludes one taken on deputation from HMT.

Export of Bicycles

7892. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced a series of measures to step up export of bicycles and bicycle components, industrial foreigners and castings as a part of a strategy to give boost to export of individual items in the engineering sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government has announced a package of measures designed to boost exports of engineering products. These decisions, inter-alia, include liberalisation of licensing procedures, allowing large houses to manufacture items reserved for the small scale sector provided 60% of the production is exported and the units are located in a backward area, supply of some domestic raw materials at international prices, easier access to imported raw materials and consumables, imports of capital equipment at 'zero' or low rate of duties, reduction in rates of pre and post-shipment credit, more liberal debt-equity ratio for thrust industries, permission to exporters to utilise 5-10% of their net foreign exchange earnings for identified

export promotion activities etc. These decisions apply to the bicycle and bicycle components and industrial castings and forgings industry also.

In addition, specific decisions have been taken for these industries. In regard to castings and forgings, these decisions inter-alia, include increase in cash compensatory support for castings and forgings, revisions of input-output norms for the industry on a priority basis, inclusion of all types of steel including heavy melting scrap under the international price reimbursement scheme and efforts to set up new capacities in this sector.

In regard to bicycle and bicycle components industry, the decisions taken inter-alia include removal of bicycle industry from the negative list for technology imports, permission to export samples upto the value of 0.25 per cent of previous year's exports without case by case clearance and replacement of defective supplies etc.

**Transfer of Employees Working
in CISF, CRPF and BSF to
Places Near to Their
Home States**

7893. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8033 on

18 April, 1984 regarding transfer of employees working in CISF, CRPF and BSF at places far distant from their home States and state:

(a) the number of applications received from the low paid employees in CISF, CRPF and BSF during the past three years for adjustment in their home/neighbouring States and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether any waiting list is prepared at the beginning of each year if there are no vacancies in the units in the States of applicant's choice; and

(c) if so, the number of those on the waiting list for each of these para-military forces mentioned above for each State and the action taken to adjust the low paid employees?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. But eligibility of each candidate for transfer to home zone/State is considered on merits as well as the commitments in the area of deployment.

STATEMENT

Statement of applications received and transfers made in the CISF, CRPF and BSF during the last 3 years

Name of the Organisation	Number of applications received	Number of personnel transferred to their home zone/States.
C.I.S.F.	2061	738
C.R.P.F.	2051	1781
B.S.F.	64	44

**Subsidy to Bhartiya Yatri Avas
Vikas Samiti**

7894. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made in this year's budget for meeting capital expenditure on development of resorts, cultural tourism, wildlife tourism, supplementary accommodation and tourist transport in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, its details and the particulars of the places selected;

(c) whether any subsidy is proposed to be given this year to the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for the construction of any dharmashalas, sarais etc. at religious and pilgrim centres in U.P.; and

(d) if so, what and the centres selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision of accommodation facilities in Garhwal and Kumaon region and wayside facilities at three places i.e. Pharenda, Dhebriah and Ghagra Ghat on Buddhist sector in U.P. are being considered. Proposals for the construction of Forest Lodge at Dudhwa and Dhangarhi (Corbett) are also being examined. The cases for provision of funds for trekking equipment to be used in Kumaon and Garhwal region are being processed.

Further instalment of funds for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Allahabad and for provision of transport facilities in Corbett, Dudhwa and Chilha Wildlife Sanctuaries will be released on receipt of utilisation certificates from the State Government in respect of funds already released to them earlier for the above purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Subsidy will be given for the on-going projects at Vrindavan, Kampil and Nand Mehar and for new projects at Namisaranya, Rishikesh, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Joshimath and Varanasi subject to availability of land and other necessary facilities.

Properties Entrusted to CEP

7895. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and approximate value of properties, State-wise, whose management and preservation is entrusted to the Custodian of Enemy Property (CEP);

(b) the number and approximate value of claims of Indian nationals who had lost their properties in Pakistan and Bangladesh, at present pending with the office of the Custodian of the Enemy Property; and

(c) how long it is likely to take to settle these claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) State-wise distribution of immovable properties entrusted to the Custodian of Enemy Property is given below in the statement. Other assets like shares etc. having an approximate face value of Rs. 1756 lakhs is also held by Custodian of Enemy Property.

(b) and (c). Of the 53549 compensation claim cases filed, approximately 13800 cases are pending disposal. The value of these claims will be known at the time of processing. It is expected that pending claims will be disposed of in around 3 years time.

STATEMENT

State-Wise details of immovable properties

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Properties	Approx. Value (in lacs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	2.00
2.	Assam	4	.40
3.	Andaman	1	.10
4.	Bihar	5	5.00
5.	Delhi	8	6.00
6.	Gujarat	9	15.00
7.	Goa	5	1.00
8.	Karnataka	15	5.00
9.	Kerala	4	1.00
10.	Maharashtra	16	30.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.00
12.	Rajasthan	7	.50
13.	Tamilnadu	6	8.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	300	260.00
15.	West Bengal	294	230.00
		682	565.00

Computerisation of 1981 Census Data

7896. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the computerisation of 1981 census data, evaluation of census data, cartographic analysis and depiction of census statistics;

(b) whether any programme has been drawn up to ensure that this work is completed before the preparatory work for the next decennial population census starts; if so, its details; and

(c) when is this preparatory work likely to start and the next decennial population census undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Computerisation of 1981 census data relating to houselist, 5 percent advance

tabulation of individual slips, 20 percent area sample of individual slips in respect of States with population of 10 million and above, cent per cent tabulation of individual slips in respect of other states and union territories and the Primary Census Abstract and Village Directory has been completed. The generation of All-India Tables from 20 per cent area sample of individual slips in respect of states with population of 10 million and cent per cent individual slips in respect of other states and union territories is in progress. The processing of cent per cent Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe individual slips is in progress. The tables based on household schedules have been computerised for States/Union Territories and is nearing completion for India. Data entry is in progress in respect of 20 per cent sample of individual slips.

As regards evaluation of census data, a Post-Enumeration check was conducted soon after the 1981 census and the report thereof has already been published in the volume 'Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Paper-4 of 1982, Report on Post-Enumeration check'. A census evaluation study was also conducted soon after the 1981 census enumeration and the report thereof has been published in the volume 'Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, paper-1 of 1983, Census Evaluation Study'.

The 1981 census cartographic work pertaining to District Census Handbook Maps, Urban Land Use Maps and Standard Urban Area Map has been completed. The work on census Atlases in respect of States/Union Territories is being executed according to availability of census data in the Census Directorates concerned and accordingly target dates have been fixed ranging from June, 1987 to September, 1988. Monitoring is also done so as to get the work completed according to targets fixed. The plan scheme on the 'Regional Division of India-A Cartographic Analysis' is progressing according to schedule. Major portion of 1981 census work is likely to be completed by the time the preparatory work for the next census is undertaken.

(c) The preparatory work for the next decennial population census is likely to start towards the end of this year or early next year and the next decennial population census is likely to be conducted in 1991.

Expenditure on Republic Day Parade

7897. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the organisation of the Republic Day Parade, 1987 excluding the expenditure incurred by the CPWD;

(b) the composition of the organising committee for the parade; and

(c) whether it is proposed to hold the Republic Day Parade in various States capitals by rotation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) The arrangements in connection with the Republic Day Parade in Delhi are made by various agencies such as Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, local bodies and other agencies. The practice has so far been that the expenditure on various items is borne by the agencies concerned. Expenditure incurred by various agencies is not collected and exhibited under one head relating to the Parade. It is, therefore, not possible to give a total figure of expenditure.

(b) There is no organising committee as such for the Parade. The general pattern of the Parade is approved at a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee comprising representatives from various Ministries/Departments of Government of India. While the military component of the Parade is organised by the three Services, Committees of Experts are constituted for selection of tableaux folk dances and school children's item.

(c) No, Sir.

Development of Navigational Aids by Bharat Electronics Ltd

7898. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major navigational aids designed and developed by Bharat Electronics Ltd;

(b) whether there was any foreign collaboration in the designing/manufacture of the said aids; if so, details thereof; and

(c) the particulars of the concerns/units that are the main purchasers of technology/equipment from BEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) BEL have designed and developed the following navigational aids:-

(i) VHF Omni Radio Range Equipment (VCR).

(ii) Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)

(iii) 100W and 400W MF Radio Beacons.

(b) No foreign collaboration was involved in design and manufacture of the above equipments.

(c) Discussions are being held for transfer of technology to M/s Gujarat Communications & Electronics in respect of equipments mentioned at (i) & (ii) above. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with M/s Marine and Communication Electronics Ltd., Vishakhapatnam for transfer of technology in respect of equipment mentioned at (iii) above. VCR/DME and 100W equipments have been supplied to Civil Aviation Department. 400W Beacons are being supplied to the Indian Air Force.

**Seizure of Smuggled Goods by
B.S.F.**

7899. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state the details regarding the
seizure of smuggled goods by the Border
Security Force during the last three years,
year-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAM-
BARAM): Information is furnished in the
statement given below.

STATEMENT

Enclosure to USQ No. 7899 in Lok Sabha

Sector	Year & Details of Smuggled Goods.	value
1	2	3
1. Jammu & Kashmir	<u>1984</u>	
	Misc. Goods	64,652.50
	Gold Rings(4)	950.00
	<u>1985</u>	
	Misc. Goods	2,110.00
	<u>1986</u>	
	Misc. Goods	7,44,647.00
2. Punjab	<u>1984</u>	
	Misc. Goods	4,31,83,733.50
	Gold (500 Tolas 231 Gms.)	12,41,580.00
	<u>1985</u>	
	Misc. Goods	2,58,24,628.47
	Gold(32 Kgs. 100 Gms.)	69,39,784.00
	<u>1986</u>	
	Misc. Goods	12,77,61,975.55
	Gold (84.164 Kgs.)	1,82,54,107.00

1	2	3
3. Rajasthan	<u>1984</u>	
	Misc. Goods	94,18,143.85
	<u>1985</u>	
	Misc. Goods	19,10,36,482.60
	Gold(25 Tolas)	6,00,60.00
	<u>1986</u>	
	Misc. Goods	20,88,12,591.82
	Gold(45 Gms)	11,670-00
4. Gujarat	<u>1984</u>	
	Misc. Goods	1,04,60,525.60
	<u>1985</u>	
	Misc. Goods	6,46,060.60
	<u>1986</u>	
	Misc. Goods	1,71,693.00
	Gold Ornaments (Bangles-1; Chain-1 & Ear Ring-1)	3,500.00
5. Assam/ Meghalaya/ Manipur/ Nagaland.	<u>1984</u>	
	Misc. Goods	11,06,554.00
	<u>1985</u>	
	Misc. Goods.	30,75,973.00
	<u>1986</u>	
	Misc. Goods	27,23,086.00
6. Tripura/ Mizoram	<u>1984</u>	
	Misc. Goods.	1,01,43,086.60

1.	2	3
	<u>1985</u>	
	Misc. Goods	1,45,15,187.95
	<u>1986</u>	
	Misc. Goods	1,57,56,291.89
7. West Bengal	<u>1984</u>	
	Misc. Goods	1,80,67,919.91
	Gold (20 Gms.)	3,953.00
	<u>1985</u>	
	Misc. Goods	2,02,37,914.69
	Gold (506Gms.)	1,01,356.32
	<u>1986</u>	
	Misc. Goods	2,60,61,347.70
	Gold (2Kgs. 442 Gms.)	4,88,572.25

**Development of Air Fields by
U.S.A. in Pakistan**

7900. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports emanating from Islamabad that with the commissioning of a large number of airfields being developed by the USA in Pakistan, the Pak Air Force would acquire greater operational flexibility and step up its pace of expansion in the coming year;

(b) whether such an expansion of the Pak Air Force will pose a new threat to our country's defence; and

((c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTEMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Government have seen reports in the Pakistani press that a large number of

airfields are being developed by USA in Pakistan.

(b) and (c). The proposed development of these airfields would be taken into account whilst planning the steps to be taken for meeting any air threat from Pakistan.

**Land for Rubber Plantation in
Orissa**

7901. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the land found suitable in Orissa for rubber plantation; and

(b) the location thereof and the steps taken to promote rubber plantation in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). In Orissa extensive areas in the Districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Puri, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam and Koraput are reportedly favourable for rubber plantation. The Rubber Board has been implementing a scheme for grant of subsidies for new plantations. Besides this, Rubber Board is also taking steps to open research units and nurseries etc., and they have already got 40 hectares of land in Orissa for the scheme of establishment of a Regional Research Centre.

**National Conference on Prevention
of Nuclear War**

7902. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference of the National Association of Indian doctors for the prevention of nuclear war was held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the views expressed and recommendations made at the said conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government have seen press-reports to this effect.

(b) According to the same reports, the Conference resolved, amongst other things, to handover an appeal to the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for forwarding to world leaders to save humanity from the dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

**Transfer of Technology to Marina
Communication Electronics India
Ltd. Visakhapatnam by Bharat
Electronics Limited**

7903. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) has signed any memorandum of understanding for the transfer of technology for dual beacon transmitters to Marina Communication Electronic India Ltd., Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the MOU envisages licence agreement between BEL and Marine Communication Electronics India Ltd., Visakhapatnam, (MACE) for manufacture of medium frequency radio beacons. Manufacturing know-how documentation will be supplied by BEL and also training imparted to MACE personnel. The MOU lays down the extent of know-how, licence fees, and royalty payable by MACE to BEL.

Deaths on Rail Tracks

7904. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken by Government to keep a watch on the railway tracks in Delhi to avoid deaths;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Delhi Police have intensified patrolling along railway-tracks in the accident prone sections.

Premature Failure of Dornier Aircraft

7905. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engines of the Dornier planes assembled at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and supplied to Vayudoot have failed prematurely in operation;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken to review the production programme of these planes;

(c) the number of planes to be assembled under the original programme;

(d) whether the engines have been manufactured abroad; and

(e) if so, whether it is proposed to re-design the engines in India or abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) have reported that out of ten engines assembled at HAL from imported kits from M/s Garrett Corporation, USA, five have been removed prematurely by M/s Vayudoot due to various reasons, which are under investigation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to the Preliminary Project Report, 140 aircraft are to be manufactured and assembled in India.

(d) Garrett TPE 331-5 engines are manufactured at Garrett Turbine Engine Co. Phoenix USA. Vayudoot fleet has 24 engines in operation of which 14 were supplied directly by M/s Garrett and 10 engines were assembled at HAL from imported kits manufactured at M/s Garrett.

(e) There is no proposal to re-design the engines in India or abroad, however, M/s Garrett Corporation, USA, the manufacturer of this engine, have undertaken modification of certain parts.

Export-Oriented Fertiliser Plant by MMTC

7906. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation proposes to set up an export-oriented fertiliser plant; and

(b) whether the MMTC also proposes to set up production units for bio-fertilisers in which the country is lagging behind and help improve their exports by the MMTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Effect of Rice Bran Import

7907. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import rice bran from the neighbouring countries in order to boost exports of rice bran extractions; and

(b) if so, its effects of rice mills and also on rice bran production?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bombay Dyeing's Joint Venture in Indonesia

7908. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Dyeing's joint venture in Indonesia, P.T. Fivestar Industries, is on the verge of collapse;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Overseas Bank was involved in the venture as the leader of the consortium which financed the project; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Industrial Development Bank of India had sunk more than Rs. 1.00 crore for supporting the equity participation of the company?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Missing Persons in Delhi

7909. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of missing persons publicised on Radio and Television during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(b) what are the rules and regulations for giving such publicity?

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 requisite figures are indicated below:

Year	Publicised on All India Radio	Publicised on T.V.
1984	Record not kept	496
1985	1391	805
1986	1250	906
1987 (upto 31/3/87)	347	201

(b) There are no rules for such publicity. Giving publicity is one of the means adopted to trace out missing persons.

Expenditure on TA/DA in Defence Accounts Departments

7911. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on TA/DA in Defence Accounts Department during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken, if any, to reduce the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) The expenditure incurred by Defence Accounts Department during the last three years is as under:-

1984-85	...	Rs. 99.89 lakhs
1985-86	...	Rs. 110.40 lakhs
1986-87	...	Rs. 136.84 lakhs (Upto Feb. 87)

(b) A rational and scientific transfer policy has been evolved by the Department in 1976 in consultation with the representatives of its two staff associations keeping the administrative necessities and interest of the staff in view and the

transfers are effected by the Controllers of Defence Accounts within the frame-work of this policy.

Garment Export Potential of Southern Region

7912. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised through export of garments during 1986-87 from Southern region; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Fashion Design Centre at Bangalore in view of a large garment export potential of Southern region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Region-wise export figures are not maintained.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Government has recently set up a National Institute of Fashion Technology at New Delhi.

Advertisement for Tourism Promotion

7913. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Tourism Department towards advertisements for promotion of tourism during 1986-87;

(b) whether Government propose to entrust the work of promotion of tourism through advertisements to the concerned States; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) The total amount spent by the Department of Tourism on advertising for promotion of tourism during 1986-87 in India and abroad is as under:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
i) Advertising in India	204.43
ii) Advertising in the overseas market in the print/electronic media & trade promotions	555.87
Total	<u>760.30</u>

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Visitors Deported for Furnishing Wrong Information

7914. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign visitors deported for furnishing incorrect information;

(b) whether senior immigration officers do not have any discretionary power to allow such visitors even where they are convinced that nothing had been hidden knowingly; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this matter?

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 foreigner discovered furnishing incorrect information is not granted visa. Immigration Officers allow a foreigner entry into India on valid visa and travel documents.

Duty Free Import of Reeling and Processing Machinery

7915. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state whether Government propose duty free import of reeling and processing machinery with a view to boosting silk production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): Suggestions received for duty-free import of certain types of silk reeling and processing machineries for improving silk production in the country, have been taken note of by the Government.

Assistance to Private Sector to Construct Hotels

7916. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to give assistance to private sector to construct hotels at tourist centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of people assisted under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). To encourage private sector to construct hotels at tourist places, all over the country, Government has extended several incentives/concessions to the hotel industry. These include exemption from the 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 including the Government of Kerala 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) These incentives are available to all hotel projects approved by the Department of Tourism. As for loan assistance, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has not received any application for the grant of loan for a hotel project in Kerala.

Export Boom in Handtools Industry

7917. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handtool industry is swamped with export orders as reported in the Economic Times dated April 2, 1987; and

(b) if so, the step being taken by Government to provide necessary support to the handtool industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Engineering Export Promotion Council has reported improvement in the position of booking of export orders by handtool industry.

(b) Among the important support measures considered by Government are, inter alia, provision of alloy steel at international prices, financial support where justified, assistance in power supply, marketing and warehousing etc.

Decision of U.S. Supreme Court for Granting Political Asylum to Aliens

7918. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the U.S. Supreme Court's recent ruling relaxing the criteria for granting political asylum to illegal aliens;

(b) if so, what are the implications involved in the context of the possible attempts of some Indians to take advantage of any relaxation available pursuant to this ruling to migrate to the USA; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government do not anticipate any significant changes in the level of immigration of Indians into the USA. Government considers it the sovereign right of every country to make its own rules on the immigration of foreigners.

Retrenchment / Transfer of Class IV Employees in Ordnance Factories

7919. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the 5 per cent economy measure, large scale retrenchment and transfers of Class IV employees in the Inspectorates of General Stores and in some Ordnance factories are being contemplated;

(b) if so, the formula adopted by Government in implementing this measure;

(c) whether the financial viability of the unit is not taken into consideration while implementing this economy measure; and

(d) the number of employees in the Ordnance factories and the I.G.S. likely to be transferred / retrenched and categories of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). In accordance with the directives of the Government a need based review of personnel was conducted in the Directorate General of Inspection, which includes the Inspectorates of General Stores, for effecting economies. No percentage or formula was prescribed in this regard. 1107 posts identified as surplus as a result of this review included 256 Class-IV staff of the Inspectorates of General Stores, However, no retrenchment is contemplated in the abolition of these surplus posts. After adjustment of the incumbents of the surplus posts in the vacancies available in the same stations to the maximum extent possible, only 42 Class-IV staff of the Inspectorates of General Stores have been transferred to other stations.

Since the workload in the establishments were taken into account in the identification of surplus posts, the financial viability or efficiency of the establishments will not be affected by surrender of these posts.

As regards Ordnance Factories, there has been no retrenchment of Class-IV staff. Transfers of Class-IV staff in Ordnance Factories is generally not done from one factory to another. There could be rare exceptions when due to changes in work load or need for skills some redeployment becomes necessary.

Items Manufactured by Ordnance Clothing Factories

7920. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of items manufactured by the Ordnance Clothing Factories in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the number

of items being manufactured now;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of items have been diverted for manufacture by the private sector; and

(c) if so, their particulars and the reasons for their diversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of items produced by the Ordnance Clothing Factories in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and now (1986-87) and the value of production are given below:

	Number of items produced	Value of Production
1983-84	1126	Rs. 115.34 crores
1984-85	1093	Rs. 122.60 crores.
1986-87	951	Rs. 175.18 crores.

(b) and (c). The items which will not be produced in the Ordnance Clothing Factories as well as items which will be produced in the Ordnance Clothing Factories and also in the civil trade from the dates specified there against are given in the statement below. Inadequate capacities in Ordnance Clothing Factories, desire-ability of making optimum use of national industrial infrastructure, and to shift production from low technology and/or low value items are the main reasons for such a step.

STATEMENT

(a) The items which will not be produced in the Ordnance Clothing Factories from the dates mentioned there against.

S.No.	Item	Date
1.	Net Mosquito	1.4.89
2.	Shorts Man Drill Khaki	1.4.88

125	<i>Written Answers</i>	VAISAKHA 4, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	126	
3.	Tent story Fly outer	1.4.88	4.	Anklet BD Web	1.4.87
4.	Tent store Fly inner	1.4.88	5.	Barett Knitted	1.4.87
5.	Tent Desert Fly outer	1.4.90	6.	Coat Combat disruptive	1.4.87
6.	Tent Desert Fly inner	1.4.90	7.	Vest Cotton OG	1.4.87
7.	Tent 20 Kg Fly outer	1.4.90	8.	Shirt Angola	1.4.87
8.	Tent 20 Kg Fly inner	1.4.90	9.	Boot DMS	1.4.87
9.	Caps WP OG	1.4.90	10.	Mattress Kapok	1.4.87
10.	Coat Parka outer shell	1.10.89	Import of Foodgrains, Pulses and Oilseeds		
11.	Coat Parka inner shell	1.10.88	7921. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:		
12.	Cover W.P. 9.1 X 9.1 KND	1.10.89	(a) the quantity of foodgrains /pulses/ oilseeds being imported and the price paid for each item;		
13.	Caps FS disruptive	1.4.90	(b) whether it is a fact that due to these large scale imports the prices of some of the above mentioned grains have become unremunerative to the farmers; and		
14.	Trouser BD Serge	1.4.89	(c) whether Government propose to ban import of such items?		
15.	Drawer Cotton	1.4.89	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) There has not been any import of foodgrains (wheat etc.) and edible oilseeds during 1986-87. Imports of pulses are under OGL. The figures of actual imports are not available after 1984-85. However, the imports are being closely monitored through registration of contracts with NAFED. The contracts registered during April-December, 1986 were for 642,940 metric tonnes for a value of 236.48 crores.		
16.	Stove Heating coal burning	1.4.87	(b) and (c). Government is constantly reviewing the policy keeping in view the supply, demand and domestic and international prices and taking corrective measures as and deemed necessary.		
17.	Store Tent Heating kerosene room heat	1.4.88			
18.	Badges of Dresses (20 types)	1.4.88			
19.	Titles on Dresses (51 types)	1.4.88			
20.	Flags (45 types)	1.4.88			
21.	Components for heating stoves (14 types)	1.4.88			

(b) The items which will be produced in the Ordnance Clothing Factories and also in the civil trade from the dates mentioned there against.

S.No.	Item	Date
1.	Jacket Combat disruptive	1.4.87
2.	Trouser Combat disruptive	1.4.87
3.	Bag Kit universal OG	1.4.87

**Indo-Soviet Agreement on
Sericulture**

7922. SHRINARSING SURYAWANSHI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Indo-Soviet agreement on long term programme of co-operation between the Union Agriculture Ministry and the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Soviet Union has a sericulture component, and

(b) If so the details thereof?

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

(b) The agreement envisages joint collaboration in developing intensive technologies and exchange of specialists trainees/breeding material/information in the following areas of sericulture:

- i) Selection and Testing of Bombyx breeds / hybrids and their use in breeding.
- ii) Selection and Testing of mulberry varieties, hybridisation and development of seed base for Bombyx.
- iii) Silkworm egg production technology.
- iv) Silk reeling technology.

**Disparity in Pay Scales of English
and Hindi Stenographers
in Delhi Police**

7923. SHRINARSING SURYAWANSHI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi Police services there is a disparity in pay scales and promotions of English and Hindi Stenographers, when their qualifications, type of tests, job-assignments etc. are similar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government to remove this anomaly?

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). There is no post of Hindi Stenographers in Delhi Police. However, there are 4 posts of Hindi Shorthand Reporters in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 425-600 with the rank of Sub-Inspector, and 6 posts in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 330-560 with the rank of ASI. Their cadre is separate from that of the English stenographers. The qualifications prescribed and duties assigned are also not the same.

**Non-Inclusion of 'Sanchi' in
Buddhist Circuit Route**

7924. SHRI PRATAPBHANU SHARMA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Sanchi', an important Buddhist tourist centre of India, has been included in the Buddhist circuit route of the country;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

(c) whether special efforts are being made to include Sanchi in the above circuit route; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (d). No, Sir. The Central Ministry of Tourism had appointed a Task Force to identify the places falling in the Buddhist Circuit and draw up an Action Plan. Initially, the Task Force has identified the following centres located in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh:

Bihar

1. Patna (Pataliputra)
2. Nalanda
3. Rajgir

4. Bodhgaya

5. Vaishali

Uttar Pradesh

1. Varanasi and Sarnath

2. Gorakhpur (Kushinagar)

3. Piparhawa

4. Sravasti

5. Sankasia

**Financial Allocation for
Development of Tourism**

7925. SHRI T. JASHEER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation made for development of Tourism in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details of work done so far and the work proposed to be done during the remaining period of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds Statewise but schemewise. The following are the details of the schemes sanctioned during the first two years of the 7th plan and fresh proposals under consideration during 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned-	Amount released
1. Wayside amenities with accommodation at Alleppey	10.28	9.00
2. Wayside amenities with accommodation at Kottarakkara	10.28	9.00
3. Wayside amenities with accommodation at Cannanore	10.28	9.00

4. Wayside amenities with accommodation at Palghat

10.28

4.00

5. Wayside amenities with accommodation at Wynad

10.28

4.00

6. Provision of boats for Cochin, Quilon Kumarakom and Thekkady

50.78

25.00

7. Watersports at Kovalam

17.31

15.00

8. Fairs and Festivals

2.56

2.56

9. Provision of Trekking Equipment

3.24

2.92

10. Yatri Niwas at Quilon

35.35

8.00

11. Development of Beach Resort at Kapped

46.69

8.00

12. Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum

26.43

8.00

13. Forest Lodge at Parambikulam

12.42

6.00

FRESH PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Estimated cost
1. Aquatic Sports at Malampuzha	7.10
2. Forest Lodge at Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary	17.19
3. Mini buses (2) for Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary	12.86
4. Wayside amenities	75.00
5. Yatri Niwases	105.00
6. Luxury cruisers	180.00

7. Beach Resorts	75.00
8. Floating Restaurant, watersports and boating	44.00
9. Mini buses for wildlife sanctuaries	6.00
10. Floodlighting of monuments	15.00

**Meeting of Representatives of
Pakistan and China to Forward
Claim on Indian Territory**

7926. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that recently a meeting between the representatives of Pakistan and China was held to forward their claims on Indian territory on both the sides;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to face such a situation and to defend her borders?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Chinese and Pakistani delegations met in Islamabad earlier this month to review proposals concerning arrangements for immigration, customs, transportation and accommodation relating to the opening of the Khunjerab Pass on the Karakoram Highway for the nationals of third countries.

Government are alive to the political and strategic implications of these moves and all necessary steps are being taken to ensure India's security.

**Supply of Sub-Standard Ration to
Defence Forces**

7927. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ration supplied to the Defence forces particularly in border and forward areas is of a low quality and outdated;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which such a sub-standard ration has adversely affected the health of army jawans in forward areas; and

(d) whether an inquiry was instituted in this regard and if so, its findings?

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

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

**Development of Tourism in Fort
Cochin, Cheral in Ernakulam**

7928. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted proposals to develop Tourism in Fort Cochin, Cheral in Ernakulam district and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has received the following proposals for development of tourism in Cochin:-

1. Yatri Niwas
2. Luxury Cruiser

(b) The proposals are being examined and financial assistance will be given subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Foreign Directors of HDCL

7929. SHRI D.N. REDDY:
SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign directors on the Board of Hindustan Diamond Company Limited (HDCL) since its inception;

(b) whether the foreign directors in HDCL are either the directors or executives of the South African Central Selling Organisation or its affiliates; and

(c) whether the directors or executives of the South African Central Selling Organisation or its officials have been attending the meetings of HDCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The names of foreign Directors of the Hindustan Diamond Company Limited since its inception are given below:

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
1. Mr. E.G.J. Dawe	30.6.1979	9.4.1981
2. Mr. T.W.H.Capon	25.7.1979	3.11.1980
3. Mr. D.R.F.Finn	3.9.1980	Continuing
4. Mr. M.A. Grantham	9.4.1981	17.9.1981
5. Mr. I.G.W. White	23.5.1983	Continuing

(b) and (c). Neither of the foreign Directors on HDCL Board, Mr. D.R.F. Finn and Mr. I.G.W. White is reported to be a Director or Executive of the Central Selling Organisation or its affiliates. They attend meetings of the Board of HDCL as representatives of the Bank of Bermuda who are the foreign shareholders of this Company.

Proposal to Set Up Tourist Marts

7930. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set-up tourist marts in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof with names of places selected for the purpose including criteria thereof; and

(c) to what extent it will benefit tourism industry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, details of the proposal are still to be worked out in consultation with different segments of tourism industry.

(c) Apart from becoming a major tourism event by itself, the mart would also project India as a destination for all seasons and for different segments of tourism. This would help the Ministry identify bottlenecks and shortcomings in the promotion of international tourism and would also help project new thrusts and directions being given to Indian tourism industry.

Tourism in North Eastern Region

7931. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 4561 on 27 March, 1987 regarding tourism in North-Eastern Region and state:

(a) the details of schemes and the places in North-Eastern States where infrastructure like accommodation, way-side amenities, internal transport in Wildlife Sanctuaries, water sports are to be provided during current year as well as during rest of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) progress of each scheme taken up in Sikkim during first two years of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the allocation of funds made by the Union Government for the schemes received from the State Government for 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) The Central Ministry of

Tourism grants financial assistance to the States on the basis of proposals forwarded by the State Governments. So far no proposal has been approved for release of funds during the current year. Financial assistance during rest of the 7th Five Year Plan will be given on the basis of schemes received from the State Governments, subject to merits of the schemes, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(b) The following is the progress of each scheme taken up in Sikkim during the first two years of the 7th Five Year Plan:-

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1. Trekking Huts	15.86	14.00
2. Trekking Equipment	3.88	3.49
3. Wayside amenities	38.96	10.00

While the schemes for Trekking Huts and Trekking Equipment are likely to be completed within the current year, the scheme for Wayside Amenities at Rangpo is expected to be completed by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds Statewise but schemewise.

Declining Tobacco Export

7932. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge stock of tobacco has accumulated with the growers and the growers are facing difficulties in selling their products;

(b) whether a delegation of tobacco farmers called on him in this respect; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to boost tobacco exports during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) There has been lesser purchases of tobacco at the auction platforms in Andhra Pradesh this year compared to last year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Commerce and the Tobacco Board have taken following measures for boosting tobacco exports:

(1) USSR has been requested to purchase largest quantity of tobacco.

(2) The Bulgarian Monopoly has been requested to buy larger quantity of tobacco.

(3) Discussions have been held with the Chzechoslovakian and Chinese delegations, which visited India recently. They have been requested to step up their purchases.

(4) The Tobacco Board has explored the potential markets for tobacco in Egypt and Algeria. Delegations are being sent shortly to these countries. The Tobacco Board would also explore new markets in Spain, Portugal, France and Sweden for Indian tobacco.

(5) State Trading Corporation of India has started commercial purchase of tobacco at auction platforms.

(6) The Tobacco Board has entered the auctions, where there are no bidders, for purchases of tobacco at the Minimum Support Prices.

(7) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to instruct the State agencies to intensify buying tobacco and provide support to the growers.

(8) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has also been requested to consider providing inputs like coal and fertilizers to farmers on soft terms.

(9) The Tobacco Board has re-fixed the price differential of Minimum Support Prices for grades other than the basic grades of F2 and L2.

(10) The cigarette manufacturers have been requested to activate their purchases of tobacco.

MOU with Maruti Udyog by STC

7933. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Maruti Udyog Ltd. to explore and identify potential areas for export of Maruti cars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard?

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

(b) The MOU envisages export of Maruti cars, vans jeeps and spare parts by STC to identified thrust markets. The Memorandum is valid for a period of two years but can be extended by mutual agreement.

Enquiries for export of jeeps to Yugoslavia and cars to German Democratic Republic have been received.

Sri Lanka's Ethnic Problem

7935. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of progress of talks on ethnic problem in Sri Lanka; and

(b) the assessment of Government about the prospects of normalcy in Sri Lanka and conditions obtaining now in that country for Tamil refugees in India to return to their homeland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government are in touch with the two sides to see if conditions can be created to resume negotiations towards a political settlement.

(b) While some refugees have returned to Sri Lanka from Tamil Nadu, the overwhelming majority do not feel confident that conditions in Sri Lanka are conducive to their return to their homes in safety. It is only when a political solution is reached and violence is eliminated that it would be possible for all the refugees to return to Sri Lanka in safety.

Textile Agreement with Sweden

7936. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sweden have signed a textile agreement in the month of January, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

The details of the Agreement are as follows:

(i) The Agreement is valid for a period of five years from 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1991 with a provision for extension for one more year subject to consent by both sides.

(ii) The earlier agreement will be prolonged for the period 1 January to 30 June 1987. During this period,

Indian exports to Sweden in the categories concerned will be accepted by Sweden upto 18/12 of the levels provided for in the earlier agreement. The quantities thus exported will form part of the new Agreement.

- (ii) The Agreement envisages reduction in product coverage on a progressive pattern. As against 10 product-groups subject to restraints in the earlier Agreement, only 6 groups will be subject to restraint by 1 January 1990. The products that are phased out of restraints during the life of the Agreement are shirts, table linen, curtains / bedspreads/ furnishing and omnibus products classified under 'rest group'.
- (iv) "India Items" will continue to be exempt from restraints while for the first time handloom made-up products have been freed from quantitative restraints. For handloom garments, additional quotas have been provided over and above the quotas for the corresponding mill made garments categories.
- (v) Better flexibilities have been provided and increased growth rates on an escalating basis have also been provided.
- (vi) The Agreement incorporates safeguard provisions in regard to protection of historical access as well as protection in the case of additional trade measures.

Setting Up of Cell for Effective Implementation of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act

7937. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set up any cell to look after the monitoring work for the effective implementation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act and preparation of data regarding receipt of

foreign funds from foreign countries by educational, social, cultural, religious and other charitable institutions/ organisations/ if associations etc.

(b) if so, the date on which the cell was set up;

(c) whether it has been verified whether the funds received were spent for the specified purposes; and

(d) the outcome of such verification and the further action taken?

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

(b) Six posts of Assistant Directors were sanctioned with supporting staff, who joined their posts at different dates starting in 1984.

(c) and (d). The intimations/audited accounts submitted by different associations are scrutinised on selective basis.

During the years 1985 and 1986 some associations were required to obtain prior permission before accepting any foreign contribution and a few others were prohibited from accepting any foreign contribution at all. In addition complaints have been lodged with the CBI in respect of three associations.

Conditions for Importing Equipments

7938. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted many industrial units to import equipments instead of asking them to place order with the indigenous manufacturers of these equipments;

(b) whether Government have set up a high power Committee to make indepth

study to determine the utility of importing any equipment before permitting import thereof;

(c) if so, the number of cases in which the Committee had not given permission for importing such equipments manufactured in the country;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider such cases; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Import of Capital Goods is allowed by the appropriate committee as laid down in the Import Export Policy and the Hand-Book of Procedures after the essentiality of the import has been certified and indigenous clearance given.

(b) A High Power Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Industry to review the procedures for import of capital goods. The report of the committee is awaited.

(c) to (e). The Committee is not considering any individual cases. Hence question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Demand of Janata Cloth in U.P.

7939. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of Janata cloth in Uttar Pradesh and the quantity of Janata cloth, in metres, allotted to this State during 1985 and 1986; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the quota of Janata cloth for this State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Janata Cloth allocation to different States, including Uttar Pradesh is based on the total target

for Janata cloth fixed for the country as a whole and not on the basis of demand. The production target of Janata cloth for Uttar Pradesh for 1985-86 was 100 and 120 million square metres out of the total target of 420 and 500 million square metres respectively.

(b) It is not proposed to increase the quota of Janata cloth for Uttar Pradesh since the State is already producing Janata cloth in excess of their entitlement for consumption within the State.

Progress of BEL'S Unit in Kotdwar, Uttar Pradesh

7940. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of the Kotdwar Unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. is far behind the schedule; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to complete the construction of this unit in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The construction work on BEL's unit at Kotdwar (UP) is going on as per schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

Water for Civil Population of Ranikhet Cantonment Area

7941. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the civil population of Ranikhet cantonment area in Uttar Pradesh get less water than their requirement during summer; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make more water available to the civilian population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As against the requirement of 9.86 lakh gallons per day (LGPD) including 2.80 LGPD for the civilian population of Ranikhet Cantonment, the availability of water is around 3.56 LGPD. This is being shared both by the MES and the Cantonment Board.

A loan of Rs. 11.24 lakhs has been sanctioned to the UP Jal Nigam for effecting improvement in the existing water resources by installation of new pumps. In addition, UP Jal Nigam are undertaking the following works for further augmenting the water supply to the MES and the Cantonment Board:-

- i) Augmentation of sources of Ranikhet-Tarikhet water supply scheme at a cost of Rs. 21.01 lakhs;
- ii) Additional pumping plants and allied works for Ranikhet-Tarikhet water supply scheme at a cost of Rs. 77.37 lakhs;

The above augmentation measures would increase the water supply from the present level of 3.56 LGPD to 5.96 LGPD.

Further efforts are being made to explore the possibility of finding out a new source for augmenting the water supply.

[*English*]

Export-Oriented Plastic Units of Maharashtra

7942. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Plastic Units for export, functioning in each district of Maharashtra as on 31st March, 1987;

(b) the export made by these units of Maharashtra during 1983 to 1986, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have given some incentives to these units to increase their export;

(d) whether Government contemplate to give more incentives to Plastic Units of Maharashtra in future;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). District-wise or State-wise export data is not maintained.

(c) and (d). Export incentives such as duty drawback, import replenishment and Cash Compensatory Support are available to the Plastic industry irrespective of the location of the unit.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Partnership of Hindustan Diamond Company with Bank of Bermuda

7943. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of Bermuda with which Government of India is a partner in the Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd., has any diamond business or any experience relating to the business;

(b) whether this kind of partnership is in conformity with the policy of Government; and

(c) how much foreign exchange has been paid to the Bank of Bermuda annually by way of dividends, directors' fees etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). In order to help improve the availability of rough diamonds in the country for processing and re-export, Government permitted the Bank of Bermuda to participate in equity shareholding in the Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd. The Bank of Bermuda offered to help the Company procure rough diamonds on a

regular basis. The Bank also agreed to Provide for training of the Company's personnel in the evaluation and assortment of rough diamonds.

(c) The dividend paid to the Bank of Bermuda since the inception of Hindustan Diamond Co. Ltd. has been as follows:

Year	Net dividend remitted in foreign exchange (Rupees)
1979-80	47,250.00
1980-81	94,500.00
1981-82	94,500.00
1982-83	1,18,125.00
1983-84	1,57,500.00
1984-85	1,57,500.00
1985-86	78,750.00
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 7,48,125.00 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

No foreign exchange has been paid to the Bank of Bermuda by way of directors' fee, etc.

Taking of Photographs of Tribal Women by Foreign Tourists

7944. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign tourists who visit the tribal areas in Orissa take photographs of semi-nude tribal women and publish them in foreign newspapers and magazines;

(b) whether any restrictions are proposed to be imposed to curb this practice; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) Ministry of Tourism is not aware of any foreign tourists who have taken photographs of semi-nude Tribal

Women in Orissa and published these in the overseas print media.

(b) and (c). As Orissa is not a restricted area for foreign tourists it is not feasible for this Ministry to restrict the latter from taking photographs of the local people. However, guests invited under the Hospitality Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism are invariably accompanied by a Liaison Officer to ensure that photographs offensive in nature, detrimental to the country's image and liable to create adverse publicity overseas are not taken.

Scheme for Self Employment of Ex-Servicemen

7945. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Resettlement has ushered in a scheme for self-employment of ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the categories of ex-servicemen to be covered by the scheme; and

(c) the steps suggested to raise the necessary funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Ex-servicemen, disabled Service personnel and widows of ex-servicemen will be assisted and encouraged to take self-employment ventures under the SEMFEX Scheme (Self Employment for Ex-servicemen) launched on 1.4.1987. Training in self-employment will also be provided to those retiring Service personnel, who wish to start self-employment ventures on retirement under this Scheme.

The Directorate General of Resettlement with the assistance of IDBI, has jointly formulated this Self-employment Scheme for Ex-servicemen (SEMFEX). The special features of SEMFEX are:-

- (a) Selection, training, consultancy service, writing of project report will form one complete package;
- (b) From the Central Welfare Funds, the Directorate General Resettlement will invest Rs. one crore annually with IDBI and create a revolving fund for Seed capital assistance for self employment ventures of ex-servicemen, widows of servicemen, and disabled personnel. An equal amount will be contributed by IDBI. A Seed capital loan upto a maximum of Rs. 1,80,000 would be provided on soft terms, without any security or collateral;
- (c) Promoter's contribution will be only 10 per cent, as against minimum promoter's contribution of 12.5 per cent to 22.5 per cent of project cost under normal IDBI Scheme;
- (d) Central and State subsidy will not be taken into account towards means of finance of the project cost. Such subsidy and other concession available will be retained as cushion for working capital by ex-servicemen entrepreneurs;
- (e) Term loans will be refinanced by IDBI;
- (f) After the preliminary screening of applicants registered with Zila Sainik Boards by a Committee at the Zila Sainik Board level, a committee at the State Financial Corporation as Chairman and other members including the Secretary, Rajya Sainik Board, Managing Director of the State Technical Consultancy Organi-

sation and representative of the concerned lead bank will scrutinise the applications for approving suitable ventures. The technical consultancy organisation will help in identifying the projects and in organising entrepreneurial development training programme for the selected ex-servicemen.

Other Salient Aspects of SEMFEX:

Eligible Projects:

(i) All projects under the purview of KVIC, Agro-based industries, New Industrial Projects under Small Scale Sector including transport and other eligible Industries which qualify for assistance under the Refinance Scheme for IDBI, will be covered under this Scheme.

(ii) The cost of project shall not exceed Rs. 12 lakhs.

(iii) Loans upto Rs. 50,000 will be covered under the existing Composite Loan Scheme of IDBI. 100 per cent amount will be financed by SFC/Bank and refinanced by IDBI. No promoter's contribution is required. The loan will bear a concessional interest of 10 per cent per annum if located in notified backward area and 12 per cent per annum if located in other areas.

Source of Funds:

4. The project cost (for other than Composite Loan Scheme) comprises cost of land, building, plant and machinery, other fixed assets and margin for working capital and is financed by promoter's contribution, soft seed capital assistance and term loan. Under the Scheme, promoter's contribution will be 10 per cent of the project cost, soft seed capital assistance upto 15 per cent and term loan 75 per cent. The maximum project cost permissible under the SEMFEX Scheme is Rs. 12 lakh. As an example, if the project cost is Rs. 1 lakh, the components will be :-

(a) Promoter's contribution (10% of total project cost)	Rs.10,000
(b) Soft seed capital Assistance (upto 10% of total project cost)	Rs.15,000 (Rs.7500 each by DGR AND IDBI)
(c) Term Loan (75% of total project cost)	Rs.75,000
	Rs.1,00,000

Interest

5. (a) **Soft Seed Capital Assistance:** Nominal interest of 1 per cent p.a. in the nature of service charge payable annually. The rate will be subject to review during the currency of the soft seed capital assistance. If the financial position and profitability of the unit permits, a higher rate of interest, not exceeding the applicable rate for normal term loan, will be charged.

(b) **Term Loan:** The term loan will not exceed Rs. 9 lakh. It will carry concessional rate of interest 12.5 per cent per annum in notified backward areas and 13.5 per cent if located in other areas. In the case of loans for acquisition of vehicles, a uniform rate of 12.5 per cent per annum will be charged.

Repayment Period:

6. The soft seed capital assistance will be repayable over a period of upto 10 years including an initial moratorium upto 5 years. The term loan would be repayable over upto 10 years including usual grace period of 1 to 2 years. Transport loans will be repayable in 5 years.

Security

7. Soft seed capital assistance under SEMFEX Scheme will be unsecured and no security (including collateral) need be provided by borrowers. In respect of term loan, no collateral other than assets of projects would be insisted upon, wherever necessary.

Procedure for Channelising Assistance

8. State Financial Corporations (SFCs) or State Industrial Development Corporations (which combine in them the functions of SFCs) in their respective State/ Region will act as agents of IDBI for sanction, disbursement and recovery of soft seed capital assistance, as well as normal term loan for the project. Loan will be sanctioned after assessing the viability of the projects.

Training

9. (i) Ex-servicemen, widows of ex-servicemen and disabled personnel whose projects are approved will be required to undergo Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme organised by IDBI through the concerned Technical Consultancy Organisation or any other agency approved by IDBI at the state Resettlement Training Centre in their respective State/ Union Territories.

(ii) Each State/UT has been requested to earmark suitable accommodation for conducting training. Administrative cost incurred in collecting the sponsored candidates as also payment of stipends for the duration of training, where applicable, will be borne by the Rajya Sainik Boards.

(iii) The Directorate General of Resettlement has earmarked part of its income for promoting self-employment. State/Union Territories are advised to apportion, likewise, part of their income from their Welfare Funds for self-employment assistance.

(iv) All training expenditure, like cost of training, papers / material including remuneration, if any, to faculty will be met by IDBI. Expenditure towards preparation of project reports, consultancy services, etc. from Technical Consultancy Organisation /Small Industries Service Institute/ other agency will also be borne by IDBI, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 per person.

Course Duration

10. The course duration will be decided by Technical Consultancy Organisations.

Setting Up of Permanent Trade Fair Centres

7946. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to establish permanent centres for trade fairs in India;

(b) if so, the details of the plan, including the names of the places; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to hold international trade fairs at the centres other than Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Some States like West Bengal, U.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, J & K etc., have shown interest in setting up exhibition complexes in their capitals. The Trade Fair Authority of India is in touch with these States.

(c) TFAI is considering possibilities of holding international trade fairs at other places depending upon the availability of various infrastructural facilities. As a step in this direction, it has organised India International Leather Fair at Madras during 1986 & 1987.

Exports to Non-Traditional Countries

7947. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to increase exports to non-traditional countries in 1986-87;

(b) the results thereof;

(c) whether India's share in the World

trade has been declining;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase India's share in the world trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). A number of initiatives have been taken in the recent past to expand and diversify our export markets. These include bilateral agreements with several countries, organisation of exclusive Indian Exhibition and participation in general as well as commodity-specific international fairs and organisation of buyer-seller meets, etc. According to data available, India's overall exports during April-January, 1986-87 at a level of Rs. 10,075.45 crores registered an increase of 17.0 per cent when compared to a level of Rs. 8609.64 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) to (e). According to data available India's share in world exports increased from 0.41% in January-September, 1985 to 0.44% in January-September, 1986. The government have taken a series of measures to promote our exports and increase India's share in world exports. These measures are designed to generate surpluses for exports to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable.

Trial of Pan-Am Hijackers

7948. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Pakistani authorities are setting up a trial-date for suspected hijackers of Pan-Am Airlines;

(b) whether the information sought by Government of India was furnished by Pakistani authorities on the nationality etc. of the hijackers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government have seen Pakistan Press reports to this effect.

(b) Pakistan is yet to furnish the enquiry report sought by Government in this matter.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Scheme for Landscape and Recreation Park in Sanchi

7949. SHRI DILEEPP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme worth Rs.15.75 lakh for Landscape and Recreation Park (Bhu Drashya Evam Manoranjan Udyan) in Sanchi has been sent by Government of Madhya Pradesh to Union Government;

(b) if so, the action being taken on this scheme; and

(c) the time by which this scheme will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). the scheme has not been approved.

Co-operative Yarn Mill in Madhya Pradesh

7950. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a cooperative yarn mill in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): There is no such proposal at present under consideration of Government for setting up of cooperative

spinning mill in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

Streamlining of Import-Export Schemes

7951. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently announced a number of schemes to make the import-export scheme effective;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes/ changes announced; and

(c) to what extent the announced schemes / changes will boost the earnings of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DÁS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Some of the provisions of Duty Exemption Scheme and Import Export Pass Book Scheme, which are export promotion schemes, have been amended recently vide Public Notice Nos. 156/85-88 dated 19.2.1987 and 165/85-88 dated 27.3.1987 respectively, Copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Changes have been made both in the operation of the Schemes and their scopes. It is too early to assess the impact of these changes.

Liberalisation of Import

7952. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for planning to liberalise imports; and

(b) if so, the item under canalised imports likely to be reduced and its impact on export agreements of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the State Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Review of import policy is a continuous process and necessary corrective measures are taken as and when the situation so warrants, after taking into consideration all the relevant factors.

Setting Up of Hotels in Andamans

7953. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received from Indians in Singapore for setting up hotels in Andamans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

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

Visit of Indian Delegation to EEC

7954. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian delegation visited European Economic Community (EEC) for securing co-operation in the latest technology development in the fields of energy, steel, science and European data bases;

(b) if so, how far Government of India have succeeded in obtaining access to European data bases from EEC relevant to Indian industry; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to set up its own data base on industrial technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) An Indian delegation visited Brussels in January 1987 in

connection with the fourth session of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission, when EEC assistance was sought, among other things, in technology development in important areas of science and technology, energy steel and European data bank.

(b) The EEC have agreed in principle to discuss possible arrangements for access to various data banks in Europe.

(c) The Government's intention to set unindustrial Technology Data Bank in India has been conveyed to EEC for assistance. EEC have shown interest in assisting India in setting up its own data bank.

Cashew Nuts

7955. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cashew nuts imported from African and other countries in raw form;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to increase the production of cashew nuts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total amount being allocated for the purpose for 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Raw cashewnuts are being imported from several countries for processing in India. Quantities imported for the last few years are as follows:-

Year	Quantity in MTs
1983-84	27,915
1984-85	33,158
1985-86	23,310

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production of raw cashewnuts. A centrally sponsored scheme for development of cashew is being implemented during the 7th Five Year Plan. The programmes proposed for 1987-88 include subsidised area expansion

programme, laying out of demonstration plots, taking up of plant protection measures, etc. The outlay for these programmes during 1987-88 is Rs. 150 lakhs including the share of the State Governments. Besides, the farmers also avail of loans from the banks for cashew cultivation.

Utilisation of Funds for Promotion of Tourism in Kerala

7956. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the utilisation of the Rs. 10.5 lakhs allocation that was made by Union Government for promotion of tourism in Kerala during 1986-87;

(b) how Union Government monitor or supervise the utilisation of funds allocated by the States for the promotion of tourism each year;

(c) the total allocation for 1987-88 made for tourism development in Kerala;

(d) whether any specific projects have been suggested by Union Government for Kerala this year; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) In 1986-87, the Central Ministry of Tourism sanctioned an amount of Rs. 141.44 lakhs for the following tourism schemes in Kerala:-

1. Watersports at Kovalam
2. Provision of Trekking Equipment
3. Yatri Niwas at Quilon
4. Beach Resort at Kappad
5. Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum
6. Forest Lodge at Parambikulam

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not monitor or supervise the utilisation of funds allocated by the States

for the promotion of tourism.

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds Statewise but schemewise.

(d) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not suggest specific projects for States. Financial assistance is given on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments.

(e) Does not arise.

Penal Duty on Indian Engineering Exports

7957. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a scheme to ensure that Indian engineering exports do not attract penal duty provisions abroad;

(b) whether the scheme was introduced in view of the reported move by the US authorities to impose countervailing duty on Indian exports; and

(c) so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). In framing schemes for export incentives and promotion, Government takes into account international norms and rules as accepted by us, with a view to ensuring that the chances of levy of antidumping and countervailing duties on our exports by Governments of the importing countries are minimised. This is a general policy followed by the Government and is not related to any countervailing duty imposed by U.S. on Indian export.

Losing Shrimp Market in Japan

7958. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether India is fast losing Japanese shrimp market due to stiff competition from other shrimp exporting countries;

(b) if so, whether Japan accounts for nearly 72 per cent of India's shrimp exports; and

(c) if so, the main reason for India's losing Japanese market and what efforts are being made to capture the market in Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Japan's import of shrimp has gone up to meet their increasing demand. India has not been able to maintain its share on account of stagnant shrimp production. The total imports by Japan, imports from India and share thereof is given below:-

Year	Japanese import (in tonnes)	Imports from India (in tonnes)	India's share
1983	148628	36912	24.84%
1984	169080	38498	22.77%
1985	182912	36235	19.81%
1986	212805	36727	17.26%

During this period, some shrimp exporting countries like Taiwan were able to step up their supplies to Japan due to their successful shrimp culture operations and meet the increasing demand for shrimps in Japan.

Japan continued to be the principal market for Indian shrimps, accounting for about 74.6 % of India's shrimp exports in terms of value.

Efforts being made to capture the market in Japan include promotion of shrimp farming for augmenting production of cultured shrimps, setting up of prawn hatcheries, promotional efforts through the Trade Promotion Office of MPEDA in

Tokyo, regular participation by MPEDA in the leading Food Fair in Japan and inviting Japanese buyers and Seafood delegation to India.

(Source: MPEDA, Cochin)

Trade Gap between India and Soviet Union

7959. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union have decided to take a number of urgent measures to bridge the widening trade gap; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the main reasons for widening trade gap between India and the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Indo-Soviet balance of trade which fluctuates from time to time has been for some time now in favour of India mainly due to the lesser generation of rupee resources in favour of the USSR arising from the decline in prices of crude oil and oil products. Both the countries are taking steps to diversify the structure of trade in order to stabilise the trade and increase the volume of trade. New items have been added in the Indo-Soviet Trade Plan for 1987 for imports into India such as coking coal, abrasive goods, selenium, antimony, soda ash, xyelene, PVC, Polystyrene, sawn goods, wood pulp, waste paper, raw hides, etc. Even in respect of existing items, increases have been provided for in respect of imports into India of items such as crude oil, newsprint, synthetic rubber, methanol, polyethelene, fertilizers, rolled steel products, etc. Apart from conventional exchange of trade, other forms of cooperation such as production cooperation, joint ventures, setting up of projects in the USSR by Indian firms, etc. are being explored. Participation in trade fairs/generalised exhibitions, buyers-sellers meetings, exchange of commercial and business delegations and institutional arrangements for promoting contacts

between Indian and Soviet trading and industrial enterprises and export associations are also being encouraged.

Export Proposals of Tea Industry

7960. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Industry had submitted proposals to Union Government for long term tea export strategy in June, 1986, and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Tea Industry and how many of them have been implemented by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Representations / suggestions have been received from various Tea Traders Associations from time to time for increasing exports of tea. Suggestions made by the Tea Trade in the recent past for increasing exports include request for a long term policy governing exports of tea, need to encourage higher production of quality tea, better credit facilities to exporters, concessional rates of import duty on packaging equipment, permission to utilise foreign exchange earnings for promotional activities abroad, providing funds on liberal terms for packaging factories, change in definition of tea bags so as to include bags upto 30 grams of tea, exemption on exports of tea packed between 1 Kg. and 21 kgs. etc. To encourage higher production of quality tea a number of developmental schemes are in operation which are modified from time to time to suit the requirements. The Tea Board has introduced an interest free loan scheme for the purchase of tea packaging machinery. Exports of packet teas of upto 20 kgs. of weight are already exempted from excise duty. There is no ban on export of tea bags in excess of 20 grams in weight and therefore no change in definition of tea bags is required. In addition, measures taken

in the recent past to increase exports of tea include, higher cash compensatory support on value-added teas, excise rebate of 50 paise per kilogram on export of bulk tea, full rebate of excise duty on exports of packet teas, exemption of excise duty on tea bags, exemption of customs duty on filter paper used in manufacture of tea bags etc.

Export of Foodgrains

7961. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural products exported during 1986-87 and the value thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that FICCI has requested Government to allot land on a large scale to the exporters in order to increase the export of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities by keeping them safe from weather; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The main agricultural products exported during 1986-87 were cereals including wheat and basmati rice, tobacco, spices, cashew kernels, HPS groundnut, oil cakes, shellac, processed foods, meat and meat products and fresh fruits and vegetables. As per provisional estimates, the exports for the period April '86 to Feb. '87 for which estimates are available was of the order of approximately Rs. 1500 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The land ceiling laws of the State do not provide for any special dispensation for allotment of large tracts of land to exporters. Allotment of land is made within the overall Government policy of giving preference to the landless and weaker sections of society.

**Review of working of Central
Police Forces**

7962. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of working of all the Central Police Forces has been undertaken with a view to streamlining and rationalising their organisation and structure; and

(b) if so, whether the review has been completed and the outcome of such review?

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) The review has been completed and action has been initiated, according to the decisions taken at the review.

[*Translation*]

**Scheme for Development of
Sericulture in Uttar Pradesh**

7963. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior officers of the Central Silk Board had held any meeting with officers of Sericulture Department in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in 1986;

(b) if so, whether some schemes were prepared therein for development of sericulture in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details of those schemes and the number of schemes, out of them, implemented so far; and the number of schemes which are yet to be implemented; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the remaining schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh convened a meeting on 12.9.86 to discuss the strategy for development of mulberry sericulture industry. This meeting was *inter alia* attended by representatives of the Central Silk Board. Based on the discussions held in the meeting the following decisions/actions have been taken by the Board:-

- i) The Research Sub-station at Majra, Dehradun, has been upgraded into a Regional Sericulture Research Station. Besides this a Research Extension Centre at Bahraich has also been set up.
 - ii) For demonstration of the economics of sericulture to the farmers and encourage them to take up sericulture, the Board has initiated action to establish 15 Demonstration Mulberry Farms covering 15 progressive farms in four districts of Uttar Pradesh Viz., Dehradun, Bahraich, Hardol and Unnao.
 - iii) Central Silk Board has proposals to open a Training-cum Demonstration centre for reeling at Dehradun. A building on rental basis has been fixed for starting this centre.
 - iv) The Board has prepared a Sericulture Project for implementation in Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 317.54 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years.
- (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Joint Economic Commission
between India and Trinidad
and Tobago**

7964. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint economic commission to strengthen bilateral ties between India and Trinidad and Tobago is proposed to be established; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government of India and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago have agreed in principle to establish a Joint Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation to provide an institutional framework for keeping under review and enhancing bilateral cooperation in these areas.

Bilateral Agreement on Export of Textiles with Canada

7966. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new five year (1987-91) bilateral agreement with Canada on export of textiles has been reached;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) to what extent it will help to boost the textile exports and by what time the agreement is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The details of the new Agreement are as indicated below:

(i) The Agreement is valid for a period of five years from 1987 to 1991.

(ii) There are only four products under specific restraints, namely, tailored collared shirts, trousers, jackets and worsted fabrics. Blouses and dresses will be within a group limit. Two products namely, terry-towels and

work gloves, have been dropped from restraint in the new Agreement.

(iii) The base level increase for garments for 1987 is around 10%.

(iv) The total flexibilities to the extent of 15% have been provided for all categories.

(v) The growth rates for all products under specific restraint will be 6% per year and for worsted fabric 4.5% per year.

(vi) Handloom garments will continue to be outside restraint for all categories except tailored collared shirts. The quota level for tailored collared shirts has been increased from 4.02 lakh pieces to 16 lakh pieces.

(vii) A provision that the Government of Canada will not undertake any unilateral trade measures, restricting our access under the Agreement has been included.

(viii) The Agreement provides for conversion of adult garments to children's garments in the ratio of 3 adult garments to 5 children garments

(ix) "India Items" and other handloom products will continue to enjoy exempt status.

(c) The Agreement will provide increased market access of 15% in 1987 as compared to the trade/restraint levels prevailing in 1986, the last year of the previous agreement.

Talks with Bangladesh on Chakma Refugees

7968. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE: SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether official level talks have recently been held with Bangladesh to

solve the problems of Chakma refugees who are camping in Tripura;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, when the talks are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The question of the return of the Chakma refugees, now in Tripura, to their homes in Bangladesh has been discussed with the Government of Bangladesh on several occasions in the recent past. Bangladesh has been requested to create conditions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts which would facilitate the voluntary return of the refugees. Unfortunately so far the refugees have refused to return to Bangladesh, saying that they are not convinced that they will be safe on return to their homes.

(c) This is one of the subjects which might come up when the foreign Secretary visits Bangladesh towards the end of this month.

Visit of Angolan President

7969. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Angolan President visited India during the 1st week of April, 1987;

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

(c) whether any agreements have been made; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

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

(b) The meetings with the Angolan President and his delegation on a wide range of bilateral issues laid the foundation for the consolidation of political

understanding and economic and commercial relations between the two countries. The two sides also exchanged views on international issues in general and those relating to Southern Africa in Particular.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However two Protocols were signed during the visit. These are:-

- (1) Protocol Relating to deputation of Indian personnel to the People's Republic of Angola.
- (2) Additional Protocol to the Agreement on Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in the field of Communications.

Production of Controlled Cloth

7970. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of controlled cloth in the country; and

(b) the number of units producing controlled cloth in various sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total production of Controlled Cloth in the Country during 1986-87 was 152.00 million metres of Cotton Cloth and 37.00 million metres of Polyester cotton blended shirting.

(b) At present Controlled Cloth is being produced by 59 Mills of the National Textile Corporation.

Expansion of N.T.C. Head Office

7971. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in the National Textile Corporation in its head office situated in New Delhi;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on them monthly;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for its expansion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) At present, 325 employees, excluding Board level appointees, are working in the head office of NTC.

(b) The total monthly expenditure incurred on these employees is about Rs. 9.58 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Activities of Central Tasar Research Station in Ranchi

7972. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Central Silk Board;

(b) the number of centres/offices opened all over India;

(c) whether the Central Tasar Research Station, Ranchi has planned to expand its activities in the tribal forest areas in Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the facilities being given by the centre for uplifting tribal people/weavers of silk cloth in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) 3047 (as on 31.3.87).

(b) 200.

(c) and (d). Central Tasar Research & Training Institute (CTR & TI) at Ranchi provides R&D support for the development of the Tasar industry in the country. In order to expand and develop the tasar industry in Bihar, the following units have been established in the State:

i) 4 Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Centres which produce and supply basic seed and impart training for the benefit of tasar rearers.

ii) 1 Extension Centre at Hathgamaria for demonstrating improved techniques of tasar silkworm rearing to tribal tasar rearers.

iii) 1 Research Sub-Station in Santhal Paragans district for attending to regional problems of the tasar industry.

iv) 1 Raw Material Bank at Chaibasa and a Sub Depot at Bhagalpur for purchase of tasar cocoons from tasar rearers to ensure a fair economic return to them.

During 1987-88, a higher financial allocation has been earmarked for CTR&TI, Ranchi in order to strengthen and expand its activities in the country including Bihar.

(e) The Union Government has been implementing a number of schemes to uplift the handloom weavers including silk handloom weavers. Important among these schemes, which are implemented mostly with matching assistance from the State Governments are as follows:

1) Share capital assistance to Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies;

2) Share capital assistance to Apex Weavers Cooperative Societies and State Handloom Development Corporations for their marketing operations;

- 3) Managerial subsidy to Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies;
- 4) Assistance for modernisation of looms and introduction of more productive looms;
- 5) Assistance for setting up of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- 6) Assistance to State Governments through the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills;
- 7) Janata Cloth Scheme;
- 8) Special rebate for disposal of accumulated stocks of handloom cloth and for generation of demand; and
- 9) Organisation of Handloom Expos in various parts of the country to popularise handloom products and to make the people aware of the technological improvements effected in the handloom sector.

Target for Export of Silk

7973. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the target fixed for silk export during 1986-87 financial year;
- (b) the anticipated export of silk during the above financial year; and
- (c) the target for export of silk fixed for 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Rs. 180 crores.

(b) Rs. 190 crores.

(c) Rs. 190 crores.

Incentives to Travel Agents, Tour Operators and Hotellers

7974. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the total foreign exchange earned by tourism in 1986;
- (b) the total foreign exchange spent by Government, recognised travel agents and tour operators and hotellers for their sales promotion and marketing efforts;
- (c) whether any incentives have been devised for those associated with tourism sector as recommended in the Economic Survey 1986-87; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) The foreign exchange earning from tourism during the year 1986-87 is provisionally estimated as Rs. 1780 crores.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange spent by the Government for overseas publicity, promotion and marketing during 1986-87 is about Rs. 8.1 crores. Foreign exchange releases recommended for the sales promotion and marketing efforts of hotels and travel agents /tour operators under the incentive quota during 1986-87 amount to Rs. 2.1 crores and Rs. 3.6 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). The incentives made available to the hotel industry for the improvement of tourism infra-structure in the country include exemption from the MRTP Act in the case of new projects and expansion of existing hotels, income-tax holiday to new hotels, higher depreciation allowance, subsidy for construction of new hotels, higher depreciation allowance, 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 and promotional tours, concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use etc.

Export of Fruits and Vegetables

7975. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the factors taken into account to decide the export of a commodity which is of common man's need;

(b) whether it is a fact that vegetables and fruits are being exported leading to hike in prices;

(c) whether Government have ever conducted a study for revision of the export list in the light of our market prices and export prices;

(d) if so, when and the findings thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The export of agricultural items which are used by the common man such as fresh fruits and vegetables are permitted only after assessing availability of exportable surplus. India's exports of fresh fruits and vegetables are less than one per cent of domestic production and do not, therefore, influence domestic prices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In view of the limited export of fresh fruits and vegetables, there is presently no proposal to conduct any such study for revision of the export list. The Export Policy, however, is periodically amended to cater to any changes in the domestic market regarding availability and prices.

Steps to Safeguard Interests of Mills and Powerlooms

7976. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have banned production of certain varieties of textile goods including dhoties, sarees and shirtings in the mills and powerlooms and has reserved the same to be produced by handlooms;

(b) whether at present handloom sector produces barely one their quantity of such items;

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of the mills and powerlooms and also increase the production of handlooms for which no arrangements exists at present; and

(d) the action being taken to ensure quality in production with the expansion of handlooms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Twenty-two items of cotton, silk and wool origin have been reserved for exclusive production in the handloom sector. These include certain varieties of dhoties, sarees and shirtings with particular specifications.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A Scheme for modernisation of the handloom industry is under implementation since 1980-81. This scheme is meant to increase the quality as well as productivity of the handloom sector. Besides, regular research is being carried on in the Weavers Service Centres and Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology with a view to improving the techniques of weaving, processing, design development etc.

Decline in Tea Export

7977. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea exports during 1986 have fallen far short of the target set for;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the figures of export of tea envisaged in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the target envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Although no specific target was fixed for 1986, the exports have gone down compared to 1985.

(b) Adverse weather conditions led to short-fall in production and in exportable surplus.

(c) By the end of the Seventh Plan the target for export is set at around 280 M. kgs.

(d) Measures taken in the recent past to increase export of tea include, higher cash compensatory support on value-added teas, excise rebate of 50 paise per kilogram on export of bulk tea, full rebate of excise duty on exports of packet teas, exemption of excise duty on tea bags, exemption of customs duty on filter paper used in manufacture of tea bags etc.

Tourist Lodges in Delhi

7978. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to build some tourist lodges in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of tourist lodges built or proposed to be built in different places of Delhi /New Delhi during Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has plans to build 11 tourist lodges/budget class hotels at 11 different places in Delhi /New Delhi, subject to the availability of land at concessional rates.

(c) The Corporation has identified the following locations for construction of tourist lodges/budget class hotels during the Seventh Five Year Plan :-

1. Motia Khan.
2. Asaf Ali Road.
3. Near New Delhi Railway Station.
4. Near Nizamuddin Railway Station.
5. Near Dhaula Kuan Round About.
6. Near I.S.B.T.
7. Near Pragati Maidan.
8. Near Shivaji Place at the crossing of Najafgarh Road and Ring Road at Raja Garden.
9. On Ring Road near Ashram.
10. At Arvindo Marg near Qutab Minar.
11. At R.K. Puram near Bhikaji Cama Market.

De-Addiction Clinic in Tihar Jail, Delhi

7979. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisoners in Tihar Jail, Delhi who are drug addicts;

(b) the estimated monthly smuggling of drugs into the Tihar Jail for the drug addicts;

(c) whether Government propose to open a de-addiction clinic in Tihar Jail; and

(d) by what time the de-addiction clinic in Tihar Jail is likely to be opened and the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) It is difficult to assess the number of prisoners who are drug addicts. At present there are more than 500 prisoners in Tihar Jail who have been lodged there in connection with cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act and many amongst them are drug addicts.

(b) In view of the strict security checks and thorough personal searches of the prisoners as well as interviewers being conducted by the Jail Administration, the quantity of the drugs being smuggled into Tihar Jail has come down though there may still be some leakage due to large numbers of 'mulakats' and visits to courts.

(c) and (d). The scheme for opening the de-addiction clinic in Tihar Jail is in the initial stages. As such, it is not possible to indicate the expenditure involved or the exact date by which the clinic is likely to be opened.

Appointment of Special Police Officers by Delhi Police

7980. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Special Police Officers have been appointed by Delhi Police;

(b) the procedure for selection names for these appointments; and

(c) the number of persons appointed as Special Police Officers during 1984 to 31st March, 1987, year-wise?

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

(b) Respectable citizens not less than 18 years of age are appointed as Special Police Officers in their neighbourhood under the Delhi Police Act.

(c) The requisite figures are indicated below:-

Year	No. of Special Police Officers appointed
1984	Nil
1985	43
1986	530
1987 (31-3-87)	140

Items of Exports from Different States

7981. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain items have been selected for export from each State during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) if so, the names of such items, State-wise exported during 1986-87;

(c) the exclusive items selected for export from Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88;

(d) the cash crops of Uttar Pradesh selected for export during 1987-88 with place of growth of each item; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to encourage these items for export from Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89 to 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (e). No select list of items for export is identified State-wise. However, the Government has identified 14 broad sectors for making special thrust in markets abroad, without minimising the

importance of increasing exports from other sectors. Broadly, the approach has been to identify products, sectors and industries in which we have a good export potential and to provide for these a policy framework conducive to export growth at national level. The fourteen sectors identified for special thrust effort are:

1. Tea, especially in packaged and valued-added forms;
2. Cereals, in particular wheat;
3. Processed foods, including fruits and juices, meat and meat products, and fresh fruits & vegetables;
4. Marine products, especially in value-added forms;
5. Iron 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; and
14. Projects and services.

**Amount allotted for Modernisation
of Handlooms**

7982. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the programme of modernisation of Handlooms for the year of Modernisation;

(b) particulars of the scheme of Modernisation to be implemented during the year;

(c) the break-up of the amount by Schemes; and

(d) the break-up of the amount by States and the expected expenditure by the States concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) An amount of Rs. 175.00 lakhs was provided for the scheme for central assistance for purchase/modernisation/renovation of looms in the year 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The scheme provides assistance @ Rs. 2000/- for purchase of an ordinary loom, Rs. 4000/- for purchase of Jacquard/Semi-automatic/Pedal loom and Rs. 1000/- for purchase of accessories, shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the States with 2/3rd as loan and 1/3rd as grant. Separate allocation for each of the components is not made.

(d) A statement showing the funds released to the States by the Central Government under the scheme during 1986-87 is given below. The States are expected to match the Central Government's contribution and spend it on the scheme.

STATEMENT

States	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.844
2. Assam	28.351
3. Bihar	11.000
4. Gujarat	2.000
5. Jammu & Kashmir	2.760
6. Karnataka	5.000
7. Kerala	4.560

8. Madhya Pradesh	8.000
9. Manipur	2.500
10. Orissa	16.500
11. Rajasthan	6.000
12. Tamil Nadu	28.700
13. Uttar Pradesh	26.500
14. West Bengal	16.000
15. Himachal Pradesh	3.750

Total: 180.465

Consular Access to Indian / Pakistani Consular Authorities to see Prisoners

7983. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Authorities permit consular access to the Indian Consular Authority in Pakistan to Indian Nationals in Pakistani Prisons including under-trials;

(b) whether similar access is permitted to Pakistani Consular Authorities in India;

(c) whether the two Governments normally intimate the arrest or detention of their nationals to the others; and

(d) whether there is any bilateral agreement or understanding based on international conventions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRINARAYAN DATTA TIWARI):

(a) As a general rule, yes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Queries received from the Pakistani authorities regarding arrest or detention of their nationals are answered after verification. Our queries in this regard have

not normally been answered by the Pakistan Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Artificial Limbs to Disabled Jawans

7984. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled jawans provided with artificial limbs during 1986-87;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the present facilities in this regard are adequate; and

(d) if not, whether it is proposed to expand the present facilities to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Artificial Limbs Centre, Pune provides Artificial Limbs to disabled jawans. During 1986-87, 1458 jawans were provided such Limbs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,38,384/-.

(c) and (d). While efforts continue to be made to develop the available facilities, presently there is no waiting-list of Servicemen /Servicemen for the provisions of Artificial Limbs.

Trade Exploration with Turkey

7985. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of increased trade with Turkey have been studied;

(b) if so, whether identification of the industries and areas for the purpose has been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). For the purpose of increasing Indo-Turkish bilateral trade, several commodities have been identified for export from India, including iron ore, engineering products inclusive of textile machinery, tea processing machinery, power generating equipment and components and chemical products. For import from Turkey, chick peas and lentils are important items besides calcium borate, some steel products and standard news print.

Setting up of Centre-State Co-ordination Committee for Tea Industry

7986. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre-State co-ordination committee to sort out the problems of Tea industry in West Bengal has since been set up; and

(b) if so, the various suggestions being made by it to bail out the Tea industry from its present critical state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No such Committee has been appointed.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for Hotel and other Projects in USSR

7987. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals of three Indian private sector companies to build hotels in the U.S.S.R. have been cleared by the Soviet authorities;

(b) if so, the likely investment by each

of these three companies by way of equity and technical know-how and other necessary infrastructure;

(c) whether besides these proposals there are any other projects to be undertaken in the USSR;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any Soviet collaboration is also involved therein and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Some Indian companies have submitted offers for construction of hotel in the Soviet Union. These offers are under consideration of Soviet authorities.

(c) to (e). No project has been finalised so far.

Import of Raw Rice Bran from Burma

7988. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solvent extraction industry is going in for heavy import of raw rice bran from Burma;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in the import;

(c) to what use this rice bran will be put to; and

(d) whether the importers will be able to fulfil the obligations under the advance licensing scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). One application for grant of advance licence for import of 7000 MTs of Rice Bran for a c.i.f. value of Rs. 53,04,390/- was received. The applicant did not indicate the name of the country from which the imports were

proposed to be made. This application has been rejected.

**Ex-gratia Payment to November,
84 Riot Victims**

7989. DR. SUDHIK ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission has decided that reasonable and liberal compensation be paid to the riot victims who were not having insurance policies for their shops /business /vehicles;

(b) whether Government has decided to pay reasonable ex-gratia instead of the said compensation to the riot victims;

(c) if so, the reasons for not making the payment of compensation as recommended by the Mishra Commission; and

(d) whether the modalities for reasonable ex-gratia payment to such riot victims have been worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). On the basis of the recommendations of the Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry about reasonable compensation, it has been agreed by the Government that instead of reasonable compensation, reasonable ex-gratia amount should be given. The properties were not insured and it would not be practicable to assess accurately the loss sustained. The modalities of ex-gratia payment would be got worked out within a period of 3 months in consultation with the concerned State/ U.T. Governments.

**Directive to control communal
violence**

7990. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has recently issued a directive to the State Governments to evolve a general policy for limiting or controlling religious processions during festivals and other sensitive periods; 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) and (b). Guidelines to regulate religious processions have been circulated amongst the State Governments and Union Territories. The guidelines broadly cover intelligence gathering measures, preventive measures and administrative measures to be taken in the case of a proposed religious procession.

**Committee to Evaluate Performance
of Functional Directors of NTC**

7991. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee headed by Shri K. Srinivasan was set up to evaluate the performance of the functional directors of the National Textile Corporation holding company and its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(c) These reports have been taken into account while processing cases regarding continuation/appointment etc. of various Directors.

**Acquisition of Land /Houses for
Defence Project in Balasore,
Orissa**

7992. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families whose land will be acquired but not dwelling houses and the number of such persons whose houses will be acquired by Government for the proposed Defence Project in Balasore District of Orissa;

(b) the total number of families likely to be affected;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to provide job to atleast one person from each displaced family;

(d) the details of the industries likely to be established on the land to be allotted to the affected persons and the number of persons likely to be provided with a job there;

(e) the steps being taken to provide job to the remaining persons; and

(f) whether the construction of model villages to rehabilitate the affected families has been started and if not, the reasons therefor and by when the construction work would start and be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is estimated that about 6500 families living in Baliapal/Bhograi regions of Balasore District will be affected. Their land and other assets including houses will be acquired. These families will be resettled in model villages in nearby areas where the necessary civic amenities and socio-cultural infrastructure will also be established. Certain small packets of land are required at other locations also. At these locations, acquisition of household/dwelling units will not be involved. The exact siting of these areas are being worked out.

(c) to (e). A number of industrial and other projects are being set up as part of rehabilitation plan to provide job opportunities to at least one person from each displaced family. These include schemes like textile complex, vanaspati plant, leather complex, agricultural implement factory, fishing, dairy, small business and rural transportation etc. An industrial training institute is also being established in this area. These schemes will be set up at suitable sites near the places of resettlement. Some job opportunities would also be available in the National Range Project.

(f) State Government has started work on setting up model villages. The first model village is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

**Job Opportunities to Persons
displaced due to National Test
Range in Balasore, Orissa**

7993 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed industries to be set up by the State Government of Orissa to provide job opportunity to one minimum person from each family likely to be displaced due to setting up of a National Test Range in Balasore District can hardly provide jobs to one thousand persons;

(b) if so, the other programme to provide job opportunity to at least one person from the displaced families;

(c) whether the State Government has proposed setting up of an industry by his Ministry with more employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government and which industry will be set up by the Centre to meet the situation?

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

Sir. The industrial and other projects being set up as part of rehabilitation schemes and the National Range Project would provide sufficient direct and self-employment opportunities to one person from each displaced family.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The State Government has been discussing with the Central Government for establishment of industries in different areas of the State, as part of their industrialisation programme. This is not linked with the National Range Project.

**Publicity by Indian Embassy in
USA about US Supply of
AWACS to Pakistan**

7994. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any publicity has been made by the Indian Embassy in Washington about the threat to the security of India posed by the supply of Airborne warning and control system and sophisticated defence equipment to Pakistan by US Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TWARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Embassy of India, Washington, has conveyed the concern of the Government of India to the U.S. Administration and Congressmen, and extensively briefed many senior journalists and reporters, academics, defence experts, etc., on the implications of providing sophisticated defence equipment and an Airborne Warning and Control system to Pakistan. At the same time, the Embassy utilised the visits of defence experts and dignitaries from India for providing additional briefings.

(c) Does not arise.

**Inquiry Report into July, 1986
Riots in Delhi**

7995. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inquiry Committee which probed into the July, 1986 riots in West Delhi, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings and suggestions of the Inquiry Committee; and

(c) the follow up action taken by 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Magisterial inquiry report has, inter-alia, pointed out instances of failure on the part of the local police in effectively handling the situation, in the jurisdiction of Police Station Tilak Nagar and Janakpuri. The Inquiry Officer has also suggested some remedial measures, particularly relating to the appointment of a Liaison Officer with Army Units, strengthening the communication system, opening of new Police posts etc.

(c) The Delhi Administration have forwarded the Inquiry Report to the Commissioner of Police to pinpoint individual responsibility and take appropriate action in view of the findings of the report.

**Recommendations of Coelho
Committee**

7996. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI L. ADAIKALARAJ:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team was appointed under Mr. Coelho to examine if the maintenance requirements and Aeronautical Engineering Branch structure were adequate to achieve optimum functional efficiency;

(b) whether the study team has submitted its report and if so, its recommendations; and

(c) the action taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Team submitted its report to Air Headquarters in 1984. Its recommendations related to cadre composition, mode of recruitment, training, promotion, employability, remuneration and restructuring of the Aeronautical Engineering Branch of the Indian Air Force.

(c) The report was duly considered by Air Headquarters. Its recommendations, wherever feasible, were included in proposals for the cadre reviews.

Vigil on Indian Waters

7997. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of vigil on Indian Waters and the absence of modern fishing ports on the South Gujarat Coast are the two main reasons for detention of Indian fishermen and their boats by Pakistan during the last two months as reported in Times of India dated 26 March, 1987 under the caption "Lack of Vigil on Indian Waters", and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government 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.

Draft Declaration of Asian Group of 77

7998. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft declaration of the four-day official meeting of the Asian Group of 77 was made in March, 1987;

(b) if so, whether the draft reflects the Asian perspective of the present economic crisis; and

(c) the salient features of the discussion and the consensus arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The Asian Group of the Group of 77 met at Ministerial level in Dhaka from 14-16 March, 1987 to coordinate their preparation for UNCTAD VII being held in Geneva in July, 1987. The meeting was preceded by a meeting of the Senior Officials from 9-12 March, 1987. The Dhaka Ministerial meeting adopted a Declaration on world trade and economic situation, texts reflecting the positions of the Group on subjects covered by the provisional agenda for UNCTAD VII and a statement on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries. The Declaration notes with deep concern that the world economy is facing a crisis of serious magnitude and that international economic relations are in a state of disarray. It calls for conscious and cooperative endeavour for the reconstruction of the international economic relations based on equity, harmony and universality and aimed at achieving the objectives of development. It also calls upon developed countries to engage in negotiations at UNCTAD VII so as to overcome the world economic crisis through the concrete and coherent policy measures in the inter-related fields of

commodities, trade money and finance, including external debt aimed at revitalising growth and development, particularly of the developing countries. The texts on the subjects covered by the agenda for UNCTAD VII relate to resources for development, commodities, international trade, trade relations among countries having different economic and social system and problems of the least developed countries. On each of these subjects policy measures have been suggested for adoption at UNCTAD VII.

The African and the Latin American Groups of '77' have also met and the position of the three regional groups would be harmonized at the Ministerial level meeting of the Group of '77' now being held in Havana from 20-24 April, 1987.

**Amount released for helping
Jawans and their families**

7999. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released from the various welfare funds for helping jawans and their families during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the balance amount in the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The various welfare funds held at three Services HQrs, Army, Navy and Air Force are non-public funds and the corpus of these funds is made up of monthly subscriptions from the serving officers/jawans/sailors/airmen, grants from Armed Forces Benevolent Fund, Flag Day Fund, returns on investments and donations, if any. The amounts released from these funds for helping serving personnel, ex-servicemen, their families and widows during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the provisional balance in the corpus of all the funds as on 31-3-87 are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Released during 1985-86	1986-87	Provisional balance in corpus as on 31-3-1987
Army HQrs	66.67	79.65	1471.31
Naval HQrs	44.45	60.12	270.00
Air Force HQrs	86.61	79.16	782.98

The Kendriya Sainik Board operates nine Welfare funds exclusively for welfare of ex-servicemen, was widows disabled ex-servicemen and their families. The details of expenditure from these funds are given below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
During 1985-86	112.93
During 1986-87	101.01
Corpus as on 31-3-87	2153.16

**Memorandum by November 1984
Riot Victims**

8000. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of widows of November, 1984 riot victims have submitted a Memorandum to Government;

(b) if so, the main demands mentioned in the Memorandum; and

(c) the action taken by Government on those demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) A number of Memoranda /representations from and on behalf of the widows of November 1984 riot victims have been received.

(b) and (c). The main demand has been the early rehabilitation of the widows which includes employment/self-employment for them. Besides several relief measures Delhi Administration have allotted 942 DDA tenements to these widows. Moreover, the widows have been offered employment in Govt./Semi-Govt. organisations by Delhi Administration. 290 widows have already joined. Efforts are being made to give employment to the widows in various Central Ministries/Departments /Public Sector Undertakings.

Malfunctioning of Ponmudi Estate, Kerala

8001. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding the malfunctioning of the Ponmudi estate in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to take over the estate;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to save the estate and the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from time to time regarding the present state of affairs of the Ponmudi tea estate in Kerala which has

been facing problems on account of neglect of interest on the part of the owners of the tea estate, protracted litigations and continuing liabilities of the tea estate.

(c) to (f). The Central Government had requested the Government of Kerala to consider various alternatives for the revival of the tea estate, of which one could be a fresh lease by the State Govt. to a new entrepreneur keeping in view his financial position and other resources.

[*Translation*]

High Cost of Indian Products

8002. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian manufacturers have to face stiff competition in selling their products in international markets due to higher cost of their products;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to help the manufacturers in facing competition in international markets; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). One of the factors affecting the competitiveness of exports is the high cost of production, a major source of the uncompetitiveness for exports in some sectors is the high raw material prices compared to those faced by producers abroad. A scheme to supply raw materials at international prices is, therefore, in operation in respect of steel, rubber and certain chemicals.

[*English*]

Discussion on balance of trade between India and Netherlands

8003. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for export promotion and balance of trade between Indian businessmen and the delegation from the Netherlands was discussed recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Matters relating to export promotion and balance of trade between India and the Netherlands were discussed between the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Netherlands delegation accompanying the Netherlands Prime Minister during his visit to India in March, 1987. Both sides agreed that there was ample scope for expansion of bilateral trade.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water Scheme for Defence Personnel in Kausani Almora District, Uttar Pradesh

8004. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to prepare any scheme to make available drinking water to defence personnel of Kausani (Almora district, Uttar Pradesh); 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) and (b). There is no further proposal for any water supply scheme as the existing arrangement is sufficient to meet the requirements.

[*English*]

Ban on Strikes in Public Sector Units Rendering Essential Services

8005. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government have banned strikes in some public sector units which render essential services;

(b) if so, the particulars of such units;

(c) whether medical service is considered an essential service and whether the Essential Services Maintenance Act is applicable to Government hospitals; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not declaring the strikes by the doctors and nurses illegal?

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. In exercise of the powers available under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, orders have been issued by the Central Government prohibiting strikes in any service under each of the following public sector undertakings since November, 1986:-

(a) Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

(b) Food Corporation of India

(c) Any service in any hospital or dispensary in any Union Territory, cantonment area or undertaking owned or controlled by the Central Government is an essential service under the Act.

(d) In exercise of the powers available under the Essential Service Maintenance Act, 1981, Delhi Administration issued a notification on 10th November 1986 prohibiting strikes in any service in or in connection with the working of hospitals or dispensaries in the Union Territory of Delhi. The notification was valid upto 9th February, 1987.

Export Potential of Indian Films and Cassettes

8006. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the export potential of Indian films and cassettes;

(b) if so, the result of such a study; and

(c) the steps taken for the promotion of Indian films abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade is presently conducting a study on the export potential of films and audio visuals.

(c) The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) as the canalising Agency for export of feature films, including sale of video rights, has taken various measures for export promotion of Indian Films, including inter alia the following:-

i) Participating in film festivals /film markets abroad; inviting prospective buyers for International Film Festivals held in India and arranging festivals of Indian Films in other countries.

ii) Preparing marketing tools like subtitled prints, video cassettes and publicity material as well as providing advances/loans to exporters for preparation of print material, etc., and

iii) Setting up of Film Export Advisory Committees at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, jointly with the Film industry for promotion exports.

Price of Copper

8007. SHRIYASHWANTRAOGADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of copper has been increased with effect from March, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The price was raised by Rs. 1500/- per MT over the price fixed for February, 1987.

(c) The price had to be increased consequent to the rise in international prices of the metal.

Amount Received by Avarad from West Germany

8008. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount has been received by the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and its member organisations in Orissa from West Germany during the last five years;

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

(c) the purpose of seeking assistance and progress made 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) As per the intimation furnished by the association it has received certain amounts from West Germany during the year 1982, 1983 and 1984 only. In 1985 there has been no intimation of the receipt of any amount by the association. 1986 returns of the association indicate that it has not received any amount from West Germany. As we do not know the names of its member organisations in Orissa, no information in respect of them could be furnished.

(b) and (c). Information is giver in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the details of the amount reported to have been received by Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development during the year 1982 to 1986.

S.No.	Year	Amount in Rs. (Received from West Germany)	Purpose	Utilisation
1.	1982	3,93,986	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in flood affected areas.	Utilised as per report submitted by the Association.
			Food for work programme in Adhaura and Partapur (Bihar)	
			Construction of work shed for art centre.	
2.	1983	8,23,763	Establishment of research and development unit of AVARD.	
3.	1984	6,71,014	Rural development. (Musahari and Jamui Project)	
4.	1985	Not reported		
5.	1986	No intimation about amount received from West Germany.		

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*][*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be Laid-Shri Mufti Mohd. Syed.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Today you may speak something.

[*English*]

AN HON. MEMBER: No Zero hour?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Should I myself start saying something?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It becomes very stale otherwise if they don't raise any issue. Sir, kindly ask them to raise something.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): After a long frantic activity we require some rest.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Let them say something at least.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: There should be recuperation. You have done favour to me. Is it a favour from God?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur):
You have been granted one day's respite but
not from Monday.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):
Today Dandavateji is silent. There is
something fishy.

(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for grants of the
Ministry of Tourism for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI
MOHD. SYED): I beg to lay on the table a
copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Ministry of Tourism for 1987-88.

[Placed in library, See No. LT-4269/87]

**Statement Explaining Reasons for
not Laying Annual Report and
Audited Accounts of All India
Handloom Fabrics Marketing
Cooperation Society Ltd.,
Bombay for 1985-86
within Stipulated Time**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM
NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the
Table a statement (Hindi and English
versions) explaining the Accounts of the All
India Handloom Fabrics Marketing
Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for
the year 1985-86 within the stipulated
period of nine months after the close of the
Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4270/87]

Notification under Delhi Fire Preventive and Fire Safety Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Delhi Fire
Prevention and Fire Safety Rules, 1987
(Hindi and English versions) published in
Notification No. 10/29/86/HP/II in Delhi
Gazette dated the 31st March, 1987 under
sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Delhi
Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4271/87]

Notification under Custom Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
BRAHMA DUTT): Sir, on behalf of Shri
Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R.
407 (E) (Hindi and English versions)
published in Gazette of India dated the 15th
April, 1987 together with an explanatory
memorandum making certain amendments to
Notification No. 77/80-Customs dated the
17th April, 1980 so as to exempt rags,
trimmings and tailor cuttings arising in the
course of manufacture of ready made
garments from the payment of customs duty
leviable thereon when cleared from the
Kandla Free Trade Zone, under section 159
of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4272/87]

Notification Under Citizenship 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 of the Citizenship (Second

Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 392 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

[Placed in library. See No. LT- 4273/87]

Notifications under Imports and Exports (Control) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Notification Nos. S.O. 281 (E) to 298 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1987 regarding general permission for importing capital goods, raw-materials, components and spares by various categories during the licensing year 1987-88 issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4274/87]

Statement explaining reasons for not laying Annual Report etc. of Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta for 1985-86 within stipulated time

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4275/87]

12.02 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Eighty-first, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Reports

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:-

1. Eighty-first Report on Action taken on the 141st Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Planning Process and Monitoring Mechanism with reference to Irrigation Projects.
2. Eighty-fourth Report on Review on Compensation Claims.
3. Eighty-fifth Report on Supply of Drinking Water to Problem Villages.

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Reports and Minutes

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishmagiri): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

- (i) Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Air India-Agency System and Passenger Services and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Cochin Shipyard Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.03 1/2 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

[English]

Study Visit Report

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of on-the-spot Study Visit (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Head Office of the Indian Airlines, New Delhi, during February, 1987.

12.04 hrs.

**GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES)
AMENDMENT BILL***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I seek leave of the House to introduce a Bill to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.04 1/2 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Demand for steps to improve the condition of rickshaw pullers

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): The rikshaw pullers in the country are

passing their days in great misery. The rickshaw pullers who are also human beings carry other human beings in their rickshaws and shed their sweat to earn a meagre living. This is really a very pathetic and cruel situation. The poor people just to maintain their body and soul have to pull rickshaws. We see this pitiable condition all over the country. These poor people can never come up in life through this profession because despite their hard manual work they are not able to get two square meals a day. On the other hand their condition is worsening day by day and they are falling prey to different diseases and thereby facing untimely death.

As such, I request the Government of India to make a proper study of the present condition of the rickshaw pullers and take appropriate steps to improve their condition.

(ii) Demand for declaring Ulhasnagar and Ordnance Factory area of Thane in Maharashtra as named city

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane): Sir, as per House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance Central Government Employees Rules, Government servants whose place of duty falls within the named city of urban agglomeration shall be eligible for both the compensatory and house rent allowances, irrespective of whether his place of residence is within such limits or outside.

It is a fact that for political or other reasons, sometimes some area or part which is just on the boudary is not included in the qualifying limits of named Municipal Corporation or Municipality and, therefore, people serving in that area do not get H.R.A. and C.C.A., for example, Ulhasnagar & Ordnance factory area of Thane district in Maharashtra which is having population of more than 3 lakhs and is generally dependent for its essential supplies such as milk, vegetables, trains on the named city and still it is debarred from the above facility.

It is, therefore, requested to the Minister of Urban Development that city of Ulhasnagar & Ordnance Factory area of Thane district of Maharashtra be declared as named city so that Government servants serving in that area get the H.R.A. and C.C.A. as per adjacent city, namely, Kalyan Municipal Corporation.

- (iii) Rehabilitation of people displaced as a result of setting up of Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, it has been decided to set up a Super thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa through NTPC. A large number of villagers will be affected by this plant displacing several thousand people. What is, therefore, required is proper rehabilitation of these people with jobs provided to them in the plant as far as possible on priority. But the advertisements issued recently by the NTPC which has started functioning from Bhubaneswar as its headquarters, for recruitment to even Class III and Class IV posts from all over the country run counter to the general impression and expectation that the displaced people would be given jobs in the plant and as such has created discontentment and resentment among the people.

I would, therefore, request the Government that the headquarters of the NTPC for Talcher Super Thermal Power Station be shifted to Talcher immediately and people to be affected by the plant be provided various kinds of work, i.e. by way of service in the plant and construction etc.

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (iv) Demand for measures to protect the entire coastal belt of Kerala from sea-erosion

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, Kerala has 590 km. coastal line which stretches from Trivandrum to Kasargodu.

During every monsoon, Arabian Sea takes a monstrous shape and huge waves lash the coastal area and wash away a large number of houses and uproot thousands of coconut trees. A small State like Kerala cannot afford the financial burden of protecting the entire coastal belt. Government of India should consider sea erosion as a part of natural calamity and should take the full responsibility of protecting the coastal area.

- (v) Demand for a TV relay station at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli): Sir, Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh is a place where a number of industries are located, namely, National Thermal Power Corporation, Singareni Collieries, Fertilizer Corporation of India etc. About a lakh of workers of these industries reside in Ramagundam and surrounding places like Mandamarri, Bellampalli, Ramakrishnapuram and other places. For the workers, it is very essential to provide recreation facilities. There is no TV relay station within a radius of about 200 Kms. So, it is imperative to start a TV relay station at Ramagundam.

The industries, namely, NTPC, Singareni Collieries and FCI are willing to bear a portion of the cost of TV relay station at Ramagundam. So, the Government of India is requested to open a TV relay station at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh at an early date.

- (vi) Demand for another direct train between Bangalore and Bombay

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, there is a very heavy rush for reservation in the existing Udyan Express which is the only direct train running between Bangalore and Bombay. Recently Cochin-Bombay train has been diverted from Krishna Raja Puram to Guntakal without touching Bangalore City. Therefore, this Cochin-Bombay train is not at all useful to the Bangalore City passengers.

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Every day, hundreds of passengers are travelling between Bangalore and Bombay. Reservations for Udyan Express are not available even if the passengers go there one or two months prior to their journey. Therefore, there is a great demand for the running of another direct train between Bangalore and Bombay. I request the Government to immediately introduce another direct train between Bangalore and Bombay to meet the demand and earn more revenue as the route is commercially viable.

(vii) Need for developing Railway-Communication System in Orissa for overall development of the State

SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK (Kalahandi): Indian Railway have played and are playing a vital role in the socio-economic life of our country. The Railway should not perform their functions from commercial point of view only. Their basic philosophy is unity in diversity, national integration, eradication of regional imbalances. Orissa is one of the most backward and under-developed States in spite of rich natural resources, port, minerals of export importance, the main reason being inadequate development of Railway net work which is indispensable for the economic development of a region. According to State-wise, area-wise, population-wise route kilometers, Orissa is far behind. A very low percentage of budget allocation is spent in Orissa. In employment also, the people of Orissa are neglected. Even though it has all important routes and offices of the South-Eastern Railways are situated in Orissa, the head offices are located outside the State. There is every justification for the head offices to be located in the State. Taking all these factors, there is genuine anger and anguish in the minds of the people of Orissa. For long, the State has been deprived of its legitimate claim for the development of Railways. Special attention should be given to create an infrastructure for the economic

development of the State. Planning efforts need to be revamped and reorganised with an integrated approach in a systematic manner. Centenary celebrations of S.E. Railway should be observed in the State of Orissa with full vigour.

(viii) Demand for Legislation to Ban Devadasi System in the Country

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): It is regrettable and a matter of serious concern that about 10,000 girls are converted into Devadasis who are also called jogins in some parts of the country and especially in the border areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

It is the policy of the Government to achieve emancipation of women belonging to lower strata of society. Andhra Pradesh has recently introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to abolish Devadasi system. Karnataka Government has also taken some steps to wipe out this evil tradition. But, these efforts are not enough since the magnitude of this problem is very alarming. It is high time that Central Government comes forward and passes a Legislation to ban Devadasi system in this country and save the life of thousands of unfortunate girls who are forced into the Devadasi system in our country.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to bring forward a comprehensive legislation and put an end to this evil system without any further delay.

12.14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88-*CONTD.*

Ministry of Defence - *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up next item. Further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada

Defence. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The fact that we are being asked to vote a record sum this year for the Defence Ministry has been referred to already by a number of speakers. A substantial part of this increase, I understand, is for the pay and allowances because of the Pay Commission's award. But even allowing for that, the balance amount reflects the Government's appreciation of the intensified threat, particularly from United States' backed Pakistan military regime, in terms of latest technology and sophisticated weapons. We do not grudge money for Defence, Sir. But we must be reassured of its cost-effectiveness. We must be reassured that every rupee is properly utilised because with our limited national resources, this large amount is having to be diverted inevitably from meeting the urgent developmental needs and people's needs in this country. Therefore, this reassurance is very necessary not only in veiled words but actually in deeds.

In this report of the Defence Ministry—the Airborne Early Warning System which has been promised by the United States to Pakistan—the AWACS — of course it has not yet been given to them but it has been promised — the AWACS has been described as not just another weapon system but a command post in the sky — 'a command post in the sky' — which is likely to give Pakistan a considerable edge over us. Now I found from the Press that in his Address to the Air Commanders the other day, the Defence Minister is reported to have mentioned the new threat which is posed by Pakistan's acquisition of AWACS and is reported to have said that we will have to have a matching system to counter it. The words as reported in the Press are 'a matching system'. I do not know what it implies. Does it mean that the Government is also now looking for another type of AWACS, obviously not from United States but from some other source? If so, how much it is going to cost us? I do not know what the proportions of the budget will become by next year, if we are going to match everything that Pakistan gets from

its United States patron by a corresponding type of weapon system which we are not yet at present able to manufacture ourselves. But I would like him to clarify what he means by this 'matching system'.

Again, Sir, on page 7 of this report, there is a beautiful and vague statement which says: "Our long term objective of progressive indigenisation of the weapons and equipment systems required for the Defence Services has also been taken care of". The whole of progressive indigenisation has also been taken care of. I think it is rather, if I may say so, an insult to the intelligence of the Parliament because there is no doubt that this scientific and technological revolution has brought about a revolution in the weapons system also. Therefore, we are faced with this dilemma, I suppose, that on the one hand if you follow a policy of matching the weapons system of the potential adversary with similar weapons system of our own, then we are going to run into a —perhaps insoluble crisis of resources. This is the fate of countries like ours, developing countries. We are being pressurised, I should say. Along with other developing countries, we are being pressurised into some sort of a mini-arms race which is beyond our resources. On the other hand, we cannot ignore what is being stockpiled across the border. What I mean to say is that in spite of the forbidding constraints which are there, the emphasis on indigenisation is therefore all the more necessary and urgent. That is why I am a bit baffled by the figures of the Defence budget which show that on the head of Defence Production, while the entire budget has gone up so much from Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 12000 crores.

The allocation for Defence Production has actually been cut down; the allocation for Defence Production and Supplies has been reduced from last year to this year by Rs. 589 crores. This is according to the figures published in this Report. Research and Development for Defence has been increased, it is true, but by only Rs. 233 crores. On the balance, between Defence Production and Supplies and Research &

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

Development, there is a net cut, a net decrease, of some Rs. 356 crores. But I am more bothered about the cut in Defence Production allocation and I would like the Minister to explain on what account this has been done and what is its implications. On the face of it, it means that we are going to depend more and more on acquisitions from abroad or acquisitions from the private sector, but that cannot be entirely covered by this. It is from this angle that I am going to make my comments because, after all, the way that the Parliament and the press, the entire country have been agitated over the last few weeks.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): It seems, you are making this point in a very extensive manner. Defence Production budget is not reduced, but it has gone up from 12.5 per cent to 15.5 per cent. A little different kind of arrangement is done: previously the Revenue Budget and the Capital Budget were shown against the Defence Production Budget, but now this is only the Capital Budget; the Revenue Budget is not shown. So, there is no reduction in the Defence Production Budget but, in fact, the Budget has gone up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think, in that case, you should apologise to the House for giving these misleading figures. These are not my figures. You please look at page 8 of this very beautifully brought out glossy production. You find this. Sir, this is all going out of my time; I would not have gone in great detail on this if the hon. Minister had not intervened. (*Interruptions*) In 1986-87 the allocation for Defence Production was Rs. 1,356 crores which was 13.30 per cent and this year it is shown as Rs. 767 crores which is 6.13 per cent. Of course, a simpleton like me has naturally to assume that these figures are correct and there is not something hidden behind them...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): Question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please explain when the time comes. I have no luxury of time...

SHRI K.C. PANT: I am only questioning your statement that you are a simpleton.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am interested in this. I would like you to explain.

SHRI K.C. PANT: He is going to speak later. He will explain.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What I was saying was this. After all the heated and stormy discussion, debates and controversies over the last few weeks which are not yet over as far as the press is concerned at least...

AN HON. MEMBER: Parliament also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ..some question marks remain and this is the opportunity when the Defence Minister should try to see that these question marks are dispelled.

First of all, regarding this Bofors gun deal, I went through very carefully the statement made here in this House on the 20th April by Shri K.C. Pant regarding acquisition of Bofors gun. Now I find a very strange thing here. On page 2 of this statement, he has stated this. He is talking about the period when they were approaching various manufacturers for negotiations - I quote:

".....with a view to acquiring the proposed gun system and also to negotiate for their licensed production in India...."

I believe, it has been the policy of the Government of India in defence matters always that, whenever we make a deal with a foreign supplier for some new weapon or some weapon system, we insist that it must include a provision for sale of technology to us so that we can later on, at a certain stage, indigenise the production in our own defence industry. That is being followed in the case of Jaguars, in the case of Mirage,

in the case of MIGS and so many other things which I could mention. Now later in this statement towards the end, when he is summing up, then the Defence Minister says, "By inducting the Bofors FH-77B Towed Howitzer the Government of India have achieved the following:". Three achievements are listed, Sir, but there is not a word said about licence production in India. So, what I want to know is whether this Bofors deal includes or does not include a provision for acquiring a technology to produce this gun in India whenever it is possible for us to do it, or has it been given up or is there to be a separate negotiation now in future, commercial negotiation, for getting this technology from Bofors in order to make the gun? If so, the bill that we are already going to foot of 1400 and something crores, one and a half billion dollars, it has been mentioned that day, that is only for the gun and accessories of the gun. Then there are only two alternatives either the Government propose to enter into a new negotiation, separate negotiation for a commercial deal to acquire the technology, which will enable us to make the gun or we have decided to give up that part of it. I think some clarification is needed. We should not be later on called upon to foot the bill of another large sum in order to acquire the provision for making the gun in our own country. This I want to know, what is the position?

Secondly, Sir, about Submarine, these SSK Submarines. Here also I am confused because now I have understood that four Submarines are to be acquired—two are to be brought in sail away condition from that shipyard in Germany and two were to be assembled at our Mezagon Dock. That makes four. In that case, I would like to know that when the representatives of that Germany company later on came here and started arguing for a further prices increase, what was that in respect of? At one time, we were told that there would be six Submarines altogether. So, were they trying to get price increased for the remaining two? If so, have we agreed to that? If we have not agreed to it, then have we given up these two Submarines and we are left

with only four? In that case, this Mezagon Dock where some investment must have been made, I do not know how much, for the assembly of these Submarines that is to be in that case restricted only to two? Is that viable? Is it a viable proposition to invest a large sum of money for providing indigenous assembly facility at Mezagon Dock? If the whole thing is to be limited to only two Submarines because I presume, we have dropped the remaining two, for which this company was demanding much higher price and how are they demanding much higher price, if there was an escalation clause in the original agreement? I do not follow. It has been said here that there was an escalation clause. If there was an escalation clause, this company has no right to come to a bargain for much higher price. Of course, the allegation has been made that was in order to cover the Rs. 30 crores to be paid to some agent. I do not know, that is for you to say. But the whole thing now has been reduced to four Submarines—two purchased in sail away condition, two to be assembled in Mezagon Dock, remaining two to be dropped. Then how much has been invested in Mezagon Dock for the sake of assembling just two submarines? I would like to know because this all concerns the way we are going to spend this money. These are two questions.

Now, because I do not have much time, I just finish with two to three points very hurriedly. I am very much pleased to find personally that something for which I had spoken and which I had been advocating, perhaps, in the 1980-81 Defence Budget as a result of which some Members here jumped down my throat at that time including Mr. C.P.N. Singh and including Mr. Amrinder Singh on the strength of having a Short Service Commission - he is also much more military expert than I am - That was regarding the retrofitting of tanks. I have in that budget debate pressed very strongly for that because we should cut our coat according to our cloth. Retrofitting is a method which is practised in many countries which gives a new lease of life to the old tanks. It provides an efficient moel fighting vehicle for less than half

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

the cost of the new main battle tank. Many countries have done it.

At that time a large number of Centurion tanks were sold, as you remember, on the ground that they have become outdated and all that. In 1972, the Army Headquarters had itself proposed retrofitting programme for 300 Centurions. It was turned down on the excuse that the cost would be more than that of buying new tanks. I think it is an untenable argument. But any way that had happened. The Centurions were sold and the spares were sold as scrap. It is irrelevant at the moment that some of the Centurions are supposed to have appeared in South Africa. The bulk of this retrofitting work, I had said at that time and I am quoting from my notes which I have preserved of my speech at that time, can be done in our base workshops. Most of the items to be replaced or to be renewed can be either manufactured here or are already under development such as; Night Vision Equipment, Laser Range Finding Sight - there is a question mark against that one - Diesel Power Pack, Commander's Cupola with revised optics, New Ventilation and Cooling systems, Transistorised Gun Control Equipment, Semi Automatic Gear Box and the Upgunning with 105 mm Gun. All these things can be done in our own base workshops. But now I find that at Page - 9 of this Report - I am very pleased about it that after all these years - it is said that it is possible to retrofit, improve modern systems in the existing tanks. I hope that that will be done. We of course, have to acquire new tanks also, there is no doubt about it. But considerable amount of money can be saved by retrofitting which was opposed at that time.

In spite of all that, now I have to ask about the other two prestigious projects which have been hanging for so many years. One is the Chetak, the main battle tank of the 80s, it was supposed to be. We are already in 1987. For some reason we are unable to produce an adequate engine for this tank. We are experimenting with so many other engines - one was of course a West German engine on which trial runs took place.

Yesterday my friend Mr. Patel was complaining that private sector was not being given a sufficient opportunity to enter this field. I don't think he is quite correct. Actually, privatisation in the Defence sector has gone ahead quite considerably. And in the case of MBT, Kirloskars was given a big opportunity to develop an engine which would be suitable for Chetak. But they failed. Our own R&D has also failed. I don't know where we stand regarding the Main Battle Tank. If it has to depend on an imported engine, then we should be at least careful that the imported engine should not come from that type of a country which is likely to let us down in the event of a conflict with Pakistan.

Secondly where do we stand with the Light Combat Aircraft. It seems that the Government has decided for the time being at least to equip it with a United States engine. We were to develop GTX engine of our own. GTX project, B Variant, I am told may take another nine years to complete. In this critical situation when all sorts of things are happening across our borders and on our borders I don't know whether we can afford the luxury of waiting or nine years to develop our own GTX engine and in the mean time to go on depending on the US imported engine.

So these are some questions which are bothering us very much because in spite of whatever honest intentions - I am giving them the benefit of the doubt - Government may have in eliminating middlemen but can it be done? Can it be done without really probing deeply into all the complex modalities of how these people operate? I do not expect any middleman to turn up at the Defence Ministry and knock at the door. They function in their own way. They have clandestine operations. Their headquarters might be in some five-star hotels or some posh bungalows in one of the posher localities of New Delhi where, I believe, some searches and raids are being carried out in the last few days. But these clandestine operations cannot be countered by mere expressions of good intentions. The PAC report of 1979 headed by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had devoted one whole

report to the way these agents and middlemen not only in the field of Defence but also in various field operate. It is worth your going into that report again and you will see that it is not such a simple matter at all. That is why I had pressed that at least on this aspect that the modalities of the functioning of these agents and middlemen which has been relegated to a departmental inquiry by some high placed Defence official at least this aspect of the question should be gone into by a parliamentary probe. It affects the entire range of supplies of all types for all Ministries that we acquire either from abroad or even from indigenous suppliers. I do not know what portion of our budgetary allocation is going into the pockets of these middlemen. So I feel very strongly, Sir, that on this aspect parliamentary committee must be set-up.

Yesterday or day before the PAC had laid on the Table its 76th Report. I cannot go into it now but it is a shocking picture presented there. If such failures are established then how can Government escape the responsibility and how can you remove the suspicion that efficiency and honesty of persons concerned are at a discount. This PAC report has referred to a very critical equipment which was required by the IAF in March, 1967 and after 19 years it has not been provided although a project was sanctioned at one point for Rs. 2 crores. According to the PAC report the failure to provide this equipment has left critical gaps in our air defence which was felt in the 1971 war and now we are going to import eight of these for Rs. 45.6 crores which works out to Rs. 5.7 crores for each piece. It must be some very valuable thing. Bofors gun is going to cost us Rs. 3.5 crores each whereas this equipment which never appeared even after 19 years is now to be imported for Rs. 5.7 crores each piece. Are these matters to be taken lightly? Are we not to have more detailed scrutiny of how money is spent and why should we foot the bill for such misdeeds?

Finally I support very strongly the need to give better deal to the exservicemen. We get a large number of letters and represen-

tations from exservicemen. I find their main concern is about their pensions. The minimum pension has been fixed now for Rs. 375 but I would plead with the Ministry to consider in the context of what everybody feels about ex-servicemen that this minimum pension should be raised. Make it something Rs. 450 or 500 or something. But they should get a better pension. The self-employment opportunities, which are being provided for them, should also be expanded and extended.

I had some words to say about the workers in our defence factories and ordnance factories also, Sir. But I have no time to go into detail. But I would request the Minister, who has now come new to his responsibility, that he should sympathetically consider some of them again. I am not against privatisation. But it should not be at the expense of our own Defence workers that they will be told there is no work for them and that work will be given out to the private sector. I am totally against that. There are the ordnance factories where workers are sitting idle because they are told that there are no orders and no work for them. In such cases, that work should not be transferred to private sector without fully utilising our own capacities and giving our workers full employment.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA (Machhli-shahr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to repeat those points in regard to the Demands of the Ministry of Defence which have already been referred to here. I would also not speak on those points which are technical in nature or which require special knowledge on the subject. But I will deal with those broad points to which a common man would also like to draw attention to and I will place the same views of a common man before this House. Two things emerge from the speeches which have been made since yesterday. Everyone has supported the expenditure that is being incurred on Defence but they have expressed apprehension that it will adversely affect the developmental works

[Sh. Shripati Misra]

and as such, it requires attention of the Government. I would like to start from this that the security of the country is uppermost, the existence of the country is uppermost. If the country is intact, other developmental works could be taken up. If we keep this in mind, then we can move forward.

When the existence of the country is uppermost, then we will have to take into consideration certain other things. I would further clarify the matter. Our foreign policy and the Defence of the country are co-related. The Opposition as well as the Members of the ruling party have been supporting our foreign policy on a number of issues. In this connection, I would like to say that taking into consideration the foreign policy as well as the Defence, we will have to keep in mind who is our friend and who is our foe. And what is the basis for knowing this thing? The basis is to know the national interests of those countries because only then we can know who can be and who cannot be our friend. In this world, justice and injustice are taking place everywhere. It is a good thing to speak against injustice. But we should also keep in mind when to raise our voice with force and with care, keeping in view our national interests and our strength. While extending hands of friendship to other countries we will have to keep this fact in mind that our relation with our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka are not cordial and we should create a climate under which we may feel no danger from them. This is also to be seen whether we can have cordial relations with Pakistan if we continue extending hand of friendship to that country because the national interests of Pakistan are somewhat different and certain countries who are against us are exploiting those interests and those countries want to play politics by making Pakistan their pawn. Therefore, it is doubtful whether we can have cordial relations with Pakistan. If there is any doubt, we should see from the practical angle as to how we can improve our relations with a particular country. It is not surprising that there is no clash between

our national interests or principles and those of China, the big power in North. Also, the relations between China and Russia, though not very cordial, are not such bad that these cannot improve. Our relations with Russia have been such that we can call it as our friend. I would like to convey my thanks to the hon. Defence Minister for visiting China after he assumed the office. He might have gone there under any circumstances, but I think that was a good thing. We should have the good offices of Russia in improving our relations with China. It should be a test for the strength, cooperation and goodwill of Russia that it helps in creating such relations between us and China that our differences with that country are sunk. If other countries in the world come to know that there are no differences between China and India, the smaller countries around us will not be supplied different kinds of arms and ammunition, and even if these are supplied these smaller countries would not dare to abuse them against us. Therefore, I would like to say that stress should be laid in our policy that we may have good and cordial relations with China.

One thing more. The Members of opposition parties have demanded to set up a Parliamentary committee to look into some matters raised in regard to the Defence. There is no denying that wherever there is corruption it should be looked into and it should be conducted in such a way that corruption is put to an end or the persons indulging in corruption are brought to book. But at the same time, if you see from the practical angle you will find that Government is working in many areas. You can look into the activities of the Government as much as you can and as openly as you can. It will have a telling effect on the corrupt persons but it should all be done to the extent that the security of the country is not adversely affected. We should be cautious while asking for such probes that they should not have an adverse effect as the question of security of our country should be uppermost in our minds. The atmosphere in which we are discussing such things, should make us understand that our enemies are becoming alert and they

have some intention behind all these things. After equipping our enemies with arms, their intention is to arouse the feelings of the people against the Government and also that the people of the country may remain divided in the country. I want to say that the questions should be asked, keeping in view this position. The country's security is more important than any party or leader's utterings. It is then immaterial whether we sit on this side or on the opposite. We should see that nothing should threaten the security of our country.

12.52 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

With these words I want to reiterate one point. I had said that justice and injustice both are being done in this world. It is important to protest against injustice and it is as equally important to support justice. But we should also see that we speak against injustice to the extent that our national interests remain protected or we possess the capability of sustaining our stand after protesting. Otherwise, we should not raise our voice which may rebound on us and may harm our own interests. I feel that such things have happened at certain places. That is why I want to underline this fact again that we should pay attention to what I have said in this regard.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, while discussing the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry we should keep in mind the fact that the progress of a country depends on two factors. First, there must be peace within the country and second, its borders are secure. If our borders are not secure, that will be dangerous for our country. Therefore, the common feeling about Defence is that nobody wants to see any doubts raised here, and no one wants to raise any questions and most of the people support the Government's policy in this regard. That is why when we talk about Defence, we talk with great caution and this Department and its modus-operandi are

considered holy cow. The whole country views it from this angle. I think our Defence policies are based on this view point.

It has been said just now by an Opposite Member that our Defence expenditure has been increasing. I think the circumstances prevailing at present around us are poisoning the atmosphere and a well planned strategy is being prepared against us. In view of all this, it has become necessary to increase the Defence Budget and even if we do not want to spend more, we have no alternative. In our defence preparedness, it is essential to place emphasis on two points. Firstly, proper training should be given to the jawans and officers, be they in Army, Navy or Air Force and they should be equipped with necessary weapons. Alongwith it, Government should take necessary steps to satisfy the needs of the military personnel and boost their moral. In this connection, the steps taken on the basis of the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission Report are praiseworthy. There has been satisfactory improvement in the service condition of the Officers and Jawans of all the three wings and in their terms of pension and in other facilities provided to them. In the case of retired defence personnel also, there has been considerable improvement. It has a moral boosting step which is quite good. For this if our Defence Budget is increased, no one can object to that. In regard to the retired military personnel, I want to suggest that they should be recruited in the police, paramilitary forces and in other similar forces by giving them relaxation in age limits. Many soldiers retire at the age of 40. They can be absorbed in the aforementioned services and if it is done then it will solve a major part of problems. These soldiers, after their retirement, wander about from place to place and their condition becomes miserable.

Secondly, when we discuss the Defence policy, the question of arms come up. Today, the race in the field of arms is unimaginable. We have also to run in this race. At present, the sale of arms is the most profitable business for which

[Sh. Shyam Lal Yadav]

maximum number of conspiciacies are being hatched. It is a business which is creating and destroying relationships between different countries. We cannot manufacture all weapons in our country. In spite of our wish to do so we could not attain the capacity to become self-reliant in this field and as a result of that we have to purchase weapons from other countries.

I also would like to say one more thing that money for giving Nobel Prize is not collected by peaceful means. Rather it is collected by sale of weapons and pushing the world into the fire of war. Today, it is a most profitable and conspiratorial arrangement in the world about which we must remain very cautious. I am placing this view before the House and the Government with a view that the Government should think over it very cautiously as to wherefrom and from whom we should purchase arms. I am of the opinion that, if possible, we should purchase weapons only from those countries who are friendly to us. Today there are two super powers in the world. The western countries and most of the countries of middle Asia are either associated with or under the protection of western super power. In most of the European countries, which claim to be independent nations with independent policies, inter-mediate missiles of USA have been installed and even today U.S. soldiers are present there. You can yourself understand as to how much independent those countries are where soldiers of other countries are posted. The USA has kept its destructive weapons in other countries.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now 1 o' clock. Do we have a lunch hour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): We will forego lunch hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think the House will accept this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: It is a very big question as to how much those countries are independent? I think that today European countries are in danger because they have stockpiled destructive weapons and have kept military of another country in their own countries. They are the members of NATO and that is why they are not as independent as they should be. Therefore, whenever we purchase arms from these countries we should be more cautious so that no question can be raised against us.

Secondly, I would like to say that more we make our country strong, stronger will be our national security. We may have conflict with those countries who have common border with us. In the past also we had conflicts with them and in future too we may have conflict with them.

Just now one of our friends was talking about China. There was a time when we raised the slogan of 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' but after that China shamelessly attacked our country and illegally occupied our territory. I think that our border with China is not as much safe as we claim. We may have extensive dialogue with China but force has to be met with force. For this purpose we have to organise our Forces, we have to educate and train our jawans so that they are able to cope up with difficult situations at our hilly and icy borders. When we granted statehood to the Arunachal Pradesh, China objected to it which clearly shows that intention of China is not good. It is alright that we have been making all efforts to sort out the problems by mutual talks but we should not show any laxity in our defence preparedness. We should have full capability to face them. I hope that hon. Defence Minister will pay attention towards this thing.

Our borders should be so guarded that no outsider could enter our territory. We are witnessing that Chakmas and people from Sri Lank have come to our country. Now it is also apprehended that if present disturbed conditions in Pakistan continue, the people

from Pakistan will also come to India. If such things continue what would be the position of our defence and how we shall bear economic burden? Therefore, we have to think over all these things.

Thirdly, I would like to say that we should also pay more attention on research so that we may become capable of meeting our own requirements of arms and for this purpose we may not remain dependant on foreign countries. If we bring civilian industries under the Army discipline that would be more helpful in boosting the production.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. Rs. 12,512 crores have been allocated for Defence in this Budget which is 22.7 per cent more than the 1986-87 Defence Budget. The Defence Budget this year is 19.8 per cent of the total union Budget outlay. I think this allocation is not on higher side because U.S.A. is providing Arms and economic aid to Pakistan. It was 3.2 Billion dollars during 1982-87 and during 1987-93 Pakistan will be getting US aid to the tune of 4.2 Billion dollars. Besides, Pakistan has been spending 40 per cent of its total Budget outlay on Defence. In view of this our present Budget allocation should be manifold. As per the figures, in 1984 India's per capita Defence expenditure was only 9 dollars whereas Pakistan's per capita Defence expenditure was 22 dollars. The present increase in the Defence Budget outlay is also due to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission in addition to the requirements for our Defence Production and Defence Research Organisations. I, therefore, think that this allocation is not sufficient. The collusion between the three countries i.e. Pakistan, USA and China is posing threat to our country. U.S.A. is supplying latest weapon system to Pakistan. Therefore, it has become necessary for our country to do something to match this system. On the one hand Pakistan is moving forward speedily to manufacture nuclear weapons

and on the other hand, in addition to acquisition of different weapons systems, it is trying to acquire AWACS etc. from U.S.A. and China against India. Besides USA, China is also supplying Arms and ammunitions to Pakistan. U.S.A. has given 40 F-16 aircrafts to Pakistan. In addition to it, you have pointed out that Pakistan has acquired F-16 'c' series also. In these F-16 aircrafts latest devices like laser guided devices, french made Thomson bombing system, which is considered to be the most sophisticated bombing system and fire system in the world, are being fitted and they hit the target with accuracy. It does not require second pilot also. Only one Pilot can control the entire system. Alongwith this system, automatic T.V. Tracker laser designators and rangers etc. are also fitted in them. I do not want to say anything about AWACS because many hon. Members have already spoken about it. Apart from this, we read everyday in newspapers about surface to air missiles, artillery and radars, light helicopters, anti-armour, anti-submarine, Harpoon missiles etc. All these destructive weapons are being acquired by the Pakistan. Recently our Government has procured R.T. 155 mm. Bofors guns about which some hon. Members have made hue and cry in the House. It is reported that Pakistan has also R.T. guns which have a range of 40 to 42 kms whereas the range of our R.T. gun is only 30 to 32 kms. If it is true, then we should also go in for purchase of such weapon from other countries. Though the present leadership of Pakistan has hanged Mr. Bhutto but it has adopted his theory of acquiring nuclear bomb and fighting a one-thousand-years war with India even if it has to live without food. Pakistan in collusion with China is interfering in Siachin, Gilgit-Siachin road, and a link road has been constructed in Aksaichin area. Chinese have intruded in our territory in Samdurangchu and now it is also being said that there is a proposal to construct a link road in Shyaksam Valley in the back side of Siachin sector. In this way, such hostile activities have considerably increased. If it is true, then a very dangerous situation will be created for us. We, therefore, want to

[Sh. P.Namgyal]

know the factual position from the Government.

So far as our border dispute with China is concerned, we have already completed seven rounds of discussions with that country. Chinese attitude upto six rounds of talks was cordial but in the seventh round they have stiffened their attitude. If we have to make certain minor adjustments in the Mc Mohan line at the eastern sector, we should do that as has also been pointed out by our Hon. Prime Minister in August last. He said that:-

[English]

"Fairly thick line runs on a small scale map and it could be contested where the line actually lies".

[Translation]

Similar situation we have in Ladakh sector also. In Damyuk sector, which we call Sakakjug, the actual line of control was on the hills which is quite far away from there but hostile activities have been going on for the last two years on the east of Indus river and our Government is not doing anything and as a result of it they have been pushing the actual line of control towards us for the last many years. Therefore, you should finalise the issue of border dis-pute and if some minor adjustments are necessary those should be made.

So far the Ladakh sector in Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, you know that 37,555 sq. kms area in Aksaichin is under the unauthorised occupation of China. It is my personal view that China is not going to give this area because of strategical importance of that area. The Government should explore the possibility whether China is prepared to handover area from Damyuk and West of Indus, which falls on our side to Indo-Tibat Nepal Trijunction via Kailash and Mansarover Lake because that area is equal to the area of Aksaichin, unauthorisedly occupied by China. I want that such possibilities should be explored. And if this area is given to us, that should become the part of Ladakh district of

Jammu and Kashmir. You know that Jammu and Kashmir state has its separate Constitution. You should not bargain this area with the area of any other sector.

In the end I would like to draw your attention towards Border Road Organisation. Though many roads are being constructed by Border Road Organisation, but Leh-Manali road in Ladakh sector is very important road from many view points, such as for the economy of Ladakh and from defence point of view, but its progress is very tardy I would like to request that you should pay attention towards the completion of this road because it will reduce the distance by 300 kms between supply base and Ladakh. You can imagine as to how much PLO expenditure and wear and tear expenditure will be saved. It is a different thing that these roads remain open for traffic only 4 to 5 months in a year but even then it can be very profitable to us. Therefore, you should pay more attention to complete it as early as possible.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence and congratulate the hon. Defence Minister for giving comparatively more importance to the defence of the country.

[English]

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party and with your permission I have risen although with a heavy heart to oppose the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

I am opposing these demands not because I am not aware of the conditions of service of the soldiers or of the rigours which they have to undergo when they are defending the frontiers of the country, whether it be right on the top of the icy Himalayas or even in the treacherous and I should say the harshest sub-zero climate of Sachen Glacier, and when they are facing, on the other hand a very lethal and destructive weapons system on our western borders, supplied to them by the colonial powers of the world.

I am conscious of these facts, of their problems, of their difficulties and I am also not unmindful of the stresses and strains which our soldiers have to undergo when they are defending the borders of this country in the desert areas in the scorching heat when sometimes they lay themselves half buried in the trenches with the moving sands of those dunes, so buried in the scorching heat at mid June they have to do their duty there. All these things are in my mind. Yet I am opposing these demands for certain reasons. And the reasons are obvious. The lash of circumstances, more recent circumstances. And which are so compelling and the logic of events of the previous -- I should say -- two months is so convincing that there is lurking fear in the minds of the people, as in my mind, and that lurking fear has grown to the dimensions of -- I should say, apprehensions; and reasonable apprehensions that the money collected from the poor farmers, poor peasants, labourers, field workers by way of direct taxes or indirect taxes, that money may not be somehow or other misutilised. That fear is there in the mind of the citizens of India in a large majority. Therefore, we have to make the Ministry very cautious while dealing with the money which these Demands are going to give them and we have to make them alert for this reason.

We have got in the past few days very disturbing news. Sometimes, it is from West Germany that a sum of Rs. 30 crores has been arranged to be paid to some agent, who is dealing with some arms. Sometimes, it is a radio statement from Sweden that the amount totalling Rs. 40 crores is being paid to some officials or some politicians in India to get the deals of these weapons which have been described as 155 MM field guns. These are really disturbing news and these news do cause in the mind of ordinary people of ordinary intellect some apprehension. Therefore, we have to oppose these Demands to make the Ministry very cautious and very alert.

I am reminded of a very sad incident in the recent past history. When, in the past century, in the Anglo-Sikh war the forces

of Khalsa Darbar were fighting a war with the British forces on the banks of the river Sutlej, the soldiers were fighting to the last drop of their blood very bravely and very valiantly to defend the integrity and unity of their country, to defend their freedom and the honour of their people, one of the poets of Khalsa Darbar from Lahore namely Shah Mohammad, who was an eye witness of those wars, described that war in one sentence. "Shah Mohammad Singh an ne goryan de lahu nimbuan baang nichod ditte". 'O Shah Mohammad, the Sikh soldiers have squeezed the blood out of the soldiers of the British forces like the juice of lemon.

This was the state of affairs. But soon after, after a certain period of time, that very poet who was an eye witness of all that, had to say a very tragic stanza: "Shah Mohammad ek Sarkar vajon faujan jit ke antnun harian". The reason was, the history says, that when these soldiers were fighting a serious battle on the banks, the Commander demanded some gun powder from their headquarters. And the history says that instead of gun powder those soldiers were supplied with the bags of *taramira* and *sarson*. As a result thereof, the persons standing behind the guns and sikh forces were blasted into the air, were blasted into pieces and those forces lost the battle and lost the war. These things of the history teach us some lesson that we have to be very careful so far as defence preparedness is concerned, so far as our weaponry is concerned and so far as our choice of the weapon is concerned. These agents and commission agents and all sorts of things have to be eliminated at any cost. We just cannot tolerate these things, because nothing is more dear to our mind than the freedom, integrity and honour of the country. But this cannot be tolerated just because there are some people who have approach to certain quarters and they entertain some politicians here and there either inside the country or outside the country. Therefore, I will appeal to the hon. Minister that whatever has come out of the probe should be tackled very seriously and the confidence of the people must be won and these things have to be

[Sh. M.S. Gill]

gone into very carefully. Not only the confidence of the people but the confidence of this Parliament must also be won. There will be no harm in doing this. Well, if there is nothing according to the Government - I only pray that there is nothing and I only wish that there is nothing there should be no harm in appointing a sub-committee of the Parliament to go into the matter. If at all there is any technical thing, that can be kept away from the Members of Parliament, but I assure that the Members of Parliament on both sides, on the Treasury Benches and on this side, are as much responsible and they are as much concerned with the independence and freedom of this country as anybody else. Therefore, there will be no harm if a committee is set up under these circumstances.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI M.S. GILL: There are certain points which I want to stress before this august House. In spite of the fact that these soldiers who are installed and entrenched on our borders, are being given certain facilities but there are certain points which are not being looked into by the Defence. For example, there have been certain persons in the past who have been dealing with arms and we see that they have their houses worth lakhs and sometimes even crores of rupees, in posh colonies of the capital. On the other hand, an officer, after doing a good service in the army and after retiring from the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel or a Commodore or even as an Air Chief, is not able to construct even a three-bedroom house for him without getting loan from the Government. This is the situation. Therefore, these people need more consideration. I would request the Ministry of Defence that it is possible, these persons should be given exemption from income-tax. The Ministry has already done a good service by giving free ration to the officers, and it would be further in the interest of our fighting forces if uniforms and other such facilities are also given free to them. When they come back after serving the army, there should be a very goodscheme for their resettlement.

They come back after serving only for twenty years. They are young, they are trained and they are able-bodied persons. As soon as they retire, they should be adjusted by giving them preference in the civil service. A circle should be created that those young people who want to go into the service, they should first go to the army, come through the army and then join the civil service. This process will be in the fitness of things to improve the lot of the soldiers.

For the low ranking *jawans*, a lot has to be done as yet. They and their families need a lot of help from the Ministry of Defence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI M.S. GILL: I am concluding. Whenever they have to go on leave, if they have to start from one corner of the country and go to the other corner, they have to spend five days for reaching the destination and another five days for going back to their unit. If the leave is for twenty days or one month, ten days are lost like this. So, their leave should be considered to have started from the day of their arrival at the place of their destination. On the way they must also be given some facilities at the railway junctions for their stay overnight. You would have seen those soldiers lying on the platforms and carrying their luggage on their heads.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Aziz Qureshi.

SHRI M.S. GILL: They do not get proper facilities. With these words, I oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Defence. Thank you very much, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. Before going into the details of any Defence Budget some main points have to be seen. The main points are that how much scope has been provided in the Defence Budget for the modernisation of Armed forces, what steps have been taken

for self-reliance, what action is being taken for the induction of a new weapon system and how much funds have been allocated for research and development. Keeping in view all these points, this Budget is a Budget of new direction.

On this occasion, I wholeheartedly welcome the new Defence Minister. The present Defence Minister was the Minister of Irrigation and Power in the Centre during 1972 to 1977 and fortunately I was also the Minister of the same Ministry in the Government of Madhya Pradesh. I have seen his efficiency, grip, integrity and his dynamism which has been commended by everyone. Besides, his contribution for the development of backward areas all over the country and removing darkness from their lives is also very significant. I think, it is an obligation done by our Prime Minister on the country that he has given such an efficient Defence Minister to the country in such a difficult time. We are confident that our borders and our country will be safe in his hands and our Armed Forces and Defence Department will make more and more progress under his leadership.

One more point I would like to bring to the attention of hon. Minister that 4.12 per cent of the total Budget which amounts to Rs. 420.40 crores has been earmarked for Research and Development. For this purpose U.S.A. spends about 30 per cent, U.K. about 21 per cent and France about 18 per cent of their Defence Budgets. Out of this 4.12 per cent allocated for Research and Development, it is not clear as to how much amount has been earmarked for the research and how much for the Development. So far I know it has been the practice that more funds are spent on development works than research works. I hope that in future Defence Ministry will change this trend and more funds will be spent on research.

Today, if you look around our borders you will find that Pakistan is knocking at our doors with its nuclear bomb, China is challenging our national integrity by concentrating its Forces in Arunachal Pradesh, Indian Ocean has become a base for imperialistic forces and the situation in

Sri Lanka has also become critical. I think you should also pay attention towards the prevailing atmosphere in the world in which transfer of technology all over the world is taking place rapidly. The weapons supplied by Russia to Afganistan soldiers, have been passed on to Pakistan by Afgan rebels and nothing has remained confidential. From Pakistan these weapons have reached U.S.A. The weapons supplied by the USA to Iran have been captured by Iraqi forces and passed on to Russia. Therefore, today there is nothing secret. Today the transfer of technology is very frequent in the world, somewhere it is through mutual agreement and somewhere it is through unauthorised means. I think, so long as we do not develop indigenous weapon system in our country we will not be able to defend our borders properly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, very humbly, I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister in this regard that we have been hearing for the last 12 years that India is developing indigenous engine L-60 for Vijayanta tank but now it is being heard that some people are against it and they are sabotaging this plan. I would like to know from hon. Minister as to what are the difficulties in developing L-60 engine for fitting the same in Vijayanta tank and why it has not been developed till now? I fully hope that our Army experts, engineers and generals will get this L-60 engine developed very soon.

Secondly, we see that USA has loaded Pakistan with weapons. As against the earlier US aid of 30 million dollars, it seems that this year USA is going to give aid of about 42 million dollars to Pakistan. USA has supplied all kinds of modern aircrafts, F-16, Harpoons, Advance missiles and advance warning system to Pakistan. I think, our Defence Minister and our Defence experts must have brought qualitative change in our defence strategy and I do not think it is necessary to declare that in the Parliament or elsewhere. But so long as you do not bring any qualitative change in our planning and defence strategy, the foolproof security of our country will not be possible.

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

I would like to remind the hon. Defence Minister that when he was the Minister of Irrigation and Power and called an All India Conference of Power Ministers of all the States, I raised a point in that conference that the chairman of Electricity Boards of all the states should be technocrats and not bureaucrats. Today I want to say that for better coordination and good work in the Defence Ministry, it is not necessary that an IAS officer or any other bureaucrat should be the Defence Secretary. you can appoint the senior most General, Admiral or Air Marshal as Defence Secretary. It will boost the morale and efficiency of the soldiers and the defence personnel. I have discussed about it with senior Defence personnel and have come to know that such proposals are received from senior Generals, Air Marshals and Admirals but they are rejected at some Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary level. I feel it is great injustice with our Defence personnel. I hope that in this new atmosphere the hon. Minister of Defence will pay attention towards it and our next Defence Secretary would be either Senior most General, Admiral or Air Marshal so that they may look after our defence arrangements properly.

Now I want to say something about ex-servicemen. Earlier also I had raised this issue and today again I want to raise this issue. At present the retirement age for our soldiers is between 35 to 45 years. Therefore, I want that since average age in India has increased and people have sound health, this retirement age should be raised from 45 to 50 year so that your problem may be solved and they may also get more time to serve the country. You should see that if he has the efficiency, sound health and is able to serve, he should be allowed to serve upto the age of 50 years.

It has been mentioned somewhere in your annual report that proper representation is given to the minorities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in certain departments of your Ministry and efforts are made to recruit more people amongst them. I think the minorities do not have the desired representation in the

active defence forces. In the prevailing circumstances when Pakistan is talking about the attack on our country, you should recruit people from minorities in our forces and send them to the borders to crush Pakistan and remove it from the map of the world. They have such desires that if Pakistan or any other country attacks our country, alongwith the slogans of 'Har Har Mahadev' and 'Sat Shri Akal', the slogan of 'Allaha ho Akbar' may also resound in the battle field and Pakistan may be crushed. They have such feelings. Therefore, opportunity should be given to them to shed their blood for the country. Let them prove that they will protect every inch of the country till the last drop of their blood.

Secondly, I would like to say that our soldiers are serving and defending the country on height of thousands of feet at the risk of their lives so that crores of women may not become widows, the mothers may not lose their sons, children may not become orphans and also to maintain the dignity of our country, but on hearing the allegations being levelled against the Defence Ministry, I think they might be feeling demoralised and they might not be able to bring that much efficiency in their work for which they have been habitual. I, therefore, request all the hon. Members of this house to think before making any allegations against the Defence Ministry as to whether such allegations would demoralise our forces and what would be their effects on them, so that no hindrance may come in the working of our forces.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, commending our great soldiers and Generals who have made sacrifices for the country, I support these Demands and hope that our new Defence Minister will pay full attention towards the points which I have raised and will give new direction to the country.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main question is of our national security for which the Defence Budget to Rs. 12,512 crores has been presented before us. Some people have said that it is an excess amount whereas some

other have criticised it in other ways. But I think under the present circumstances this amount of Rs. 12,512 crores is not sufficient and we will have to supplement it with the cooperation of the people of our country.

In the south of our country, we have Indian ocean which is 6.5 thousand miles long and 6 thousand miles wide. The non-aligned countries have been demanding for quite a long time that Indian Ocean should be declared a zone of peace and should be free from interference of the Super Powers. But in stead of paying any attention towards their appeal, military base has been set up in Diego Garcia from where any country can be attacked. In this context I would like to request the Government that we should fully prepare our Army, Navy and Air force. Earlier, we did not get scared of the Seventh Fleet and compelled them to withdraw it but a time can come when Seventh Fleet may be compelled them to intervene. Therefore, we have to think about strengthing of our Army, Navy and Air force. There are certain countries in the world whose economy is dependent on the sale of weapons only and they are war mongers. They want to convert Indian Ocean into a battle field, so that they may take advantage of the situation. By creating Israel they have created such a situation in entire Middle East that in spite of unlimited wealth these countries are not able to make any development. Now they are searching for a new Israel. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister towards these things and suggest that keeping these things in view, our Army, Navy and Airforce should be fully prepared to meet these challenges and if a new Israel comes up and tries to enter our territory, we may give him a befitting reply. The Government, the ruling party and Opposition have to think jointly over it. We can sort out our differences but the foremost thing is. to save our country. If our country remains, then we can sort out our internal differences.

Aid of 4.37 billion dollrs is being given to Pakistan and it is being instigated against us. They are killing two birds with one stone. On the one hand they are

adversally affecting the development of our country and on the other hand, they are weakening it. Had this amount of Rs. 12,512 crores been utilised for the development of the country, we would have made tremendous progress. By giving aid of 4.37 billion dollars to Pakistan, we have been compelled to spend equal amount on our defence. A common man like me is also compelled to think as to how we can face the Blitzkrieg movement if it is made by Israel.

Everyone reads the history but no one takes lesson from it. USA has taken no lesson from the history. After suffering heavy defeat in Indo-China Peninsula, USA has no place in Asia to set its feet. That is why it is blindly giving aid of 4.37 billion dollars to Pakistan which may or may not be used against any one but the other countries of this region have been forced to stop their development works and divert their attention towards mobilising defence equipments.

Now, I would like to say one thing not to the Defence Minister but to the Hon. Prime Minsiter that today our country is passing through a very critical time. That may be due to the China in the north, Pakistan in the west, different fleets in the south and Chinese intrusion in the east. All these things have tought one thing to us that every inch of the country is equally important and we have to develop each and every part of the country so that in the event of foreign aggression on any part of the country the people of that area may remain prepared to face such aggression.

All our plans should be defence oriented. If you go through Geography, you will find that a one time Rann of Kutch was impassable and it was very difficult for the infantry to move there but now it has become pregnable. Similarly, the Himalayas were regarded impregnable but now forces can move there freely from a number of places. Therefore, we will have to make arrangement at those places accordingly. Construction of roads and other developmental works, Tibet and the setting up of defence installations and the

[Sh. Madan Pandey]

industrial installations and the setting up of power houses along the Tibet border, which is now China border, all should be carried out from the defence oriented point of view.

Sir, I had visited Gangtok. I had drawn the attention of a former Defence Minister towards a problem. There is only one road from Siliguri and that too is blocked due to landslide. It is the same route from which Dalai Lama had come through Nathu Lal Pass. Our Forces have made this road all-weather-road from Gangtok to the border but there is only one road from Siliguri to Gangtok and there is a bridge on the Teesta river. An alternative route should be constructed there so that in the event of closure of one road, another road may be used. If such arrangement is not made everywhere, it can pose a problem some time. We should learn a lesson from the history. We, who live in the foothills of Nepal, understand this situation very well. The Britishers had learnt a lesson from a battle. You might rec-all that the Britishers had launched a war on Kathmandu and an agreement was concluded in Sagauli in 1814. They had understood that unless they constructed a dam on Bari Gandak and had another alternative neither this area would be developed nor they would be able to utilise the area whenever they needed it from strategic point of view. There is a bridge on the Bari Gandak in Sonepur. It has a road and a railway line over it. Another bridge was constructed by the Britishers but when it got damaged in 1924, nobody paid attention towards it. I want that in the present situation it is imperative that the Defence Ministry should take initiative on its own and construct another alternative route via Chhatauni, Bagaha. This is very important route from the strategic point of view.

Besides weaponry, another important aspect is communication network. The radio stations which have been set up are smaller stations of 10 kilowatt. The border of China starts at a distance of 150 to 200 kilometres. We can hear Radio Lhasa in China but our radio cannot be heard in that country. Therefore, All India Radio and the

television network should be quite powerful and it should cover Lhasa, Aksaichin and other areas falling on that side of the border. It should be able to cover Nepal and Bhutan also. Besides this, such programmes should be broadcast/telecast which may instil a sense of fearlessness among the people.

Sir, I have placed these few points before you. We have got an able Minister of Defence who has made efforts to know what type of relations we have with China and Tibet. You belong to that area. You should see that we have a defence oriented planning and no part of the country is left unsafe and we should not wait for the enemy to attack us. We should prepare ourselves to meet the challenge of Pakistan which has constructed pill boxes along the border. We should strengthen our defence from Rann of Kutch to Kashmir so that the enemy may not dare attack us.

The hon. Minister of Defence has presented a very commendable Budget and I convey my thanks to him for this and support the Demands for Grants. We will support whatever demands he presents besides these Demands.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wish to express my views in support of the demands for grants of the Ministry of defence for 1987-88.

For the past one week, many in the opposite benches criticised the Govt. over certain defence deals with foreign Govts. I do not think their views reflected their love for this country in any way. I feel that it would not be advisable to have such discussions on defence deals in open manner that it receives wide attention in the press.

Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi commands the majority support of Rs. 75 crores of people in India. He assured the House that he would punish the culprits if charges are substantiated. The oppositon, instead of infusing faith in his words, rely

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

on some Swiss radio reports. I, therefore, appeal to the opposition with different shades of opinion to stop this mudslinging and offer constructive cooperation to our Prime Minister and his Govt. They must prove that they are also sons of this soil.

Sir, Rs. 12,512 crores have been allocated for defence. This is insufficient for a country with 75 crores of people. Rs. 1,536 crores have been remarked for navy. India is surrounded by Arabian sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean. Many foreign ships sail nearby our territorial waters. Therefore, for strengthening our naval defence, we must allocate more funds especially when American bases are being established in Sri Lanka.

We do not have good relations with Pakistan. Under the pretext of Afganistan situation, they are receiving massive US military aid. They are getting sophisticated warplanes and other militaryware. We have cautioned America that these are going to be used against us, but Americans continue to give military aid to Pakistan. We must, therefore, gear up our defences. The allocation of Rs. 2775 crores for airforce is, thus, far from sufficient viewed in this context. We must increase the allocation for airforce.

Pakistan is on the verge of producing a nuclear bomb. China is already in possession of a nuclear bomb and many intercontinental ballistic missiles. China has concentrated its troop in Tibet and on the border state of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sir, Pakistan is in illegal occupation of our territory in Kashmir. Recently it deployed its armoured divisions on the western border. Our Prime Minister and our defence forces took prompt and effective steps and we were able to make Pakistan withdraw its forces.

The Hon. Minister may also kindly take note that there are many military and political leaders in Bangladesh who are inimical to us.

Sir, America has supplied arms worth 3.2 billion US dollars to Pakistan from 1982 to 1987. It has planned to supply arms worth 4.02 billion US dollars to Pakistan during 1987-93.

Pakistan and China have joined hands. They have constructed Karakoram Highway in occupied Kashmir. I, therefore, request the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence to strengthen our friendship with our allies and also increase our defence preparedness.

The tank factory in Avadi may be expanded. We must increase the production of tanks and explore the possibilities of exporting them to African and Arabian countries.

Jawans from Tamil Nadu mostly hail from North Arcot district. In order to provide employment to their children I request that a gun factory may be established in Arakkonam. Even our present army chief Gen. Sundarji hails from North Arcot district. I take pride to say that he belongs to my Arakkonam constituency.

14.00 hrs.

Lastly, I appeal to the Americans to reconsider their policy of arming Pakistan. We are a non-aligned nation and a democratic nation. During world war II America did not jump into the war in the initial days. When it felt that freedom all over the world is in jeopardy, it jumped into the battlefield. President Roosevelt then proclaimed that democracy was being murdered and Americans would wage war to protect democracy. America has such a glorious history. President Reagan must reconsider his proposals to arm a country to its teeth which hanged Mr. Butto a democratically elected leader. Whether this massive arms assistance to Pakistan is going to protect democracy or bury it? President Reagan must have a second thought.

With this, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, public accountability through Parliament is the assence of our Constitutional edifice and democracy. To make such an accountability effective, Parliament shall have to scrutinise public expenditure, particularly in an area like Defence where it is running to astronomical figures. That is why, Sir, some of us have proposed that it is not enough if we go through an annual ritual like debate on these Demands which we must, but also should have a Standing Committee on Defence which can scrutinise not merely policies but also, when confronted with the situation that we have as of now, can closely look into purchase of weapons as well as policies, strategic aims, and the inter-relationship between foreign policy and defence.

Therefore, it is not enough for us to say that, in terms of percentage of GNP, the Indian defence expenditure is still small. In 1971-72 when we had in our hands 12 million refugees and the attendant security risk which ended in a war, the defence expenditure was only Rs. 1,411 crores. By 1981, after a decade, it had trebled to Rs. 4,600 crores, and since then, it has been galloping. The budget estimates for 1986-87 were Rs. 8728 crores; the actuals are more; and by 1987-88 which we are discussing, the projections stand at Rs. 11,900 crores. But my hunch is that it could be around Rs. 13,000 crores. Nor is it enough for us to say that the Indian economy has the capacity for absorption. What is important for us to keep in mind is our own national priorities, social priorities, which would strengthen the sinews of our society, body politic and economy and enable us to play our international and regional roles in a very complex international environment.

Geography has carved for us a particular place in the region and we need not be ashamed either of our role or of our presence or in highlighting this presence. That is not to say that we want to dominate or commit aggression, but we have to

protect ourselves and meet the needs of national security and project our own regional presence fully and adequately.

14.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

British India, till 1947, was a Geo-strategic entity created by the British imperialism and now it will largely depend upon our own strategic perception of forces at work in the world and in the region of particular interest to us. Our defence policies are also closely inter-related to our own international aims of peace and disarmament let us not forget it enshrined in the policy of Non-alignment that we have adopted and just as Non-alignment and conduct of our foreign policy influences our strategic overview, our perception of national security influences also the contours of our foreign policy.

Sir, India's relations with US or Soviet Union or China or our neighbours have to be understood in this context, I would urge with the United States, we have basic contradictions in our global perceptions, but what is more disturbing now is the concrete fact of the massive military assistance that United States has been providing to our neighbour to encourage its aggressive intentions as well as even potential nuclear status. Sir, the Soviet Union, on the contrary has struck a chord in our hearts not because of certain ideological commitments or because our social perceptions are the same but because of certain identity of interests.

Sir, a major event of the year under review was the visit of the Soviet leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and in the Joint Communique issued after his visit to India they talked about Asian Collective Security. Now, months have passed and what I would like to know from this Government and particularly from the Defence Minister is has this Government spelt out the concrete meaning of collective security in Asia and its implications? How does it strengthen our own strategic perceptions? Was it just a cliché to satisfy our important and eminent guest of honour or do we mean to put any meaning into it, content into it? What is

our assigned role in this? It is not enough for the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers to know what transpired, it is important for us Parliament and country to know.

Sir, an immediate matter of concern is our national security environment. Peace still eludes Afghanistan and Pakistan continue to receive arms from the United States. As I have already mentioned and there is continuing ethnic con-lagration in our Southern neighbours, Sri Lanka which is deeply disturbing. We can only ignore it at our peril, we cannot sit still when the Tamil population is subjected to systematic genocide. And what is more important is again encouragement given by the United States to Jayawardene Government. It has far more greater implications than the ethnic issue in the overall context of Indian ocean developments. We can onv ignore it at our peril and silence may be golden at times, but we cannot remain silent in relation to the systematic genocide that is going on in Sri Lanka.

It is to be deeply regretted that we have not made any headway in our dialogue with China. Our perceptions may vary and we may have problems. In this context, I must welcome the initiative taken by our Defence Minister during his visit. But, no one can wish away the fact that we are neighbours, two great neighbour and would remain so through the millennium. But there is no alternative to dialogue and patient diplomacy. It is not merely because of our bitter experience of 1962. I may recall the words of a famous soldier. We had the great Chief of our Army Staff General Thimmayya who addressing a seminar and writing soon after the war, said "that war can be fought only at our peril." In relation to China there is no alternative other that patient diplomacy.

Therefore, Sir, let us not be carried away by sentiments and whatever we do in relation to this, I personally think while the people of Arunachal may have their legitimate democratic aspirations which have to be fulfilled, I have no doubt in saying that the granting of statehood to Arunachal was improperly timed.

Sir, security environment conditions our strategic perceptions which in turn condition our own defence requirement in terms of men, materials and weapon system. Sir, we have an army of around 1.1 million or more strong, around 135 Brigades as against Pakistan's 500000 or 105 brigades. We have 2800 tanks as against their 1600 tanks - that is to say to field one brigade we use 8000 men as against Pakisan's 4000 assuming that they are using their reserve of 500000.

Now I would urge upon the House and the Ministry to have a look at rationalising the structure of our Army. It has to be rationalised not only in terms of Archaic Regimental system that we have evolved and built in, it is a historical factor which conditioned it but it has to be rationalised in terms of men and far greater operational cohesiveness.

There has been talk here about having a Joint Chief of Staff. We have a constitutional edifice where the President is the supreme commander of our forces, there is a Prime Minister and a Cabinet and the forces would remain under the civil authority and it is the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers who are answerable to Parliament. There is no need for a change and that is why the post of chief of Armed Force as Supreme Commander was done away with. If you go through the Constituent Assembly debates, you will find that it was done away with primarily for this reason and there is no reason for reviving it. It is not a question of temporary political difficulties.

We live in a world where the life-cycle of weapon systems is shortened because of advances in technology, particularly in certain regions of technology like Micro Electronics. That is why, while coming to the requirement of a long range artillery it has been proved in Iran and Iraq war that long range artillery is like a crucial component in any kind of war, given the rationale of our logistics here. Primarily when we go into this question, the basic features of a long range artillery system are lethality, firing rate and mobility.

[Sh. K.P. Ummikrishnan]

Mr. Arun Singh, for whom I have great regard and esteem has said the other day in Parliament that stringent procedures have been laid down to ensure quality - and I underline the word - technical parameters of equipment procured by the Defence Ministry. This is the question I want to pose before you - has it been followed? Why was the Bofors long range artillery system was chosen. We know that there were four competitors - the French, the Swedish, the Austrian and the British. There was a general staff requirement which required a firing range of 30000 metres or 30 kms. Is it not a fact that it was found even in the trial at Pokharan and Babina that it fired only upto 18 kms. or 18000 metres and the maximum achieved was 21 kms? Not only that, what is more disturbing is its systems like Shell Feeder and Firing Mechanism had broken off and thrown off. It is a very serious matter to be concerned.

I am not going into the comparative merits of our systems since we have chosen this system. Bofors were given a chance. They have, I am told, blamed our own technical incompetence in dealing with this equipment. Here, some of the question arises. The first question is that it is a serious problem in relation to its breach block and coppering of the bore leading to non performance. In effect, it means that the charge will leak and will not give the required range. Is it that it did not perform because of the inherent defect of the system or because of our incompetence? The Parliament and the public is entitled to know. That means the system is rendered ineffective.

Is it not a fact that the hydraulic system have developed serious defects and it has been noticed? If that is so, how did you choose this system? While coming to the transfer of technology question that in terms of components that one component that is fire-control instrument and computer system and supplied by Marconi of U.K. which is a subsidiary of Marconi of US have they agreed to transfer the

technology? Has the USA agreed to transfer of technology or the SOANNIA for their gun-towing vehicle agreed for transfer of technology?

What is more disturbing is regarding the ammunition because it is a package. It is not that we are buying guns from somebody and ammunition from somebody. Because the para-meters of economy have to work and we thought we can bargain and get more out of a package. Is it a fact? We have ordered around 5,00,000 - Paybe around thousand dollars or so a piece - but can they arrange technology transfer? Do they manufacture it? Have they been keeping up their schedule? These disturbing questions have to be answered.

It is not enough for you to get up and say we are fully aware of the technical parameters. You will have to satisfy Parliament and the country unless otherwise it would be right for us to deduce that the decision was taken not on technical merits but possibly on non-technical considerations leading to the gnawing doubts that the conditions may have been kickbacks to VVIPs. It is not enough for you to talk about Indian agents and clout the issue. What about the non-Indian nationals who have been involved in the deal? Are you prepared for a probe? It is not enough for you to say about de-stabilisation.

We know what de-stabilisation is. A government which has allowed multi-nationals to enter through back door and front door; a government which assaults on self-reliance and a government which demoralises the scientific community you have no moral authority to talk about de-stabilisation. Take the guns or the ammunition system or the submarine system bought after years of deliberation. If it is found to perform poorly or refusing to perform or its deliveries are delayed who is responsible? I want to know what is the report of the Bhandarkar committee on this Bofors Gun system. Is the Government prepared to lay it on the Table of the House?

Therefore, the question before us is do

we want to go back to the theme of self-reliance? Do we want to depend on the imports which is eating into the vitals of our economy, eating into our social priorities, eating into our national priorities and what I said before eating into the efforts of our own Defence scientific community? No other Government has demoralised the scientific community as much as this Government has. What a comparison it is to Jawahar Lal Nehru's government or Indira Gandhi's government? I am ashamed to say when I talk to the young scientists they talk with great feeling that they could as well go elsewhere and join multi-nationals and get five times the salary but in spite of all this they have stayed back. They are building sinews where you want to import technology and destroy their morale. For what? Import of technology must have a meaning and content. Import of technology must enable us to build more into our sinews; it should only supplement but not substitute.

Therefore, Sir, in the final analysis there is no other go for this country than to have a stronger society, a society which can stand the challenges of our security environment. That society can only be a society of equals based on self-reliance and based on our own skill, resolve and will. There is no other substitute for this. These questions must be answered otherwise it will persist; otherwise it will continue to agitate and there is no use for you to talk about Swedish radio or this radio or that newspaper. Forget it. You give the answers.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening to Shri Unnikrishnan with great attention. I am not surprised at the figures he has presented. If the country does not prepare itself for defence, he would say then that the country was not prepared and when we are preparing ourselves, he is saying that although we are making preparations, we are not giving importance to the social system. India is in such a position that the Defence Department will have to make full preparations. President

Kennedy, of the United States of America had once said-

[English]

"The best way to prevent war is to remain prepared for war."

[Translation]

The need of the hour is to strengthen the defence of the country to meet the danger posed to it. The people will have to make sacrifices for supporting the Grants for Defence. Unless sacrifices are made, our defence systems will not be strengthened.

Every one knows that the country is surrounded by enemies from all sides. Danger to the country has not lessened from any side in any way. People say there is danger even from Sri Lanka. In the opinion of Shri Unnikrishnan the issue with China will be solved diplomatically. But all the issues cannot be solved with diplomacy. Although China is a Buddhist country but we fear danger from that country also. In such a situation it would be wrong not to keep the country prepared, specially from the defence point of view.

The expenditure on every item has gone up sharply. Due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, the expenditure of the country has increased. Taking this into consideration, the increase in the expenditure of the Defence cannot be regarded on the high side. Now one will have to pay more for buying materials for Defence because its cost has increased.

The main thing is that danger to the country is not only from outside. We have also to spend a lot on Police and other things. Our country needs new weapons. In this situation, what is required is to strengthen the defence of the country.

I will conclude by raising one more point. The population of the country has increased tremendously and this is resulting in the increase of our expenditure on every item. In the situation, the expenditure on Defence will also increase. These hon.

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

Members themselves ask for establishing factories and step up defence production. Then people will have to be engaged in the defence production. But if all these things are not done, they will say that the country is not prepared to meet the challenge and our defence has not been geared up to meet the challenge. With these words, I support the Demands for the Defence Ministry.

*SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore):
Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to express my views in support of the demands for grants for defence for 1987-88.

The allocations for defence for 1987-88 is an 100% increase of what has been allocated for 1983-84. The allocations yearwise were: for 1983-84, Rs. 6309 crores, for 1984-85, Rs. 7175 crores, for 1985-86 Rs. 8389 crores and for 1986-87 Rs. 10000 crores. This year the allocation is about Rs. 12,512 crores. I welcome this 100% increase. Out of this, 50% is allotted for army, 12% for navy, 23% for airforce and rest for research and development and administrative expenses.

India is peace-loving nation. We have proved it on many occasions. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Light of Asia, was also the recipient of peace prize.

We are a peaceful nation. However, we must pay adequate attention to our defence. India must be made strong. Our jawans are full of morale. They acquitted themselves excellently in our wars with Pakistan and China. We must modernise our defence forces. We must increase the number of electronic equipments with us. We must indigenously produce and, if warranted, we may also import. There is nothing wrong in it. Modern electronic weapons are must in the present security context.

The Bofors defence deal is an unfortunate episode. Many vested interests and external elements envy the monumental progress of our country. Our Hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is growing in stature day by day. We are making rapid strides in all fields. I, therefore, point out to this

House that this deal is nothing but an attempt to disrupt peace in our country by anti-national and anti-democratic forces. We should not allow such baseless charges by these elements. We must strongly refute them and tell the country the truth.

Pakistan, as an Hon. Member who spoke before said is spending huge amounts, some 60-70% of its total expenditure, on defence. The military power of China is growing menacingly. It has conducted many nuclear tests. Pakistan is also making a nuclear bomb.

Sri Lanka continues to affirm that it is a friendly country. But it in fact indulges in activities aimed at straining relations with India. It has in actual proved that it is not a friendly country. We should not forget whom they sided with during the Bangladesh war. They supported Pakistan openly and offered their land and shore for landing and docking of Pakistani planes and ships. They also helped to refuel these planes and ships. They have recently concluded an agreement with America giving them bases on their shores. They say that it is simply a scientific and technological agreement. Indeed it is a military pact.

Sri Lankans have provided facilities for the establishment of American base in Triconamalai. They have offered 108 oil wells to America for use by American Planes and ships which may conduct exercises on Sri Lankan land and waters. Sri Lankans have also established a high power transmission tower which would eavesdrop on all our ship movements in the Indian Ocean. Thus, the Sri Lankans with the help of Americans have intruded into our security zones.

Military strategists believe that if at all a third world war breaks out it will originate from Indian Ocean. I am, therefore, pained to point out the sordid fact that Sri Lanka has become an agent of America.

We must, hence, strengthen our naval

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

defence to be fully prepared for a threat that may come from Indian Ocean.

Sir, ships which come from Calcutta to Bombay, from West to East Coast or from Calcutta to Cochin, they have to go round Triconamalai which is an American base. They have to sail through dangerous waters. The commander-in-chief of the Southern Naval Command has expressed that this could be averted if we complete the Setu Samudra Project. It is the single project that would ensure security of our ships in southern waters. Even the former Minister of defence has stated that this project would be taken up as a defence project and executed on priority basis. That should be done expeditiously which may ensure the security of our ships coming around the Southern most tip of India.

It was unfortunate that we ceded Kachchathivu to Sri Lanka. We must take necessary steps to retrieve it especially when islets near Kachchathivu turning into American bases.

Let us consider our development of our navy over the past 38 years. During 1985-86, we allocated 4% of the defence expenditure for navy. During 1986-87, it rose to 8% and during 1987-88 it is now 12%. This is insufficient. This should be increased at least twofold. The expenditure should not be spent mostly on repairs and renovation work but must be spent on acquisition of modernwarships.

Since independence, we have imported militaryware worth Rs. 40000 to 45000 crores. However, we export iron ore at the rate of Rs. 100 to Rs.500 per tonne. When we import finished products we pay Rs.4000 to Rs. 5000 for the same quantity. I do not assail import of military equipments. But we should also engage in indigenous production. We must attain self-sufficiency.

Many public sector companies are engaged in the production of arms. 34 ordnance factories are their. This number

should be increased. Advanced equipments must be manufactured in our country.

We must also impart compulsory military training to all those, who have attained 18 years of age so that at an youngage, as in many European countries, our youth are prepared to defend our country when our security is endangered.

Requisite permission for expansion of Avadi Heavy Vehicle factory must be granted. Nearly 3000 skilled labourers are in that factory and I think their manpower must be tapped by expanding the capacity of the factory.

Many servicemen take retirement at the age of 35 to 40 years of their age. If they are officers, they easily catch hold of some job after retirement or get into IAS and other cadre services. In the case of ordinary sepoys, they do not have any go. These ex-servicemen must be provided with jobs and bank loans. Bank loans must be provided to these ex-servicemen, who were disciplined soldiers and who were ready to lay their lives for the sake of this nation, without cumbersome procedure and without conditions like mortgaging of property etc.

Let me also say a few words about Sri Lanka. Shri K.P. Unmikrishnan has rightly pointed out that Sri Lankan Govt. is committing genocide on Tamils, innocent civilians. Influx of refugees to India is a persisting problem. For the last one week, Sri Lanka is in turmoil. The whole atmosphere is surcharged with tension. Sri Lanka is enlisting the support of to other nations in committing this ignominious crime on innocent Tamils. Even our Hon. Chief Minister Dr. MGR has arived here to hold talks with the Hon. Prime Minsiter. We appreciate the sincerity of our Hon. Prime Minister in resolving the crisis. The Tamil problem in Sri Lanka is not a matter of relations with an alien nation, but it is a problem affecting the defence of our country viewed in the strictest perspective.

I thank you for the opportunity given.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I am only intervening in the debate. The hon. Defence Minister will finally reply to the debate on Monday. I propose to limit my remarks to the points which are relevant to Defence Production and Supplies. The hon. Defence Minister will deal with many of the important points which have been made in this House with regard to security environment, threat perception, allocations for the Defence Ministry as such and many other aspects.

The debate on the demands has been, in my opinion, very good and encouraging. Excepting one or two, all the other members who spoke here, have supported the allocations provided in the Budget for Defence. Some members have also said that more money should have been made available. Criticism levelled by the members is also welcome. In fact, it provides an opportunity for us who are working in the Department/Ministry to evaluate in a critical manner, as to how we have been working and as to how to rectify the mistakes if there are any. The advice given by the members is also welcome and we would certainly like to make use of some of the good points that have been made by the hon. members.

Some members are also very kind to praise the activities of the workers, soldiers and officers in the Ministry of Defence. The words of praise showered by them will be very encouraging for all of us and we would like to thank the members for the kindness that they have shown.

Sir, the Department of Defence Production and Supplies deals with production, supplies, inspection and standardisation and a few other things. It would not be necessary to deal in detail with all these issues. But I would like to shed some light on how the Department of Defence Production and Supplies has been working.

The Director General of Inspection is

responsible for inspecting the goods, items and equipments which are procured and produced in the Ordnance Factories and public sector undertakings. They ensure that quality goods are procured, quality goods are produced and quality goods are supplied to the defence forces. This organisation is scientific and technical staff oriented. About 20,000 staff are working in it. It inspects the stores worth in the vicinity of Rs. 2600 crores.

The Supply Wing is responsible for getting the goods, equipments and instruments from the civil sector as such. Their responsibility is also to see that the sources for producing the equipments, goods, assemblies and components are established in the civil sector. This was a separate Wing, but now it has been merged with the Defence Production, I think in January 1985. The production is done in Ordnance Factories and public sector undertakings. We have 34 Ordnance Factories. The first factory was established in 1801. We have about four or five factories which were established more than 100 years before. In these factories, we are producing tanks, guns, rockets, bombs, ammunitions, small arms, uniforms, goods, buckles, tents and so many other things. About 1,86,000 people are working in these factories. The gross value of the production in the last financial year is in the vicinity of Rs. 1500 crores.

While replying to one of the questions in the morning, I had occasion to say that the capacity which was established in this factory has been utilised. The utilisation of the capacity ranges between 70 to 90 and in some cases it has gone beyond that also. These factories are producing equipments and goods required by the defence forces. They do not earn profit. They are giving the goods which they produce to the defence forces on cost-price basis. So there is no question of Ordnance Factories producing any profit. We propose to establish six more Ordnance Factories. In the morning, I had informed this august House that we would be spending, about Rs. 1800 crores on these new factories.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: We want one for Kerala.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: At Avadi, we are establishing a factory to produce the engines for T-72 tanks and the BMPs.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): What about Medak?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Well, at Medak, we are establishing a factory which will be producing BMPs and I have great pleasure in announcing in this House that this year, within a few months' time, a few T-72 tanks and BMPs, the infantry combat vehicles will roll out of these factories and they will join the defence forces.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: No harm in clapping for that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Who extracted the answer? You forgot that point.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are going to establish Optro-Electronic factories which will produce Optro-Electronic instruments, which will be fitted in Tanks and BMPs and other vehicles which will be used in many other areas. One more factory is coming up at Bolangir, a filling factory. Then the propellant factory is likely to be established at a place which will be suggested by a committee appointed for this purpose.

While discussing 155 mm. guns, a question was asked whether we were going to produce them here in this country, or not; whether the ammunition required for these guns would be produced in the country, or not. The answer is 'Yes'. We want to produce these guns in our country. We are in the process of preparing the detailed project report; and after the report is prepared, we would like to see that this kind of a factory comes up; and we will be producing these guns.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What is the production schedule?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That can be given after the detailed project report is ready..(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Only the intention is clear.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The public sector units are producing many, many sophisticated things. These public sector units have been producing aircraft and helicopters; they are producing submarines, frigates and corvette ships. For ONGC, some of the yards are producing platforms, rigs and the supply vessels; and they are producing many other things. One of our public sector undertakings is producing super-alloys, and alloys which are required for Defence purposes - not only alloys required for Defence purposes are produced in this public sector undertaking, but the alloys which are required by the Space Department and other Departments are also produced. So we have this kind of an arrangement also available here. Then we produce missiles and things like that. The value of production in the last financial year viz. 1986-87 is in the vicinity of Rs. 1800 crores, and the profit earned by these factories, I am happy to inform this House, is Rs. 74 crores - Rs. 74 crores in 1985-86. But in 1986-87, the profit earned by these factories is Rs. 111 crores. They had given dividends which are in the neighbourhood of Rs. 16 crores in 1985, and Rs. 18 crores in 1986. They employ about 106,000 officers and workers. Capacity utilization has been in the vicinity of 72% to 100%.

I am giving this information, because this is the only opportunity when we can, in totality - in entirety - have a look at the performance of the ordnance factories and the public sector undertakings. If you ask me as to how these ordnance factories and the public sector undertakings have worked, have performed, I would not hesitate in saying that they have worked, satisfactorily, they have produced all the things which could have been produced, and are required by the Defence forces; and that the quality of goods produced by them has been acceptable to the users. But we are not satisfied with this, and we would certainly like to see that they perform better. The proposals are there with the Department, with the ordnance factories and the public sector undertakings; and we want to implement them and see that the performance of these factories is bettered.

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil]

One of the things which we would like to do is modernization itself. Many of the Members, while speaking on the Demands of this Department, also suggested that modernization was a key to progress and success.

We would like to modernise our administration; we would like to have new technologies, new processes; we would like to have the latest machines and plants/to be used in our factories; and we would like to see that the production, the efficiency in these factories increases, productivity increases. In order to get technologies, we are mainly relying upon two or three factors. One of the most important things is that in our own laboratories under the Department of Defence or R&D, the technologies which are developed in Defence R&D are used there. I would not be going into details as to how the technologies are developed and as to how they are used in the defence production, but I would say that some of the things which have been done by the Defence R&D Laboratories are really very good and we are proud of what has been taking place in the Defence R&D Units. There are national laboratories which are producing technologies. I had the good fortune to know from close quarters as to how the national laboratories for which many other departments and Ministries are working are doing it; we are relying upon the technologies which are developed by them and we are helping them also. We do realise that all the technologies and all the equipments which are needed for modernisation cannot be developed in our country alone; it is necessary for us to take the technology from outside also if it is available - depending upon its availability. We do not want to shy away from taking and making use of the technologies from outside and using them also. In fact, the development of the technologies in India has followed a particular route. First of all, we have become acquainted with a technology. Then we have acquired it and understand it. Then we have analysed it and we have improved upon it and then we have developed the innate capacity; we have developed the technologies ourselves and

we have used them. This is the route which is followed in many other areas also - in agriculture, in industry, in sophisticated area as space technology and atomic energy technology also and defence technology also. By and large, this has been the route and this is what we are following but with one objective and with one view in mind and that objective we do not lose sight of and that objective is to become self-reliant. Knowledge is a common heritage of mankind. If it is available in India, we will make use of it if it can be made use of; if it can be given to others, we will give it to others; if it is available from outside, we will like to take it also.

The third point which we have been thinking about is the planning itself. The national plan will be there and the defence plan will fit into the national plan; and naturally defence production and supply plan will fit in the plan which is made for the entire defence by the Defence Ministry. One of the points with which we are very particular about is that the plan should be very accurate, the plan should be made meticulously so as to avoid the time over-run and the cost over-run. If the concepts are wrong, if the plan is inaccurate, then the results cannot be good and we cannot have the production on schedule in a cost effective manner of the quality goods. So, we are trying to emphasise that let us have more information, let us use modern method of planning, let us use modern gadget, if necessary, let us pool the knowledge and information and plan in a fashion which would really help us in all respects. In the last two or three years, one of the most important things which has been given to the country as a whole is the emphasis on actual implementation of the plans. If a plan is correct and accurate, but if the implementation is not good, the results cannot also be acceptable. So, emphasis on monitoring, emphasis on implementation is there. Hon. Prime Minister has been emphasising on correct planning, on modernisation and on implementation also. At every stage we have introduced a method of monitoring, monitoring at the shop floor level, at the board's level, in the Ministry and at every level, at the Minister's

level, at the State Minister's level at the Secretary's level at the board's level and at the Manager's level, monitoring has been done in a meticulous manner and intermittently the results have certainly been very good. The productivity in the Ordnance Factories has gone up. The value of the productivity of per man per annum in Ordnance Factories was in the vicinity of 35000. It has gone up to 75000. This is the result of accurate planning and it is a result of constant monitoring.

Training is one of the things, it is very important and we are trying to train the workers, the supervisors and the officers in the factories, in the institutions and we are helping them to get trained outside the country also.

Quality control is very very important. We have been paying enough of importance to that.

The welfare of the workers and the officers is also one of the points to which we have been paying lot of attention. In my opinion, the man behind the machine is more important. In my opinion, man is more adroit than any sophisticated machine can be. A scientist told me that a computer, the most sophisticated computer is not as intelligent as a living cell in the body of a human being, with respect to receiving information and giving out the information. If this is so about one cell, in the human body we can understand the adroitness and the skill of a human being as such. So, the man is very important and we want to see that he does not work only because he has to work, but he is willing also. His spirit is also ready to work, his spirit is willing and he is working. And in order to create this kind of conditions we have tried to see that all that is necessary to create a condition of this kind in material terms is to provide schooling, housing, recreational facilities like many other things, and opportunities for promotion, remunerative emoluments and things like that.

One of the things which we have been emphasising in these public sector undertakings is the environmental

protection. Industries produce goods, but at the same time it is also seen that environment is affected because of the industries also. Water is polluted, air is polluted and even land is polluted and they create lot of problems. It is the responsibility of the public sector undertakings and the Ordnance Factories and the factories run by the Government to see that the environment, the very source of existence, the very source of wealth, it is not got polluted. So, it is our responsibility to see that the water, the air and the land does not get polluted. We have tried to see that the pollution is not there. But we are not satisfied with only with this kind of approach. We would like to do something more than that. The approach is not only to protect from pollution, but the approach is to do better also, with more plantation of trees and things like that we would like to protect the environment.

I am very really happy to inform this House that one public sector undertaking, HAL has planted saplings the number of which is 32 lakhs!

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): Is it? Well done.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is the kind of approach we would like to have with respect to the factories and our public sector undertakings.

Having said this much, I would like to come to some of the points which have been raised by some of the hon. Members. I must say that they have been very kind and nice to the entire Defence Ministry as such in this debate at least. And we are very thankful to them for what they said on Defence Production and Defence Supply departments.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: They are only unkind on special motions.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: One point which was raised by a few hon. Members on the floor of this House relates to using

[Sh. Shivraj V. Patil]

the capacities in the civil sector or private sector. One of the Members got up and said that there is a capacity, use it; if you do not use it, you are not using the national capacity in the best possible manner. And a suggestion was given that if necessary, give incentives also to the private industry to take up the production of the things which are required by the Defence Forces. And other hon. Member was very categorical in saying that this kind of thing is not necessary. Except these two extreme stands taken by two Members, the other stand taken by the other Member was really the stand which the Government has taken. We have accepted the principle of mixed economy. We would like to produce things in the public sector. We would like to see that the private sector develops. There is a joint sector also which is acceptable to us. This is the kind of philosophy which we have accepted in this country. Upto this time in the civil sector there was not enough capability. So separately the factories had to be established even to stitch the uniforms and to make the boots and things like that. They are existing with us even now. But when we see that in the private sector, cooperative sector, joint sector and in other public sector units which are not with the Defence Ministry these kinds of capacities have been developed, is it not necessary for us or is it not going to be profitable for us to use those kinds of things? And the philosophy, the policy which is accepted by the Government is that we would like to utilise the entire infrastructure and the capacity which has been established in all sectors in the country for the defence purposes also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY
(Midnapore): By starving the public sector?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have not yet completed. I am going to dwell upon this point in a little detail. We will not like to starve the public sector. You can take it from me. The second assurance which has been given by my predecessor on the floor of the House is that no retrenchment will take place. We are not going to throw out any of the workers from our public sector

simply because we are using the civil sector. I would like to inform you that some of the things we have off-loaded and given to the civil sector. The making of uniforms has been given to the civil sector. But two years before, the value of the production of clothing in our ordnance factory was in the vicinity of Rs. 120 crores. In the last financial years the value of the production has gone up, even after giving this production to the civil sector, to Rs. 175 crores.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: That is because of inflation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Not because of inflation. The prices of cloth have not gone up very much. That is not simply because of that. But we are producing more items. We are producing in large quantities and they are given to our forces. I would like to make a very categorical statement that by having this kind of policy we would certainly like to rationalise, use the human resources to the maximum. We do not want to waste the energy in our brother workers and our fellow beings in the country, but we would not like to throw them out also. Rationalisation is something else but we would not like to retrench them from the ordnance factories. You can take it from me. And we would not like to do that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: You would not reflect the number of posts in a factory. After the retirement of a person, will you fill up that post?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will come to that point later on. I made it very clear in the morning while replying to a question which was put in a very very pointed manner and these points were really raised by the hon. Members and I had an occasion to reply to them. Our approach is that if there are small things which can be done by the small sector units, should we not give it to the small sector units; should we not give it to the private sector? Supposing I want some buckles, belts and badges. They can be produced by anybody. Even a single human being working there with a

machine can produce those things. Should we not give it to them?

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Then why the policy was formulated at that time that private sector should not be allowed to enter the defence production?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am coming to that. While explaining, I said that there was a time when this industrial infrastructure was not available in the country, but that is not the situation to-day.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Buckles.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Would you like to see that the workers go on producing boots and buckles only?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: After my completing my say on this point if you have doubt, you can raise that and I will reply. If the uniforms have to be manufactured, is it necessary for us to manufacture these uniforms in the Ordnance factories? I would rather like to have uniforms from the private sector.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: While preparing pockets, at least lining must be done properly.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, that is the pocket of someone else and not of the military people.

Well, if uniforms have to be manufactured, what kind of uniforms we would like to manufacture in the ordnance factories? We would like to manufacture

SHRI SURESH KURUP: This is a question of arms and ammunition.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let me explain. After that if you are not satisfied, you can ask the question and I will reply.

I was trying to say that if uniforms have to be manufactured, would you like me to get these uniforms manufactured in the ordnance factories? There are other kinds of

uniforms also which would be required to be manufactured. If a uniform which provides protection to our soldiers against nuclear fall out, against the chemical weapons, which provides some protection against fire, if this kind of uniform is manufactured, we would rather like to go from the simple uniforms to this kind of uniforms and go to the small people who are living in the villages, in the townships and other places who, to the specification, will manufacture these things. You will ask me you say that, well, you produce these boxes for carrying the ammunition and weapons from one place to another, would you like the ordnance factories to manufacture the boxes? I would rather like to manufacture ammunition itself, the most advanced sophisticated ammunition and the weapons and the human power which is available with us, we will give them this skill. We will import skill. We will give them knowledge and train them and we will see that they become producers of more sophisticated things and through this process they would be able to earn more also and they would have pride in what they are doing. If you ask me if the ordnance factories and Government would be interested in producing tanks and BMP Vehicles, I would say, yes, we will be doing that and I have explained that - we are establishing new factories for all these things and in new factories, I had an opportunity to say in the morning that there will be more employment potential generated, created. Now, if we are not using say 1,000 people or 2,000 people in one kind of activity, we would have generated with the same amount of saving in other areas more than that, sometimes more than that, not in all the cases, but sometimes more than that. When we are establishing new factories - six more factories are coming - I would like to give you a work, the employment potential generated in these six factories is going to be more than 15000 workers. Would you like to spend money in stitching the uniform and making boots and would you not like to do that? If we are relying on the foreign firms, if we are getting things from outside, should we not rely on the people who have capability

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to do these things? With this approach we have accepted this philosophy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: You have told that there would not be retrenchment; you have agreed that there will not be any retrenchment, will there be any shrinkage in work force? In a factory there are 1000 persons. 200 persons retire or go away. Will you fill up those vacancies? You are not retrenching. Without retrenching you can keep these posts un-filled.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Have you specifically decided about the items which are to be given to the private sector? That is a point. Buttons, all right.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The answer to your question is, if you take the totality of the work force with which the ordnance factories is concerned, it is not going to shrink. But if you think that if there is a small factory doing something over there...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Whether you will be getting them according to your specification?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Well, that is not possible. We will train and retrain them. The second question asked by the hon. Member is: what kind of items are you going to give to the civil sector? The kind of items that may be given to the civil sector is not going to be done in an abrupt manner, without considering the difficulties which may arise out of this for the workers, without considering whether the supply will be continuous or not, without considering whether the quality goods will be supplied or not. Now, all these factors will be taken into account while taking a decision on doing it and we want to do it, but not in abrupt manner, but in phases, namely, first phase, second phase, third phase, etc. And things for which we are going to the civil sector are like this. I will read out that. But I think you do not want me to read out all those things. I would read out some items which may give you some idea. They are:

Jacket combat disruptive
Trousers combat disruptive
bit kits, anklets,
Barett knitted
coat combat disruptives,
vest cotton,
Shirt - Angola,
Mosquito nets and things like that.

Are you having any objection to this of kind of things?

Now, when we are establishing the factories to manufacture tanks and BMP, even for them there are small nuts and bolts which have to be manufactured. Now, small cables and things like that are to be manufactured - and if you want that all those small things should be manufactured in the factory itself, the investment that will be required will be enormous and if we have the capacity developed in the vicinity of that factory, then we would rather like to give this kind of job to the factories which are existing in that vicinity and the decision taken by the Government in producing BMP and the tanks is to give 40% of the materials, components, assemblies and other things that are required, to the private sector and even for that a huge amount of money will be spent on establishing all these things. The approach is to use the totality of the capacity available in the country and not to develop the capacity separately in the Ordnance factory for small and big things. This has been the approach and I don't think there is any objection to that. I want to assure the hon. Members on the floor of this House that there will not be any retrenchment.

The second thing is that we will be producing more and the total work force will be more even after following this policy because we are establishing these things. But some rationalisation in some factories will be necessary, some training and re-training will be necessary, shifting of the work-force from one place to other work place in certain cases will be necessary. But taking that into account, this kind of approach has to be done. I think no hon. Member can have any

objection to this. I am really very happy that I have been able to put before you these points in a manner which seem to be convincing to my friend Shri Choubey and other hon. Members.

Sir, one of the points which was made by Mr. Indrajit Gupta was that whether we have reduced the allocation to the Defence Production and Supplies Department. The answer is that we have changed the method. This year, the Defence Production and D.G.O.F. will get Rs. 1893 crores as against Rs. 1283 crores given last year. But some other method is accepted in giving these figures. Previously, the capital expenditure and the revenue expenditure were clubbed and the allocation for capital expenditure and the revenue expenditure was under the head of army. Now, the revenue expenditure is included in the allocation for DGOF. Previously the supply was free of cost. Now the Army will be giving some price to the ordnance factories for the supplies made. In this fashion we have tried to have some different kind of accounting system. But the allocation is not reduced. Last year 12.59 per cent of the allocation to the Ministry was made available to the DGOF, but this year 15.10 per cent of the allocation is made available. This means there is an increase of about 3 per cent over the last year. That goes to show that we are emphasising indigenisation, we are emphasising self-reliance rather than arms import.

A point was made by one of the hon. Members about the administration in ordnance factories. I would not like to deal with it in detail on the floor of the House. I have taken note of it and whatever is necessary will be done in that respect after examining all the points relating to it.

One of the points made was that we would like to have indigenisation and self-reliance. Well, I am sorry, Mr. Unnikrishnan came to the conclusion that we have demoralised the scientific community. That is not the case. I had the opportunity of working in the Scientific Ministry for a pretty long time, about 3 to 4 years I was there in the Ministry and I

was really very happy to have worked there and understood as to what is happening in the entire world as such. You can take it from me that the scientific community in India will have more opportunities to prove their skill. The investment in scientific research and development is going up, we are providing more money to the scientists in DRDO and other organisations also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): What about their salaries and allowances?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: They are also going up. Salaries and allowances are also going up, we are giving them better emoluments. More than that we are giving them better equipments, more than that we are giving them better opportunities, opportunities to work in space technology, opportunities to work in genetics, opportunities to work in many other most advanced areas and once the decision is taken by the Government to see that investment is done in advanced areas, the scientists would, I am sure, be very very happy. If we are asking them to complete the project in time and if we are asking them to see that the results are quickly made available to the entire country, I don't think that the scientists who observe and understand the compulsion of our society and what is required in the country would take any objection to that.

One point which I would like to make is that as far as the defence production is concerned, if the defence research is alpha and the defence forces are omega, it is a link between the two. We start from there and the final produce is given to the Defence Forces. The job of the Defence Production is to utilise the technologies developed in the research laboratories and produce the final goods which will be required by the Defence Forces, and we are very happy to say that many of the technologies which are developed in the defence laboratories are being used by the Defence Production and Defence laboratories are making use of the talents which are available in the defence factories also. If a project is taken up and it is at the stage of Research and Development, the officers and

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the scientists in the production unit are associated with the development and this has helped us in producing the technologies and not keeping them on the shelf, but using those technologies in the best possible manner.

One hon. Member made a statement about radar and all those things. I am given a Paper and I will just read out, if you permit me, about that and if more explanation is required, it will be given later on by the hon. Defence Minister.

"Some apprehensions had been expressed about the state of technology transfer in the case of Low Level Radar Indra. I wish to categorically assure the House that the highest level of coordination between the Department of Defence R&D and the Department of Defence Production exists in this case.

"In fact, the production order has already been placed on Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad, immediately after the evaluation and acceptance by the user of the low level radar. Technology transfer for INDRA I equipment has already been completed and the radar is going to be produced by Bharat Electronics in a phased manner. Quantity 3 of INDRA I is expected to be produced by the end of the year 1988 itself and the existing order quantity for both INDRA I and INDRA II will be liquidated by the end of the year 1991.

"There is another project for the manufacture of FSAPDS ammunition, wherein a factory is being jointly set up by the Department of Defence R&D and the Department of Defence Production. After setting up and successful initial run of production, the factory will be handed over to the Department of Defence Production for subsequent regular production."

This, I am putting before you because I would like to say that the development of technology and the development of the equipment are going hand in hand. It is not enough to develop the technology, but it

should be translated into manufacturing goods on the basis of that technology. If those who are working in the production units are associated at the initial stage of development of the technology, it helps, and that is the kind of approach which has been adopted and which has been very helpful also.

At the end I would like to say that, whenever we discuss the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, very rightly we say that we salute our soldiers and officers in the defence forces, but while intervening in this debate I would like to say that the workers in the factories and the officers in the factories and the officers in the Department are helping our soldiers and officers to protect the integrity and the sovereignty of the country, and they are also to be saluted. I would like to salute the workers and officers in the public sector units, in the ordnance factories, in the Inspection Wing and in the Department: also when I would be saluting the officers and the soldiers who are ready to protect the integrity and the sovereignty of our country ...

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): We all join you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am very happy that you all join in doing that.

If you ask me whether I am satisfied with what is happening in the Defence Department, in the Defence Production and Supplies Department, without hesitation, but in a very humble manner, I would like to say that the workers and the officers in factories and in the offices have tried their best, to give their best, for the defence of the country to support our soldiers and officers. We would like to congratulate them and we would like to thank them. Ultimately, I would like to thank you all for the patient hearing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We want to seek a few clarifications ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your can do on Monday.

Mr. Bhadreswar Tanti.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor):
Sir, this matter would not have come up for discussion if it had not been raised by one of the Members in the House the other day. It is a very important matter for discussion. I thank the hon. Minister for taking steps to bring up the matter for discussion in the House.

The velocity of circulation of arms deal has —tremendously increased in the neighbouring States of the sub-continent in recent times and our country has become birds of prey at the instance of the big and super powers. It has caused a direct threat to the national security environment of the country and every citizen of the country is very much concerned about it. To guard the security of the country is more important than anything else as has been enunciated in our Gita

"Janani janembhoomisch swadipi griyaci"

Sir, my apprehension is that why the Government should be a silent spectator when the security is at the stake? For instance, China is repeatedly threatening the North-Eastern States since 1962 and recently their intrusion in Arunachal Pradesh, they have constructed helipad, they have collected taxes from the local men and they have abducted some Indian citizens from Arunachal Pradesh and our action is nothing but a mere protest. The protest has become a rule in our country and the protest has become the force and strength of our security. On the other hand, Pakistan has acquired more sophisticated weapons from USA and also preparing nuclear weapons. Apart from that they are indulging in terrorist activities in India. Bangladesh has put an end to the construction of border fence and every moment, Bangla nationals are coming to our country illegally and we have no method to stop it.

Our Defence intelligence has hopelessly failed to alert the Government to take action in appropriate time. It is known to

us that unlawful organisations like TNV MNF, ULFA, NSC, Khalistan extremists and other organisations always cross the border. That news comes to the Government through the media, through the press but not through our Defence Intelligence. How could you fail to trap them while crossing the border in Burma. Manipur and other bordering areas?

Secondly, a Member of Parliament recently from this House has gone to Burma in an Air Force plane, in an army plane, on an unscheduled trip. This is very serious. And he did not make any statement in the House.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): What is the use of referring to it?

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Yes, this is very much essential. When an Air Force plane has been used by unauthorised person, people of the country are very much concerned about it.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: There is no relevance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Could you explain what for he had managed to take the plane from Air Force and landed for refueling in Burma?

Thirdly, the purchase of 155 MM gun, the Bofors.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: You cannot suppress the democracy and the parliamentary democracy. We the Members of the Opposition wanted a stable Government, but you are keeping silent. What prevented you to make an enquiry, a Parliamentary enquiry committee with the members of this House instead of judicial enquiry? The security of the country is stake and every citizen is concerned about

[Sh. Bhadreswar Tanti]

it. That is why the Government will not last long. The people are very much concerned. Remember that 77 will come again.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): It may leave a wrong impression Sir. I would like to make it clear that no unauthorised person has gone to Burma in an Air Force plane.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: It appears in the media Sir.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I have just made enquiry from the officials sitting here and on that basis I am telling you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When he says it, you have to take the word of the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: There must be a check on this kind of things. It is very unfortunate...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Truth will prevail. We believe in God and we believe in truth.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up. You speak for two or three minutes. On Monday the Minister has to reply and we have to take up Agriculture Ministry also. I cannot give you more time.

AN HON. MEMBER: Don't go to Burma.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You can go to Sweden.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I don't like to go to Sweden Sir.

The north eastern region has been neglected like anything. If you go to the States in the north eastern region, you will not find a single defence public sector unit. Nothing of the sort has been set up there. You will not even find a person of this region in the Army also. What is the percentage of people belonging to the north eastern region in the Army, please tell us.

About corruption in the Army, you will be stunned to know that we are the worst sufferers. When there are floods, Army is called in by the civil authorities.

(Interruptions)

In 1983 when there were elections in Manipur and in Mizoram when there were terrorist activities,** and the Government has not taken any steps *(Interruptions)* You may not know it because you will not try to know it. We know it that in the north eastern region what is happening and how the Army treats the people.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): He is casting aspersion on the Army Sir. That remark should be expunged.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This kind of things you can write to the Minister. Don't make that remark. You please withdraw that remark. You don't make this kind of remark. If at all there is anything, you write to the Minister. Withdraw that statement. I hope you have withdrawn that remark. Therefore, that can be

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: No Sir, it must go on record.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are not withdrawing it, then I am expunging it. I am not allowing it to go on record. You write to the Minister and he will look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: You cannot take away my democratic right Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow this kind of statement on the Army.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: But the Minister will agree that the Government knows what has taken place in Assam in 1983, what has taken place in Mizoram and what has taken place in Manipur

(Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That won't go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I have my paper cutting and I will give it

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: People of India have respect for Defence personnel but Government must take note of it and properly deal with it.

15.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-fourth Report

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE
(Chandrapur): Sir I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1987"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

15.35 1/2 hrs.

CONSUMER PROTECTION (PUBLICATION
OF PRICE WITH THE ADVERTISED
PRODUCT) BILL*

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
(Cuttack): Sir, I beg to move for leave to

introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory publication of price of the advertised products in the advertisements.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory publication of price of the advertised products in the advertisements."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

STATE OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU BILL*

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BILL-
Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla on the 10th April, 1987, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Rajhans to continue.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying last time that Shri Banatwalla has done a commendable job by bringing this Bill.

I have gone through this Bill and whatever points he has included in it are worthy of praise. In my view, at present no other problem is so acute as the unemployment.

Three things, namely food, clothing and shelter are said to be the basic needs of mankind. But these needs can be fulfilled only when one has got employment. However, the situation in regard to the employment is such that whether it is in cities or in rural areas the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons is so huge that a sensible person fails to understand as to how to solve the problem of unemployment.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI N.VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

I would like to tell you about my experience. As many as 4 to 5 lakhs persons belonging to my constituency

and other nearby constituencies have migrated to Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Ballabgarh and Noida in search of employment. They run from pillar to post in search of jobs. Their condition is so pitiable that only those persons can understand their plight who come into their contact. I meet about 300 to 400 persons daily who come in search of jobs. Tears roll my eyes when I see their plight. I fail to understand as to how to help them in seeking jobs. There is a wrong notion in the minds of the people that only an M.P. can secure them a job. I write letters to my acquaintances but they have their limitations. After all to what extent they can help in securing jobs to them. Shri Banatwalla has provided in the Bill that some kind of relief, dole or allowances should be provided to those unemployed persons whose names are registered, with the employment exchanges. I have thought over this problem. There are two aspects of this problem. I have seen in the western countries that whenever unemployment relief has been provided to such persons, they have become indolent and do not make any efforts to search for jobs. In our own country unemployment relief or allowance is provided to unemployed persons in some states but the sum is very negligible. A graduate is provided Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 in a month. What one can do with this meagre sum. Shri Banatwalla has said that it will entail an expenditure of Rs. 100 crores. But with Rs. 100 crores how many persons could be provided unemployment relief or allowance? What I mean to say is, if you provide this kind of relief to the unemployed, each person will get Rs. 10, Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 every month. How he would be able to meet his needs with this meagre amount? This is the moot point. Rs. 100 crores is not a big amount. This can be provided but this cannot solve the problem. For solving this problem we will have to understand it in depth and with an open mind we will have to think as to how the population can be checked so that the problem of unemployment may not become acute in the coming years. We will also have to think as to how we can provide them with gainful employment? There are crores of educated youths in the villages

who have no work. I have seen in Delhi that Ist class post graduates from Bihar do the job of cleaning utensils in small hotels. This brings tears into my eyes. We will have to solve this problem collectively. There is a great disparity. On the one hand on M.A with First class cleans utensils in the hotel and on the other, a matriculate who managed to get a job in an organised industry by resorting to blackmail or by taking the help of some big union or by some other illegal manner, is now getting Rs. 4 thousand as salary. I have myself got one such person a job 7 to 8 years ago. This is a contradiction and God knows where it will end. You might have seen in the trains that when person tries to get into a compartment, the passengers in the compartment first do not allow him to enter into their compartment, but when once he manages to get into the compartment, he himself does not allow any other person to enter into his compartment at other stations. Similar is the condition of the organised sector. The person who somehow manages to get a job in organised sector, wants more and more overtime allowance and also that his emoluments may increase five times. He wants that Wage Boards should sit every year so that salaries are enhanced. He does not want to be satisfied with whatever he gets and give an opportunity to the employer, whether in the Private or in the Public Sector, to employ new people.

The employer is also very clever. Whenever he wants to bring out a new product, he offers them some overtime allowance to extricate himself from this daily blackmailing. He does not recruit new people on a permanent basis. He recruits people for one or two months as casual workers. He terminates their employment after two months. Then those persons are not able to get service in that factory for 4 or 5 years. What I mean to say is that he is not able to get gainful employment. The hon. Minister should understand this situation properly.

In the organised sector the people take overtime work forcibly. This denies job opportunities to new people. You can see

this happening in the banks. The people may not be aware that in the banks, overtime is taken by force and by blackmail. The trade union leaders force the managers to pay overtime for 8 hours for the work which they complete within 2 hours during the working hours itself. In other words, they demand 8 hours of overtime allowance for the work which they are able to complete within 2 hours. Please, try to understand this problem. I want to submit this point in the House and I want to challenge that these people are denying employment to those who are not able to find work in the rural areas and are migrating to cities in search of work. You have to think about this problem seriously and also contemplate as to how to give employment to the maximum number of people. It should not be that only a handful may enjoy and the rest may remain deprived of every benefit.

I want to submit one or two more points. Several schemes like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., I.R.L.P. have been launched under the 20 Point Programme. Have you ever thought as to how many people have actually been benefited from these programmes?(Interruptions) There is nothing wrong with the policies. In every state, the implementation of such programmes is tardy. I also want to urge upon my friends in my own party that they should make some efforts for the proper monitoring of these schemes, especially of the employment programmes to ensure that the intended beneficiaries are able to get gainful employment and these schemes do not remain mere formalities.

We will have to see as to who are the people who are actually receiving the benefits? Unless we inform the people about these schemes and make them aware that the money which others are pocketing is actually meant for them, there will neither be any improvement in the system nor will the people get any employment. Today the masses think that they are nothing to do with the schemes like IRDP and NREP. But the representatives of the people must inform them that these programmes have been formulated for their

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

welfare and that the Government is spending only for them and that they alone are entitled to these benefits. They will have to be vigilant so that the money is spent judiciously. The unemployment problem can be solved to a great extent if these programmes are implemented properly. In this connection, I want to quote the famous economist Keenes who said that in order to control deficit financing we should get wells dug at day time and get them filled during night and this process should be repeated every day. It will help in generating employment. We have a large foodgrain stock with us and it can be utilised to give people gainful employment and the cultivators can also get remunerative prices. There are several ways of giving employment to the people. Hon. Shri Banatwalla wants that unemployment allowance should be provided to check brain drain of skilled and unskilled workers. I would say that brain-drain is a regretful thing. A doctor's education costs the country about Rs. 1 lakh. To educate an engineer it costs Rs. 60 to 70 thousand. When that doctor or the engineer migrates to some other country, the country loses a lot. However, when a doctor or an engineer loiters about without work and becomes frustrated that is even sadder. I would say that I see no harm in brain-drain because even if people go abroad for employment they will bring money back home as they will inevitably come back some day. Moreover, if he stays abroad he will be sending some amount back home. I, therefore cannot find any justification in giving unemployment allowance. I want to offer my own example. I used to stay in U.S.A. many years ago. I had a very good job and I earned about 2000 dollars a month. I was a professor there. When I wanted to come here the Indians there dissuaded and discouraged me from doing so, stating that I will not get any job here and will repent my decision. I had an attachment with the Indian soil. On coming back, how much I had to suffer that only I know. When I went to Bihar for employment, I was asked about my caste. I asked them as to what is the relationship between caste and job? They said that caste is important and qualifications have no

meaning.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for the subject is over.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Please extend it by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is the consensus of the House, I have no objection.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, we agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajhans, you may continue.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I was saying that I had to do a job in a private college for a salary of Rs. 200. After that I had to struggle hard and I actually shed tears for having left U.S.A. and came to know as to why thousands of people never come back. Then I felt that they were doing right thing. After all what value the educated people have here? Therefore, regarding brain drain, I will say that let them go and settle down there. They will certainly send 500 or 1000 dollars out of the 2000 dollars which each of them will earn. You do not allow them to go abroad and compel them to rot here. You want to give them Rs. 100 as unemployment allowance and expect them to survive on it. Is it justified? It has been said in this Bill that unemployment dole should be provided only to those persons whose names are registered with employment exchanges. But I have a very bitter experience in this regard. I know that to get one's name registered with Employment Exchange is a hell of a job. About 100 to 150 people from my constituency come to me every day complaining that they are not able to get their names registered. I ring up the Employment Exchange, I write them letters and even request them humbly to enroll them. Often I have taken the help of some hon. Minister and after a lot of persuasion the names of these people have been registered. Thereafter, for 5 to 7 years no call letters are issued to them. Firstly, it is

very difficult to get one's name registered in the Employment Exchange. They find plenty of pretexts to deprive you of it. If you are from some other state, say from Bihar, they will question the genuineness of your certificates. How will a candidate tell whether his certificate is fake or not? Then they will presume that you might have already registered your name in your home State and as such they will refuse to enroll you even if you strongly deny having done so. Therefore, hon. Shri Banatwala should not insist on this condition of providing relief to only those whose names are registered with the Employment Exchange. In fact, no such relief should be provided. On the contrary, we have to see as to how to provide jobs to the people. In the South Delhi area where I say, there is a small electrician's shop. If he is called for even a minor repair he charges Rs. 30. Even the doctor does not charge such a heavy fee. The carpenter when called charges Rs. 50, the plumber charges Rs. 25. If these so called technical people whose training is also not very expensive charge such high rates, then we should persuade people to become carpenters, plumbers and electricians for it will help in solving the unemployment problem to a considerable extent. Otherwise, how can such a large number of people with B.A and M.A degrees get employment? If I gather enough courage to tell them to become trained electricians as this training will fetch them jobs, they refuse to do so saying that they cannot do such work after acquiring University degrees. The entire fault lies with our education system. Such huge battalions of hungry, unemployed people have been created. On the Television every day it is shown that girls should not get married at a tender age and how a child should be immunised. All this is very good but if it is also shown that general education is not useful and technical education is of more value, then within the next five years the present tendency will vanish and people will somehow or the other get technical education and adopt some technical trade, and the problem of unemployment will be solved considerably. It is a very serious problem. It is not such an easy matter as it appears to be. I am

afraid that if you go to Bihar you will find more incidents of crime there than in Punjab. These are the figures. But Bihar is never in the news. I am not saying that the State Government has proved to be a failure. On the contrary, it is functioning quite well. But a large army of unemployed youths are taking to violent ways using country made guns out of sheer anger. They do not have food to eat, clothes to wear, and house to live. After all what can they do? First, they could get jobs in Calcutta but now that avenue has also been shut as it can offer no more jobs because of sickness of the industry. Therefore, they are migrating to Delhi nowadays but due to the high cost of living in the capital, they are compelled to return to their native place. When they return to their home-towns they have to listen to the constant taunts of their parents and neighbours. In the end they are forced to resort to violence. Before this violence spreads to the whole society we should consider this problem seriously and find a solution to it. It is most important to accord it the highest priority and we should make concerted efforts to solve this problem.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
(Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for calling me to participate in this discussion on the Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 1985, brought forward by Shri Banatwala.

On the face of it, one is tempted to support the Bill. The Bill sounds really very good. But, one who has an idea of the real situation of the country, one who is acquainted with the different problems - the magnitude of the problems - and also the difficulties facing the country, the difficulties the Government is confronting with and more so from the practical standpoint, the question of supporting the Bill does not arise.

I again emphatically say that the Bill sounds very well and one will be tempted to

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

support the Bill, but looking at the gravity of the situation and taking a practical stand I feel restrained to support the Bill, rather I oppose the Bill.

There is no denying the fact that the unemployment problem is a very-very serious problem - a grave one. It has assumed alarming proportions and day by day it is going from 'grave' to 'graver'. But at the same time, looking at the situation all round the world, I think, everywhere, even in the developed countries, in socialist countries, this problem is raising its head in different ways and in different forms. Here, developed countries I mean America and Sweden and other countries.

Last summer, I had the privilege of visiting Sweden, as a Member of a Parliamentary Delegation. Sweden has the distinction of having highest per capita income in the world today. In that country, also we find, there are unemployed people. The total population of Sweden is less than the population of our Calcutta city. It is about 85 lakhs - 8.5 millions. But they are one of the richest countries of the world. Even in that situation, they are having an unemployment problem. The unemployed youths are, of course given unemployment allowance @ about 3600 to 4800 per month, in terms of the Indian currency, totalling to or at any rate from Rs. 3600 to Rs. 4,800 per month in terms of Indian currency. Look at this in terms of Indian currency around Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000 per month is paid as an unemployment allowance to an unemployed Swedish young man; and there the usual income will be double. But can we, in a country like India, think of it where we have fantastic growth in population, phenomenal growth in population? At the time of independence, it was about 35 crores; now it is more than double; it has exceeded 70 crores. Although we have made a lot of strides in different fields - progress, prosperity, agricultural growth, industrial production - but the fruits of these things have not gone down to the poor people due to different reasons and fast population growth. Therefore, the problem is somewhat different. Had the population growth been contained,

naturally the poverty of this nature would not have been there in the country today? But, anyway, when poverty is there, what is required is to have all-out efforts to attack poverty and that actually the government is doing. But, at the same time, I find that there is a problem of contradiction in India; one problem is that we are having numerous problems; another problem is being added to them. Even in this House in today's deliberations it was mentioned. Today we had a debate on the defence budget. There is a demand. I do not say that it is unreasonable. After effectively serving, purposefully serving with taking risks, serving with the utmost amount of patriotism for long 20 years, after retirement, our ex-service men should be given suitable jobs in civil services. This has been our demand. Think for a moment. I do not say that it is unreasonable, but I say that we are suffering from the disease of contradiction in India. To the already existing numerous problems this problem is being added to. What is that? We find that the unemployment is growing menacingly. At the same time, we say that there is a demand to reduce the age of retirement from 58 to 55; some say, 50. On the other hand, people are coming forward with a plea that the period of longevity has gone up; and since the health condition is now much better even after 60 people are fit enough to take strenuous jobs. Why not they also be provided with the jobs? Why do they suffer in the evening of their life after retirement, etc.

Another contradiction is that we make a strong plea for absorption, for employment, for recruitment, for unemployed people into different public sector organisations, government jobs, factories, etc. On the other hand, government does come forward and say, for the sake of austerity measures, to tighten their financial position to make profit instead of making loss, that all vacant posts need not be filled up. So, these are the contradictions. For everything there are reasons. You cannot say that there is absolutely no substance in the arguments on this side as well as on the other side. The real problem is that we have to try by

all methods to contain this growth of population. We have to speed up our economic development; we have to do it in such a manner that we achieve economic prosperity; our rate of industrial growth, agricultural growth, GNP, that all becomes faster and more. And at the same time also, the benefits should reach equitably to all sections of the people, more so to the people, who are unemployed and underemployed, thousands, millions of those in the agricultural sector in the rural areas. India, as you know, Sir, is primarily an agricultural country with 80 per cent of the people living in the villages and 70 percent people directly dependant on agriculture, and therefore, Gandhiji the Father of the Nation rightly observed that India lives in villages, and if India is to develop we have to pay particular attention to the villages. Gandhiji strove hard in this direction and while engaged in such noble work, he breathed his last. His mission was to develop the villages, to build up the village as a unit, to make the village strong. Had that been done, if we had succeeded in that much of this problem of unemployment will automatically be solved and there will be no occasion for Mr. Banatwalla to bring such a bill. So, naturally what is required? The requirement of India today is, as I was telling you, to bring more and more irrigated areas under double crop or under three crops and that will naturally take care of this problem.

Further we are having a lot of big and heavy industries, but the irony of the fate is, the contradiction is, there are States with maximum central investment on big or heavy steel plants, or heavy plants and major industries. But such of the States are today at the top of the list of poor States, poverty-wise such of those States, Bihar and Orissa they lead the list of States, poverty-wise. What does it mean? Whereas States like Punjab, where there are not many heavy industries, major industries, but since agriculture has developed there, cottage industries have developed there, there the per capita income is much higher and as you know the level of income of Punjab I need not also discuss it here. So, naturally we have to lay stress on cottage industries

and small industries, etc. Of course, there will be ancillary industries as an outcome of big industries. Every year hundreds of cottage industries can be started. The cottage industries can grow, the small scale industries can grow, but at the same time technology and about our strategy it is time to think about it. We just cannot ignore importing advanced technology, since we are entering -- determined to enter the -- -twenty-first century with a determined bid, to take a leading place in the world, naturally we cannot just live in isolation or cannot depend on traditional methods. But at the same time looking at the large number of people to be recruited, they have to be provided in that area, we have to see, and arrive at a via media and ensure that we become modern, we get modern technology and we utilise it, we also should create employment for our vast majority of young men, educated young men, who are anxiously waiting to get jobs.

So, what I mean to say is, generally the new technology, the advanced technology is capital oriented and anti-labour. We have to develop the approach, there should be more planning so that we can become modern, and we compete with the rest of the world, we can get the right position on the international map. But at the same time we can take care of the unemployed, of our teeming millions including those who are facing hunger and poverty and all that. This way, the Gandhian economy, Gandhian philosophy also in today's context will have to be kept in mind. I do not say that what Gandhiji used to say during independence struggle that should be kept in letter and spirit. But keeping the spirit we have to make some amends here and there. We have to keep that as our blueprint and then we can develop our own.

Another suggestion I would like to give you. There are educated unemployed, uneducated, who are under-employed or half-employed in our country. In an agricultural country like ours 29 per cent of the people are landless labourers. Another 40 per cent own land to what extent? - to the extent of 1 or less than 1 hectare. Think for a moment of 40 per cent and 29 per cent.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

About 70 per cent of the people are landless and marginal farmers. Land is concentrated in the hands of a very few people. That concentration of land has to be broken seriously and vigorously by implementing land reform laws. While going for land reforms seriously, also we cannot close our eyes towards concentration of wealth and land in our urban areas. We have also to go in for urban land ceiling and property ceiling. Those who are setting up industries, now it seems, they are above all these laws. Why is that so? We have to have such a pattern that there will be limit to the income of even those industrial management, industry owners; otherwise, there will be no equity; there will be imbalance further created. We, as Members of Parliament, also do not have a total picture. Whatever problem comes, we apply our mind instantly and we act accordingly. We also plead to satisfy that section. Thereby sometimes, we are contributing to the growing imbalance in the country rather than having a perfect solution, comprehensive solution of the matter. This is a serious matter.

Why to give allowance? If you give allowance, that will kill the incentive. Moreover, how much can you pay when we have public servants, Government servants ill paid? There was a scheme during Janata Government time of barefoot doctors. And the irony of fate is that they are paid Rs. 50/- per month. In this amount, what sort of work you can extract from them. It is just waste. Why should you keep them? If you keep them, give them sufficient work, give them a decent salary so that they work properly and manage themselves with what they get. Like that we have millions and millions of people under-paid, even some of them who are Government employees. When that is the situation, how can you talk about as to what amount we will pay? We have widow pension, old age pension in the range of Rs. 40 and Rs. 50. How will it solve the problem of young men? It cannot be solved. Our Constitution makers had well visualised that position. That is why, probably they did not include right to work in the Fundamental Rights. What is necessary is to create work potential, create

employment potential so that everybody gets an opportunity to work and earn a decent living and thus leads a decent life. That should be our motto. Naturally that way our Government is trying in a modest way. But these efforts will have to be supplemented and augmented with a realistic view.

Now, in that direction I have a suggestion. The youngmen in universities and colleges are restless because they are not sure about their future. Even men with qualifications - doctorate, M.Phil, M.A., first class pass, they do not get job. I have come across B.A., M.A., coming for loadership, *coolieqiri* in coal mine. I would suggest that the youngmen after they come out from their colleges till they are fully employed, be engaged in several constructive programmes. We have sufficient of food stock.

We can send a large number of them to the villages. You will be astonished to know that even to-day, after 40 years of independence, 36% villages are to be linked by road. We can utilise the services of these young men for construction of roads to connect the villages. For four to five months you bear their expenditure. Give them pocket expenditure besides food expenditure. Provide them with food. We can engage them for construction of roads. That will serve two purposes.

As you know, idle brain is devil's workshop. You provide them the job, they will not remain idle. They will do some job. They will have the sense of dignity of labour. It is very much essential in our society, in the educational pattern. This way, it can be taken note of.

I rather say, this is a good Bill in the sense of providing an opportunity for a useful discussion. But taking things as they are in India, it is far from a practical approach. It is not practical. It is just theoretical. What is required is, to fight out poverty, to speed up economic development and to ensure equitable distribution of our wealth for which this Congress Government has been working all the time-from

Panditji's time, Indira Gandhi's time and now under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This Government is engaged in this noble job of alleviating poverty, of eradicating poverty from the soil of India and to see that every one - even the lowest of the men, poorest of the poor, gets a smile on his face.

With this I thank you once again and I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao.

[Translation]

*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Unemployment Eradication Bill, 1985 introduced by Shri Banatwala. Sir, we have completed six Five Year Plans and are on the verge of the completion of 7th Five Year Plan. All that we could achieve during these years is to turn out millions and millions of unemployed youth in the country. There is some defect some where in our planning which is contributing to unemployment. Now the unemployment problem has assumed monstrous proportion. Because of the defective planning, the gap between education and employment is widening further and further. The number of persons graduating from our Universities, colleges and schools is much more than the jobs created in the country. This lopsided policy of encouraging education without employment opportunities is the main reason why unemployment problem is assuming such serious proportions. Providing educational opportunities is good, but at the same time it is also necessary that we should create employment opportunities in the same proportion. This is the responsibility of the Govt. The Govt. should try to bridge the gap between education and employment. Sir, what is the use in producing 10,000 engineers when we need only 1,000 engineers. We will be able to absorb only 1000 engineers and the rest would turn out to be unemployed. Hence there should be proper planning. The balance between education and employment should be well

maintained. Steps have to be taken to remove the defect in the existing planning and make it more employment oriented.

Sir, the Govt. is spending crores of rupees on education. Much is spent in preparing doctors engineers, scientists and academicians. Though a huge amount is spent on the education and training of these professionals, no care has been taken to utilise their services by providing proper employment to them. We are not in a position to utilise them and their talents in sharpening the India that we dream of since there are no avenues open for them in this country, these highly talented professionals are migrating to other countries. Other countries are deriving immense benefit from these talented youngsters. Sir, we need these talented youngsters more than any one else. The brain drain will have to be stopped at any cost. Proper atmosphere has to be created within this country, so that they can come back and contribute to the glorious future. Many of them who have settled abroad are very much eager to come back and work for the progress of the country. The Govt. should try to find ways and means to bring these glorious sons and daughters back to our mother land. Many of them have made significant contribution in various fields. We must feel proud of them. Now they are willing to come and contribute to our prosperity.

Sir, there are many non-resident Indians who have settled abroad and are willing to invest both in terms of money and material in their mother land. These non-resident Indians can invest here not only their money but also their technical skills. But due to misfortunate have a cumbersome procedure, red tapism standing in the way of their investment. The present policy of the Govt. is making the NRI's reluctant to invest their money in the very country where they were born. We have failed to create an atmosphere in the country in which they can invest their money and talent safely. We are dreaming of entering the 21st century. The dream of entering 21st century can be realised within no time by creating proper atmosphere in the

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu

[Sh. A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

country for the investment of non-resident Indians. The NRI's are very eager to invest their money here. They are willing to set up industries here. They are willing to take up various developmental activities. But there is no encouragement whatsoever from the Central Govt. The Govt has singularly failed in providing facilities to NRI's to set up industries here. Hence I earnestly appeal to this Govt to take steps to create proper atmosphere for the investment of non-resident Indians. Sir, our beloved Chief Minister Shri. N.T. Rama Rao had visited United States in 1984 on the special mission of wooing the Andhriles and Indians settled there to invest and contribute in industrialisation of their mother land. Our Chief Minister has succeeded in his effort to make them invest their money in this country and especially in Andhra Pradesh. They had shown keen interest in setting up industries here. But all the efforts and the interest of NRI's have gone waste on account of red tapism and cumbersome and unending procedures of this Govt. Hence the need of the hour is to remove redtapism and cumbesome procedure at once. I appeal to this Govt to initiate steps in this direction without any loss of time. I hope and trust that this Govt should take steps to create proper atmosphere for the investment of the non-resident Indian. We can make rapid srides in the industrialisation of the country. It will contribute to the prosperity of the country. By pursuing this policy, enough employment can also be generated. The dream of entering the 21st century will come true.

Side by side we have to develop further in agricultural sector. It will give a boost to employment generation in the country. Our planning should be such that whatever programmes are taken up they should contribute to our employment potential. Sir, at present there are various vocational education programmes in the country. Enough interest is shown initially in the vocational education programmes. But this initial enthusiasm evaporates within no time. There is no proper mechanism to review these programmes from time to time. As such, all these programmes did not

contribute in any way in solving the unemployment problem. All the programmes which were meant to create employment have failed miserably.

Sir, thousands of persons are qualifying every year from our educational institutions. But there are no employment opportunities for them. As they do not have any work to do and to earn a piece of bread, they fall a prey into the hands of unsocial and anti-national elements. These very innocent people due to utter frustration turn out to be anti-social and anti-national, thus creating a law and order problem eveywhere. Majority of the nexalites are educated people. Similarly many of the terrorists are the educated unemployed youth. Society and Govt. have to be blamed for this sad state of affairs. Had we provided them employment, they would have had some food to eat and some shelter over their heads. They would not have been misled by any unsocial or anti-national elements. Hence steps should be taken to provide employment to them should be utilised properly. We should provide employment the moment they come out with degrees and diplomas in their hand.

Another important point that I want to mention is that of age limit for various jobs in the country. What is the use of fixing age limit when the Govt. is in no position to provide employment. Either provide employment or remove age barrier. Many of the degree holders are not in a position to find employment because of the age restriction. Now they are on the streets earning their livelihood by pulling cycleriskshaws. Most come across such people every day. They speak English fluently, and when one enquires about their qualifications they reveal their high academic qualifications. One finds such a miserable situation nowhere else except in India.

Parents provide education to their children facing many difficulties. They brave all the difficulties with the hope that their educated children would one day occupy good positions and provide them some support. But when their children turn

out to be the educated unemployed, their miseries grow manifold. Their dreams are shattered. Finally many of such families face ruin. In order to rescue such families it is necessary to provide dole to the educated unemployed. I hope the Govt. would take steps to provide dole to the educated unemployed. I hope the Govt. would take steps to provide relief by giving unemployment doles to the educated youth in the country.

Sir, merely providing of Rs. 40 or 50 as desired by certain hon. Members is not sufficient. It is the responsibility of the Govt. to look after the unemployed till they are employed. Hence the Govt. should try to discharge this responsibility.

Sir, even for the jobs in private sector, one has necessarily to go through the Employment Exchanges. But rarely does the private sector honour its commitment by appointing candidates sponsored by the employment exchange. Hence the Govt. should take up responsibility on its shoulders in filling up jobs in private sector as well. Similarly various expansion schemes should also be taken up to create more employment potential. The problem of unemployment can be solved to some extent that way.

Sir, the country is blessed with enough natural resources. My State of Andhra Pradesh is very rich in natural resources. These resources have to be tapped for the progress and prosperity of our nation. The tapping of these natural resources can generate employment. Hence steps should be taken to tap our resources. Our Planning should be formulated in such a way as to employ our vast man power for better utilisation of natural resources for the progress and prosperity of the nation. I hope, the Govt would reformulate our planning of these lines in the days to come.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO
(Chikballapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today

we are discussing a vital issue. The problem of unemployment is growing day by day. It is standing before the people of our country like a devil. It is high time for the true Government to take steps to root out this problem from the country.

We have achieved sufficient progress in the field of agriculture. In spite of this, agricultural sector is not in a position to tackle the problem of unemployment. The main reason for this is the fragmentation of land. The land holding is getting reduced gradually on one hand and on the other there is the population explosion. Therefore, we have to think of other sectors to tackle this situation of unemployment. The next alternative is naturally industrial sector.

Our country is one of the few countries which have achieved great success in the field of industry and modern technology. Even industrial sector also is not in a position to cope up with the problem of unemployment. Hence it is very essential to expand industrial sector to provide more and more jobs to the unemployed youth. New industries have to be set up especially in rural areas. I am stressing this point because our country lives in villages. More than 70% of the people live in villages and most of them are agriculturists. Hence the industries should move to the nook and corners of the country. Crores of rupees are being spent by the Government. But what is the result. There is no proper utilisation of this allocation. Planning in the industrial sector is not satisfactory. This has to be set right. Then we have to concentrate on irrigation. We have to bring more area under irrigation. Unless this is done there is no solution for the problem of unemployment in our country.

Our late lamented leader Indira Gandhi has done a lot for the amelioration of the poor masses. Our leader and Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also releasing yeoman service for the emancipation of the poor lot. Our Government's dedicated service for the upliftment of the people who live below poverty line is really commendable.

[Sh. V. Krishna Rao]

Even then we have the problem of unemployment all over the country. The 20-point programme has commendable objectives. RLEGP, NREP and other programmes are really helping the villagers to improve their standard of living. This 20-point programme has also not solved the problem of unemployment completely. This is mainly because of population increase. The programmes of family planning have to be implemented properly and strictly. In countries like America, Japan etc. the families are small. On the contrary in our country family planning is not being adhered to by all the people. Controlling increase in population is very essential for the progress of our country. If this is not done, all our planning and estimates will be futile exercises.

Abundant man power is being wasted in our country. Natural resources are also not tapped to the expected level. Skills of the persons are being wasted. These are all the results of unemployment. This problem has led to unrest among the youth. There are agitations, bank robberies, thefts etc. in the country. Even the terrorist activities are nothing but the result of unemployment.

For all these problems facing our country, the basic solution lies in our educational system. A person with M.A. degree will apply for the post of a clerk or conductor or door keeper. Colleges and other educational institutions are busy in awarding degrees to the youth. Hence it is very essential to bring in structural changes in our educational system.

Our new educational policy should be able to tackle this problem. As enunciated in the new policy education should be job oriented. Throughout the country we have to encourage vocationalisation of education.

Finally I reiterate that expansion of industries in rural areas, strict implementation of family planning a very good system of vocational education and increase in irrigation facilities would

ultimately solve the problem of unemployment.

I thank Shri Banatwala for bringing such a fine Bill to highlight very important issues in this August House. I hope our Govt. will take all necessary steps to eradicate this problem of unemployment. I thank you Sir, for giving this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur):
Mr Chairman, Sir, the Bill regarding eradication of Unemployment moved by Shri G.M. Banatwala is being discussed in the House. The provisions have been made in the Bill for unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths in different parts of the country. Some State Govts. are giving unemployment allowance. But by giving unemployment allowance we cannot solve this grave problem. The unemployed persons will not be able to come up with the meagre amount of allowances being given to them. Therefore, we have to see as to how more and more jobs can be created and more and more unemployed youths can be absorbed in those jobs. We should help those unemployed youths to improve their lot. If they get some jobs they can maintain their families, look after their old parents and live in the society with dignity. So we have to consider all these aspects and help them to be equal with other people living in the society. Shri Banatwalla while moving his Bill said the number of unemployed persons in 1980 has increased by 62% in 1985. The number of the unemployed persons in 1985 was 26.2 million. We should not take this figure as correct one. Because the number of uneducated unemployed persons has not been included in this estimate. If you include them this figure will further increase. So we may add 25% or 30% more to the present figure and that should be taken as the correct appropriate figure of the unemployed persons in the country. While we are thinking of providing employment to all the unemployed persons. We have to take into consideration all the unemployed persons and make plans accordingly.

* The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

India is a democratic and socialistic country. Merely by talking we cannot bring socialism. We have to make all possible efforts to achieve this objective. J.R. Naik and Mahatma Gandhi are some of the persons who had taken active part in the freedom movement. Mahatma Gandhi had said that in order to provide equal rights and opportunities to all citizens, we have to lay stress on decentralisation. But every thing is now centralised. As a consequence thereof a limited number of people are enjoying all facilities in the society. They are getting jobs and thus able to earn good amount of money. The persons having good bank balance are able to set up industry. They are able to expand business. These moneyed men are exploiting the poor people. Our society should be free from exploitation. The fish lives in water. If we say that fish should not drink water how is it possible? Similarly we are living in a society where exploitation exists. Living in such society how can we speak of making it free from exploitation? Somebody may differ with my view. But I can prove that everybody in this country is involved in exploitation in some way or the other. India is a country where caste system is still in existence. There are thousands of people who are passing their days in dire poverty. There are some nomadic tribes living in our country. There are some primitive tribes who live half naked. Such people are living in some States. So we have to think of those people also.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY
(Midnapore): Simply by thinking of those people you cannot change their condition.

***SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS**: You do it. You are now in power in three States. First West Bengal should take some steps to provide employment and change the living condition of the poor people. Then Kerala and Tripura should follow West Bengal. If you show some example other States will follow you.

Mahatma Gandhi was doing what he was saying and he had advised everybody to do like that. Therefore people were inspired by the call given by Mahatma Gandhi and he could make the country free. Once upon a time or Communist friends were blaming the Centre for our failure to provide equal rights and opportunities to all citizens of this country. Now they are in power in three States. Let them provide comfortable living to their people by eradicating unemployment and poverty. Let them meet the minimum needs of their people. If they do so the non-Communist States will follow their example. But I tell you it is quite impossible in India. The villagers are now sub-divided. You will be surprised to know that the people living in one side of the village worship one deity whereas the people of other side worship some other deity. So there is no unity among the villagers. As I had said earlier the caste system is also responsible for the division of villages and the disunity among the villagers. So we are living in a iniquitous society. Today unity and integrity is the main question before us we have preserve our unity and integrity at any cost.

There was a saying in Sanskrit which means Goddess Laxmi will be pleased on you and you will become rich if you do business. If you do agriculture you will earn half of what you can earn from business. Half of that can be earned from service and if you go for begging you cannot save anything. If we go to the villages we find that the salaried people are now the only privileged class. Even a Class IV employee is able to earn good amount of money. The service holders particularly high officials are able to save money for their next generation. Therefore, I would like to say ;that the business communities are now not at the top, the officials who are now the rich people. Goddess Laxmi is pleased on them. A family is coming up if one member of the family gets a job. During the regime of Congress Government many schools have been established. The number of educated persons increased. On completion of their education they are searching jobs. If we provide one job to one member of the

* The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Sh. Anadi Charan Das]

family he can help the entire family. But it is regrettable that the number of such job seekers is increasing and we are not able to provide them any job. We should take a policy decision to provide one job to one member of family whether he is educated or uneducated. Therefore in my amendment I have said one family one job. Sir, there are many people who are working in daily wage basis. These people are not able to maintain their families properly. There is a wide difference between a worker and an employed. An employee is leading comfortable life, is able to provide education to his children whereas a worker is hardly getting two square meals a day. As the workers are passing their days in misery we have to do something for them. The wages of every worker whether he is agricultural labourer, industrial workers or construction worker should be increased so that he will be able to maintain his family and lead comfortable life. He should have security in the society. Every worker should be given job at least for 300 days in a year. We should have some well-thought out schemes first to provide jobs to every worker throughout the year, secondly to raise their daily wages and thirdly to restrict the recruitment to one member of a family. If we do this, we can help solving the unemployment problem to a great extent. If necessary we have to amend the Constitution. Because this a question of fundamental rights.

Sir, our Govt. have taken a number of steps to provide more job opportunities to the unemployed persons. There is no restriction. every member of a family is allowed to compete in any test. All successful candidates are getting jobs. Besides the Govt. have introduced many centrally sponsored schemes under which jobs are being provided to the rural people. Those are NREP, IRDP and RLEGP etc. There are all individual beneficiary schemes. But it is regrettable that these programmes are not being implemented properly. There is special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub plan for Scheduled Tribes. I have to say a few words about the self-employment scheme. The Govt. have introduced this scheme to

provide employment to the educated unemployed particularly those who are living in the urban areas. Now it has been extended to the rural areas also. But I am sorry to say that this scheme is not able to provide benefit to the beneficiaries. 95% of the youths who have taken loans are not able to improve their vocation and therefore they are not able to repay the loans. I have conducted a survey in my area you make a country wide survey to find out the success achieved under the self employment scheme. You will get the clear picture. Hardly any beneficiary is able to become a good entrepreneur. The Govt. have sanctioned loan. This amount has gone to the market. The flow of money resulted in the rise in prices. Thus the value of money has declined. The production did not increase This huge flow of credit could not generate employment. Of course, the people who have already got some business and somehow managed to get loan under this scheme are able to invest that in their old business and earn profit. Therefore, I urge upon Govt. once again to undertake survey at least panchayat wise or block-wise. We must find out the reasons of the failure of self-employment scheme. We have to find out the ways as to how the factors responsible for the failure of this scheme can be overcome. If we are not able to do that then we should forget this scheme, I means forget about their self employment the way of doing some business with the loan provided by the Government. Rather we should think of providing them some jobs. There are still some ways through which we can engage them. Posts are reserved for SC ST and some other candidates for certain categories of jobs. I would like to suggest to the Govt. to extend this reservation facility to the couple doing inter caste marriage. The job should be reserved for either the husband or wife. If this is done this will have a great impact on our society. At the same time I would like to suggest to the Govt. to bring some radical changes and reform in our society as the old system does not suit the present conditions.

Sir, take the case of agriculture¹ labourer. We have got many Govt. farms

where hundreds of workers work every day. But they are engaged in daily wage basis. They should be permanently employed on the farms and thus they will have some job security. The unskilled workers living in the villages can be employed on the Government farms. I wanted to bring it to your notice because these unskilled workers are roaming about here and there. If they are encouraged by providing them job security they will work on the farms very sincerely and help in increasing agricultural production. Unfortunately this aspect has been overlooked and a few 'Babus' or clerks who are appointed do not have any idea about farming. But the farm workers do not have job security. The farm managers do not keep them on work every day. So they are at the mercy of the farm managers on the other hand the so called 'Babus' or clerks etc. are appointed in the farms as permanent employees. During their service period they get their monthly salary and also earn extra money by unfair means. Because of their influence they manage to help their children in getting some jobs. They work till they complete 58 years of age. After their retirement they get pension benefits. So the persons without any knowledge about the farms enjoy all benefit whereas the unskilled workers who help increasing production in the farms pass their days in misery due to lack of proper job security. As such, I would like to request to the Govt. to make a survey of the agricultural farms owned and managed by the Govt. The unskilled agricultural workers engaged in those farms on daily wage basis should be made permanent. The service conditions existing for the farm employees should be made applicable for the agricultural workers.

I would like to say something about construction workers. There are many public undertakings who engaged the construction workers on temporary basis. They are engaged through the contractors. Though there are laws to provide certain benefits to the construction workers, those laws are not implemented properly. The contractors get all benefit - The construction workers are not well paid. Moreover they do not get any help from

the contractors whenever they fall ill. They do not get any financial help when they meet with accident. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Govt to make a study of the condition of these workers. They should be directly appointed on a regular basis by the public sector undertakings. The contract system should be abolished. This will put an end to the exploitation. The construction workers can think of their better future if they enjoy the permanent status and job security.

A word about domestic servants. Many people have got domestic servants. Some of these domestic servants work as full time domestic servants. Some of them work on part time basis. The full time domestic servants stay with the owners. There are many Govt. employees who engage them. Because both wife and husband work in the offices. These full time servants take care of their children of their employers do the cooking at home and also do the household works. But in exchange they get nothing. These domestic servants get very low amount as monthly salary. When the employers do not like to keep them in job they drive them out on one plea or the other. The employers go to the extent of alleging that their domestic servants committed theft and ran away. You will be surprised to know that most of the domestic servants work for years together without any wages. When they finally leave the job out of disgust they are denied the payment. Therefore the Govt of India should conduct a country-wide survey to find out the number of persons engaged as domestic servants. The Govt. should forward a comprehensive legislation to protect the interest of the domestic servants. The employers should keep them on permanent basis. Like Govt. employees; they should be given retirement benefits.

Sir, we abolished zamindari system. The Rajas and Zamindars are no longer in power. They do not enjoy the privileges which they were getting when they were the rulers. The Banks were nationalised and by making laws we abolished money lending. But a new class is being created i.e. high paid employees. They are exploiting the

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poor people who work at their residence as domestic servants. Apart from this, they are able to earn more money than their salary. So we should not allow them to exploit the poor people any longer.

The land lords who have possessed more than 10 acres of land have engaged the agricultural workers in their farm on temporary basis. They appoint the workers on seasonal basis or yearly basis. During these period they pay very low amount of wages to the workers. The landlords do not observe any labour laws or rules. In my opinion these landlords should not be allowed to engage any workers on temporary basis. The farm workers should be made permanent like the workes working in different plants set up by the private sectors.

Sir, till today we do not have any proper man power planning. The division of labour was based on caste system. After independence of course it is not like that. But our planning is defective perhaps somewhere. Many hon. Members while speaking on this Bill have said that due to defect in our planning as well as due to the population explosion the unemployment problem is mounting in our country. The job seekers, out of despair are committing crimes. They destroy the nation's prosperity. The increased unemployed persons are our surplus manpower. We should make a proper planning so that this surplus man power is suitably utilised. They should be taken as our assets and not as liability.

I have moved an amendment wherein I have stated that the tenure of service of a person under the Govt. shall not exceed 20 years and after service for a period of 20 years the employee shall be given a lump sum amount equilantent to his 10 years pension and after a lapse of period of 10 years of his retirement, his pension shall be restored. If you do this the employees will get some good amount after they leave the job and with that money they can start some business. They can become good entrepreneurs. The people starting business at young age do not have sufficient fund.

They are not matured and they do not have family responsibilities. They do not have any thought for their future. These are the reasons of the failure of self-employment schemes. The people who start entrepreneurship after 20 years of service period owes grèater responsibility. He thinks of the future of his family. He has got money family obligations like providing education to the children, giving them marriage and looking after his parents etc. He is an experienced person and therefore can do well if starts industry or starts some business. About 3 lakhs 25 thousands people retire every year in India and the equal number of people fill up those vacancies. If the employees would be retired on completion of 20 years of service those vacancies can be filled up by the unemployed persons. Lakhs of people can be provided employment in this way. But we have to amend the Constituton if we will do so. Because this may create great resentment among the salaried people as it is a question of their fundamental rights. But our objective is to provide benefits to each and every citizen of this country. We have to eradicate unemployment. If we want that we should not bother about the resentment of the people who will be made to retire on completion of their 20 years of service. I urge upon the Govt to accept my amendment.

The educated youth are somehow getting jobs or manage to earn money by doing some part time job. But think of the uneducated persons. They are no able to maintain their families. If you go to any construction site you will see the plight of the workers. The female workers leave the kids on the road sides and do the construction workes. They are low paid workers. They do not have the provision of maternity leave. So the pregnant female workers work till they deliver the babies. They deliver the babies on the pipes lying at the road side from this you can imagine their plight. So we have to think about these poor workers we should provide them job guarantee and security in their life. Therefore, it is necessary to bring forward a comprehensive Bill with suitable provisions for providing jobs to every

body with full security and guarantee. I do not think that the Bill moved by Shri Banatwalla is a comprehensive one. Because all the suggestion given by me do not find any place on the Bill. He has said about giving unemployment allowances to the unemployed persons. But this will create further unemployment. Because everybody will expect this allowance. They will not do any work or they will not go for any; Govt. or private job. Some State like West Bengal is giving Rs. 50/- or Rs. 100/- to the unemployed persons as unemployed allowance. Will they be able to maintain their families with this meagre amount? Any way I do not approve the idea of giving unemployment allowance as this is not a permanent solution to the unemployment problem. Therefore I hope that the hon. Members will realise the problem, I request the Minister to take more of the suggestions given by me. In the past our Govt. have taken several steps to remove unemployment problems. I hope attention will be paid to make a proper and well thought planning to solve this grave problem. But before the Centre takes steps in this direction the State Govts should bring forward some legislations in consultation with the Centre. The Central Govt can only take policy decision in this regard. Because in the past the Govt. of India had taken policy decision to implement land refer measures and abolition of Zamindari etc. Later on, the State Govts brought forward legislations to implement those measures. Therefore, the Govt. of India should take a policy decision in this direction and State Govts. should take necessary steps to bring forward legislations to eradicate unemployment problem I request the Govt of India to send some guidelines to the States in this connection.

Lastly, I express my happiness over the fruitful discussion that took place on this House on very grave problem of the country. I hope this discussion will have a far reaching impart on the Central Govt as well as the State Govts I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara):
Sir, I congratulate Shri Banatwalla for bringing forward this Bill. This Bill brings out the responsibility of the Government towards the unemployed and emphasises that the Government should find employment for it people. My own State, Kerala has experimented with something of this sort and we have a scheme for paying unemployment dole to persons who do not have any job. I think Shri Banatwalla has gained some inspiration from this scheme of the Government of Kerala.

Surely Sir, this Bill points out to the responsibility of the Government towards unemployed persons. It is Government's responsibility to see that people are employed and that they are having some means of livelihood.

As far as the problem of unemployment is concerned, we all know the present situation in the country. The 'Economic Survey' which has been presented in the House some time back shows that there are 30.7 million unemployed persons registered in the Employment Exchanges. We may well imagine its dimensions. Government is not able to check the growth of unemployment. There is no correlation between the employment generated and the rate at which unemployment is growing day by day in the country. The rate at which employment opportunities are being provided to the people is much less than the rate at which our population is increasing. Therefore, all our planning, all our policies and schemes bring out the fact very clearly that the Government have no programme to see that more and more employment opportunities are created.

The only way out for a country which believes in socialism is to give unemployment dole to its people, if it cannot provide jobs to them. Shri Banatwalla has very categorically stated in his Bill that the unemployment dole should be given to the people who care unemployed as a subsistence means or allowance. If it is not possible to do so,

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

there should at least be some sort of insurance scheme so that the insurance would support them. In Maharashtra the employment guarantee scheme was introduced and to a certain extent, it could achieve some good results in the matter of providing employment to those people who are without work. Of course, there are this type of schemes which help a small section or a few people in getting jobs but these really do not even touch the periphery of the problem with which our country is faced today. Therefore, the only way out for Government is to generate confidence in the poor and unemployed people. This can be done only by providing employment. Government is bound to give employment to its people and if it is not possible for the Government to provide jobs for all, then some payment or dole should be given.

In this regard, I would like to point out to one important aspect. Our country is not really poor. Our country is rich, but our people are poor. And our people are poor because of the fallacies of our policies. The money which is available in this country is not circulated. The total wealth which is in circulation in this country is less than 20 per cent and the remaining 80 per cent is still hidden. If the Government brings out that money and put, it for generating productive apparatus or for productive purposes, then, naturally employment can be generated for the people. So, the Government has to commit itself in that regard and take the responsibility in providing employment. So, if the Government takes up the responsibility to see that the 80 per cent of the money which is still kept by a section of the people, if it is brought out and employment is generated, the social system itself will change. Due to insecurity of employment, the people are compelled to amass wealth and the tendency to amass wealth is increased in their minds.

So by way of other means, he amasses money and keeps it idle, thinking that his son or daughter or grand-daughter or his next generation may come and they can enjoy the fruits. That is what, he is saying. This is one of the major problems of our

country. How can this be put to an end? This can only be faced in a manner, when the Government says that, there is a responsibility for the people who are having something and that responsibility should go to the poor people who are unemployed. If it is done, then only the wealth will come in their way. If the Government is committed to this and is bound to pay the unemployment doles and that too at the expense of the persons who are keeping this wealth idle, then only it can be solved.

So, I congratulate Mr. Banatwalla for saying that, unless the Government brings out or pumps out the money which is kept idle or the wealth which is kept idle, it would be the responsibility of the Government to provide more job opportunities. By means of this, our per capita income, our total outlook of life or the total way of life will be changed. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support Mr. Banatwalla's Bill and also in continuation to that, I would like to say that, not only this Bill, but a Constitution(Amendment) Bill is also necessary, which the Government should now think. Now they should make Amendment in Article 19 or the fundamental rights which are guaranteed in our Constitution. There, we will have to provide for Right to Employment. It should be made as a Fundamental Right for a person, who is living in India. So, a citizen has got a right to get employment. If he is not given employment, then he should have a right to live. If right to employment is included as a fundamental right, naturally, under the Constitution, he is safe. For his safety, the Constitution itself will provide something. He will have the right to live.

What is the content of this Bill? The content of this Bill is to have a right to live. So, are you going to give him a right to live? That is the question.

There is a saying that "the sin which is committed by a citizen in India is that he is born in India". He is not responsible for that sin. Somebody else is responsible for that sin. Will the Government permit them to live in turn, for the sin committed by

sombody else? If a man is born, you give him a right to live. For the purpose of having a right to live, you give him employment and other facilities by which he can live.

I once again congratulate him for bringing forward this Bill. Thank you, very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartly welcome the Eradication of Unemployment Bill brought by hon. Shri Banatwala for discussion in the House. The problem of unemployment particularly among educated youths and the problem of disparity in income are still continuing even after so many years of independence although the Government has taken various steps time and again to solve these problems. I think it is high time we discussed these issues. I know that when a Private Member's Bill is under discussion, different suggestions are made. Passing or non-passing of a Bill is a different matter. Our Government is trying to eradicate the problem through the 20 Point Programme. The ceiling laws have been passed for the removal of poverty and unemployment by this Government. The same Government under the leadership of our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised the banks and it was a radical step in the economic field. I think that such Bills are brought to give support to such thinking again. Such Bills strengthen the views of the Government and help it with suggestions and amendments. They also assist at the time of the formulation of the basic outline of an economic policy and also in its implementation. The Bill brought by hon. Shri Banatwals will be successful in this direction and will keep on providing necessary support in doing some work in this direction.

I do not want to repeat the suggestions given by the hon. Members in regard to the Bill. They have mainly stated that our cities are getting overcrowded on account of unemployment and the population in the

rural areas is decreasing. If the disparities would have been on account of political reasons then it could have been understood but the present miserable condition of the rural masses is on account of division of property and the increasing number of family members having state to it. All this has led to pitiable condition of the farmers and labourers. They do not have any other financial means or assistance with which they may be able to do some side business.

As regards education, the new Education Policy initiated by our Hon. Prime Minister is a step in the right direction. Changes have been brought at the national level in regard to education. We had observed that in addition to agriculture, education is the only way to provide them employment. It is with the help of education that they could have got alternative employment. But what we see in the rural areas is that though the children get some education but they cannot continue their higher studies and a large percentage of dropouts exist, particularly in the villages and backward areas. A survey was conducted 2 years ago of the Adivasi areas. In the field of higher education, 2 seats remain reserved for Adivasis for education in engineering and medicine but they are unable to reach there because of dropping out in between. The result is that they cannot get service even after completing their education. Children cannot come up for setting up industries. That is why the problem of unemployment has become acute in the backward areas and in villages. The Government has launched a number of scheme for the educated unemployed through the 20 Point Programme alongwith different Government schemes to solve this problem. This programme was started by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The unemployed youths get employment in the small; scale industries. I would like to give some suggestions in this regard. There is need to provide vocational education and training for small scale industries in the villages. The farmers ask that the Government has imposed land ceiling in their case but nothing has been done to impose urban ceiling and to check the tendency of amassing urban property.

[Smt. Usha Choudhari]

Besides this, there are instances where on the one hand as many as ten members of one family are in service and on the other hand, the children of the poor cannot pursue their education and join some training course to improve their condition. Banks have been nationalised and a new scheme has been launched for the educated unemployed but if some one wants to set up an industry, he faces difficulties in getting licence, electricity connection etc. There are touts and corrupt people every where and due to them the benefits of schemes do not reach those people for whom the schemes have been formulated. Therefore, I would submit that the Government may bring forward some law so as to provide a job to at least one member of every family. This will ensure more jobs to the people. It is true that everyone has got freedom to do as he likes but some revolutionary step should be taken to put a check on the earning of a man. The Government as well as the Ministry should think over it. This is the feeling which I would like to express here.

Besides this, I have a suggestion. The Government of India has launched a self employment scheme. I represent Vidarbha region which is predominantly a tribal area. As a representative of the people, I carried out a survey of Amravati division. Under the self employment schemes, we provide loans for setting up industries, for certain services and business but we all, including MPs, know that the persons engaged in some occupations in cities have taken maximum benefit from it and the backward people could get little benefit from it. A son of a shopkeeper manages to open a separate shop under some different name and one who has nothing, fails to get any advantage from it. The scheme is praiseworthy and the Government is also making efforts in this direction but there is no enlightenment among the people in that area. At the same time there is no publicity of this facility. The people are also not being educated in this regard also. I would not like to give details here but after conducting survey of the four districts this fact has emerged that unless we provide

loan to the farmers for farming, this schemes cannot be implemented fully. We told them about this scheme and asked the educated unemployed to avail of it. They told us that they do not get raw material. They do not know which industries should be set up for which market will be available easily. They have to apply for different kinds of licences. This is happening in my area. Therefore, I know that they are not able to utilise the finances which the Central Government provides. We want that the Government should make arrangement for providing loans under this scheme for agriculture, small industries based on agriculture, for irrigation and for buying sprinkle machines etc. Under the scheme launched by the Government for the educated unemployed, maximum percentage of the tribals should be provided raw materials and we should finance them for setting up industries. We should provide resources to the farmers for purchasing sprinkle machines and for the development of technology so that their production may increase and the youths may resist the temptation of migrating to cities. We should make provision for cottage industries in the villages for the children of farmers, labourers, tribals and women.

Number of people are going abroad, especially from the South. This we have seen at Cochin and Madras Airports. It is not that they go there because they get more salary there. They go abroad because they get more facilities there. People go abroad not only from South but from the whole country. Their family members bid them farewell with tearful eyes. They do not want that their children should go abroad but they go abroad on their own or through some agents for the sake of earning their livelihood. We should check this tendency.

I whole heartedly welcome the Bill which has been brought forward in the House. There is no problem in the society which can be solved by any Ministry single handedly. The different social problems are connected with every Ministry. Therefore, all the departments of the Central Government should take the State Governments along with them to

work collectively for the removal of the unemployment. It is essential to take the help of everyone in this connection.

— The Maharashtra Government has launched a programme namely Employment Guarantee Scheme in the area which I represent. It is a good scheme. Such schemes should be launched in all the States. The hon. Members sitting here can take up the matter with their respective State Governments. Other States can also follow Maharashtra in formulating employment scheme and should take benefits which are available to them from Central Government. Although the problem of unemployment cannot be solved completely but we can provide facilities to the youth and unemployed so that they may be able to earn their livelihood. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I convey my congratulations to Shri Banatwals for bringing forward such a good Bill in the House. The important thing is to see as to what measures should be taken to provide jobs to the unemployed in the country.

You will find that the Government at the Centre has taken a number of measures due to which unemployment has been reduced to some extent. It is correct that we have not been able to solve the problem of unemployment to the extent we would have liked but the Government has made full efforts to solve this problem. As a result therefore, the educated boys and girls have got employment. Our Government has taken a decision to provide land to the landless agriculture labourers. The former Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had distributed land to the landless farmers and made them the owners of land. Due to this also a good number of persons could get employment.

Education has great importance in the removal of unemployment. Some boys and girls who are uneducated and unemployed commit suicide because their parents cannot maintain them. They should be given vocational education because they have not been benefited by the general education

uptil now. I would suggest that every State should be made responsible for providing vocational training to the boys and girls. Under the new education system stress has been laid on making them learn some occupation while pursuing their studies so that after finishing education, they may not have to go on seeking jobs and they may be able to stand on their own feet. People with good means educate their children in public schools and take advantage of it. That is why boys educated in the public schools are holding all the good posts like the ones in I.A.S., bank etc. The situation in villages is such that teachers are not available in schools. You will not find a single boy in the village who has studied science. In the hilly areas like Himachal Pradesh, Tehri Garhwal or Nagaland, boys and girls receive education in the schools run by Missionaries. That is why they are able to speak English fluently. Our teachers gave no dedication. They agitate for increase in their salaries but their performance is very poor. If you see the results of all Education Boards, you will find that their results never go beyond 50 per cent. That is why the students in villages fail in the examination. If 20 students take the examination of matriculation, only 5 to 6 students pass. The teachers help the students in copying. Where examiners do not go for checking, cent per cent students pass the examinations. The standard of education in villages is poor. The students do not even have 'tat-patti' to sit. When I and some Members of a Committee went to Ranchi during a visit of Bihar, we asked a teacher what he was teaching. He said that he was teaching well in accordance with the education system. When I asked who was the Education Minister of India, he pleaded his ignorance. When a teacher replies in such a way, what will be the performance of the students? When the candidates have to come to Delhi to appear in some interview, all their time is wasted in locating centre for interview. The condition of the candidates from the villages is even worse. By the time they reach their centre, the interview is already over. The employment exchange sends the names of at least 40 to 50 candidate for single post. The candidates

[D. Sultanpuri]

from villages get disappointed because not even a single candidate among them gets selected. Such type of excesses should come to an end. The same situation prevails in the cities as well. The poor and those residing in jhuggi-jhoupries are meted out the same treatment. I would request the Government to pay attention in this direction so that the poor children may also get an opportunity to make their career bright. A person who sets up an industry insist on recruiting technical hands. He does not recruit persons who have been recommended by any M.P., M.L.A. or a Minister. We are meant only for laying foundation stones and inaugurations. Therefore, we will have to make a rule. If a factory is set up in Madhya Pradesh, employment should be given to the local candidates. This should happen in every State. But actually what happens is totally opposite. These people take loan from the Government and later on declare their industry sick. They put blame of this mismanagement on us. The Government will have to take it seriously. If we do not take it seriously, the lava simmering in the hearts of the unemployed youth can burst at any moment and vitiate the atmosphere of the society.

Whenever licence is issued for setting up an industry, it should be ensured that local people are given job there. We find that some workers are regular while some are temporary. The regular workers get full wages equal to the wages of three temporary workers whether they work or not but the plight of temporary workers is pitiable. The workers in the Government of India and the public undertakings are not regularised. This is exploitation of them. Our treatment with them is not proper. The Government should make them regular so that they may get a chance to rise in life and their children may also get regular service later on. Under the new education system, Government is opening Nā'odaya Schools but in my opinion such schools will be able to deliver goods only to some extent. You should see that bungling does not take place in these schools. Our Prime Minister has said that the poor and talented students should get full opportunity to pursue their

education. You should see that there are men of integrity in the selection boards. I would suggest that where such a school is opened, the M.P. of that area should be included in the committee so that he may see whether children of the poor are being given admission in that school or not or whether children of the tax payers are being given preference in the admission in that school. They say to the poor people not to send their children in these schools. They, in collusion with the head of the village, get certificate for themselves and the magistrate in the city gives them certificate of low income and these people get their children admitted in those schools whereas a poor man cannot get his child admitted in that school which has been opened for people like him. Our Government understands this, and law also exists, that the poor should be given an opportunity to rise. Therefore, it is essential to take action in the matter.

A number of factory owners have set up textile mills. This has affected the work of weavers. We do not say that factories should not be set up but at the same time you should see that due to this, weavers do not face unemployment. You should take care of the education of their children so that they may prove useful to the society when they grow up.

Reference has been made to the population of cities. It has also been said that due to the distribution of surplus land in the villages a number of persons have become rich. A farmer or a labourer who works hard in the field does not get remunerative prices of his produce. How then his economic condition can improve? Whereas we have distributed land among the people of the villages and have made an effort to raise the standard of the poor, we should see towards the cities also where people have become owners of 10 storeyed high buildings and call themselves 'merssiahs' of the poor. They say that only they can remove the poverty. But I would like to say that they pretend to be poor otherwise they are affluent. They have got good education. Their children study in public schools but still they pose as if they are poor. Therefore, the Government will

have to give attention in this direction. A sense of dedication will have to be instilled in them. By dedication we do not mean that we want to deal with them with a heavy hand. We want to create a feeling of dedication among them because they are not actually poor. They have big houses and they are getting huge rents but even then they pretend to be poor. I would request the hon. Minister to consider about such people with utmost vigilance. They have advanced in every field. We will have to give more attention towards the poor of the villages so that they may come equal to other sections of the society and may bring improvement in their standard of life. They may also be able to construct a small house for themselves. They have been living in rented houses for a long time. The hon. Members sitting in the Opposition go even to the courts in the name of the poor but no body pays attention to the plight of the poor who live in the villages. Although Shri Banatwala does not fight their cases in the court but a number of Members from the Opposition fight their cases in the courts. Therefore, you will have to give special attention towards it.

Now I would like to say a few words in regard to the Tribals and Harijans. They have been granted some rights under Article 338 of the constitution. They have reservation quota in the jobs. There is a provision of 15 per cent and 7¹/₂ per cent reservation in service for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively but we should not forget that the population of these communities has increased tremendously since the time this percentage was fixed. If we go through the list of unemployed persons, their number will be the maximum. When these people attend any interview, they are sent back with the remarks that their body measurement does not meet the requirement or such other irrelevant remarks are given though they are quite eligible from educational qualifications point of view. Some persons are told that they do not know how to sit. But if we do not teach them how to sit and such other things, it is not possible to expect from them to learn everything within a day or two, because they have

remained backward for centuries. There are no two opinions that Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, all of our leaders have helped the poor. At present, Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also been helping the poor and he has made the announcement on a number of platforms that he will continue to do so. In spite of that I would like to say that these people are not taken against the reserved seats meant for them in every field and backlog exists everywhere. You may take the case of any department be it a public undertaking, police or any other department. It is my submission to you that you may please issue suitable orders so that the backlog which is being carried on for the last 40 years is cleared within next 6 months. This will help in removing the feeling of increasing disappointment among these people and will also make them understand that they are also being taken care of in the development of the country and that they will not be deprived of the rights conferred on them by the Constitution. This can be done by the Central Government, by the officers here, by enacting a law or by issuing necessary directions. A provision may also be made that if anybody is found violating these orders, strict disciplinary action will be taken against him. Then only there will be an improvement in this situation. Otherwise a handful of persons will continue to avail of all these benefits and the rural people will continue to remain backward and deprived of those benefits which the Government wants to give them to remove their poverty and to take them ahead. 20-Point Programme has also been a matter of discussion here. Some of our Hon. Members also make irresponsible charges here. The purpose of this Programme is to raise the standard of living of the poor to lead them ahead on the path of development, but some of the states, under the cover of this programme, give money to such people who otherwise should not get it. For example, animal husbandry is the job of a person who does farming. But I have seen that in West Bengal those people who do not own farming land have also been granted this assistance. This is not being done in any particular state. It is in

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practice in a number of states. Some people are given machines about which they have little knowledge. Some people are given money for irrigational facilities, but they do not have any land. In this way wrong things are being done in many places and wrong figures are being furnished about people rising above poverty line. We will have to investigate into it and make arrangements that right persons get the assistance under 20-Point Programme and the entire work runs smoothly. Until and unless this is done, we will not be able to take the poor people forward and remove unemployment from the country. Those people who do farming, should get full assistance in carrying our farming. So far as the question of employment is concerned, if a family consists of 8 to 10 members, it has got the right to choose any profession as per the rights conferred by the Constitution. They can take up service, set up an industry and do any other type of job. Someone may like to become an I.A.S or P.C.S officer. Otherwise, that way the work is being carried on, it will bring bad name for the Government and the poor are also not going to be benefited. Whatever party may come to power, it none is going to be benefited. If a handful of persons continue to avail of the facilities provided by the Government, only they will be able to set up industries and build houses and other buildings, in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta or wherever they get sites. If these things continue then none of our plans will be success and we will never be successful in our objectives. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct raids on big industrialists and big smugglers so that the unemployed people come to know that our Government is taking suitable steps for them. Prof. Ranga is sitting here. He is making lots of efforts. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also making lots of efforts but all M.Ps will have to make this sort of efforts. It should not be so that petrol pump dealership is given to a person who owns shops as well as trucks. This should not happen. You have said that it will be decided by a retired Judge. It is possible that he may decide in advance that a particular person is to get petrol pump dealership; he will say that he does not know if that person runs any other

business. Hon. Members are sitting here. Some hon. Member recommended somebody's name and got the petrol pump dealership allotted to him. I am not against any particular person. But we come here after having been elected by 10 lakh people and it is our duty to look into these things. Nothing should be done without our knowledge. It should also not happen that we do the work and credit goes to somebody else. What I want to say is that these things should be taken care of. There may be a number of M.Ps who might be owing 4 cars but there are also M.Ps who do not own a single car, they go on foot. An hon. M.P. gets salary equivalent to that of a peon. On the other hand there are M.Ps who are big personalities and take Rs.25,000 as fees to argue a case in the Supreme Court. Persons conducting raids do not conduct raids on them. Raids are conducted on Government employees and small shop-keepers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir. I belong to Himachal Pradesh. There are large number of unemployed boys and girls in my area, Shimla. They do not get jobs in Air-India and other big companies. Only local people get employment in these companies. The people from Himachal Pradesh are recruited only in Army. It is, therefore, my submission that those people who can get employment elsewhere should not be recruited in the Army. Only those people may be recruited in it who are not likely to get employment elsewhere and who are not engaged in any other profession. I also demand from my Government that programmes be chalked out in a planned manner to provide employment to unemployed persons as has also been stated in this proposal that there is a need to make all out efforts to remove their unemployment. Our Government should provide employment to those people whom it is in a position to provide. Therefore, I welcome this Bill. The hon. Minister belongs to hilly area and he must be listening to me. He will implement my proposal in the hill areas and will make all out efforts to reduce un-employment there. With these words I hope that Shri Banatwala will withdraw his Motion.

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi): Hon. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on behalf of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 1987 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla.

I am pained to note, Sir, that even after 40 years of independence and 7 five-year plans, we are not able to control our population which has exceeded 80 crores. Our population is growing very fast, though, we have failed to achieve such progress on the economic and industrial fronts.

Nearly 45% of the people are living below poverty line just because they do not have employment. In many families, parents sell away their fortunes including their ancestral homes and lands to educate their wards so that after their education they would get some good employment. The parents hope that their children, after education would, earn handful amounts and redeem the property sold for the cause of their education. But, after receiving education, the educated remain unemployed for long. They register their names with the employment exchanges and wait in vain every day, but months and years roll by. This is the pathetic condition of the educated unemployed in India.

In certain families, parents educate their daughters with the sole objective that they would get a decent job after education and earn to meet the expenses on their marriage. Since the educated females do not get a job for a long time, we have in India, a pathetic situation of women being unmarried till 25 to 30 or 35 years.

The Central Govt. must, therefore, evolve a plan by which the educated youths are guaranteed an employment. Till such time, they get an employment, they must be provided with a reasonable allowance. The Govt. must, with this in view, constitute a Fund.

The Tamil Nadu Govt. comes first in providing unemployment allowance to educated unemployed. I am glad to inform this august House that the Tamil Nadu Govt. under Dr. MGR is providing Rs. 75 as unemployment allowance to all those who are educated, unemployed and registered with the employment exchanges. The Central Govt. and the Hon. Minister here, must commend to the other State Govts. Tamil Nadu Govt's this noble scheme for eradication of unemployment.

The Govt. must take stringent measures to fight unemployment. Unemployment is an economic disease.

In India, Govt. is the major employer. But there are good amount of employment potential in private companies also. Private entrepreneurs obtain licence, monetary assistance and other concessions from the Govt. But, while filling vacancies in their companies, they flout national interests and recruit persons belonging to one caste, community and choose persons on parochial considerations. Regulations must be framed to compel these entrepreneurs to recruit personnel strictly through employment exchanges. Seniority and merit should be the sole considerations for selection. Nothing less than this will help to eradicate unemployment.

18.00 hrs.

Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi formulated many programmes in this direction. The crown among them is the self-employment scheme. Under this scheme, Banks are to provide loans to indigent educated unemployed. However, when unemployed graduates approach the Banks for loans for starting self-ventures, the Banks demand guarantee against the loans. Persons who do not have anything and strive hard to ske out a livelihood cannot provide guarantee for loans. I, therefore, suggest that such obstructionist procedures must go. A law must be made, as is before the House, so that these

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. R. Annanambi]

unemployed youth do not suffer. They at least get some allowance to pull on their lives. The self-employment scheme must be made more successful so as to render true the dreams of our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anna Nambi, How many more minutes you want?

SHRI ANNANAMBI: What?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many more minutes you want?

SHRI ANNANAMBI: I want 5 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, No, not 5 minutes.

SHRI ANNANAMBI: I will finish within 3 minutes.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI: Sir, only a law in this regard will help us to eradicate unemployment and thus help economic development.

I would also like to mention certain other points and conclude.

Since the poor unemployed are not able to provide guarantee against loans by Banks under the self-employment scheme, I request that loans may be provided to this needy youth on production of certificates from Members of Parliament and State Legislatures to the effect that the loanees have good character and that they would repay the loan without fail.

Further, we must pay our attention to the establishment of industries. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Light of Asia, was the founding father of our industry. It was rightly followed by Shrimati Gandhi and thereafter, we are not paying the requisite attention in this regard. I, at this juncture, request the Central Govt. to accord sanction to pending requests of Tamil Nadu Govt. for starting industries in that State.

With this, I conclude.

18.01 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

(Insertion of New Article 16A)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harish Rawat, you were not present at the time when you were called for introduction of the Bill. Anyway I am allowing as a special case because you have requested for it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I introduce the Bill.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 27, 1987/Vaisakha 7, 1909 (Saka).

* Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

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