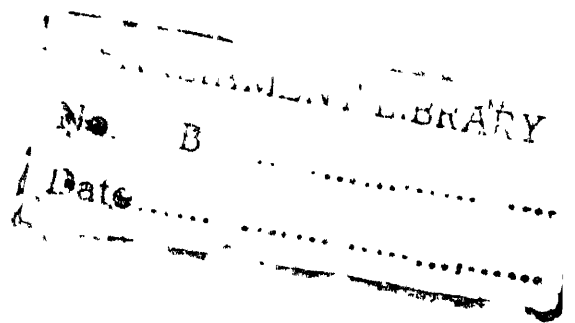


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session—Second Part
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 61 to 70)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

[*Eighth Series, Vol XXX, Eighth Session—Second Part, 1987/1909 (Saka)*
No. 69, August 21 1987/Sravana 30, 1909 (Saka)]

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions	
*Starred Questions Nos	372, 373, 377 to 379, 383 and 384 1—28
Written Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos	374 to 376 380 to 382, 385 to 387 and 389 to 391 29 - 38
Unstarred Questions Nos	4028 to 4078, 4080, 4081, 4083 to 4093, 4095 to 4113 and 4115 to 4211, 4213 to 4226, 4228 to 4251 and 4253 to 4257 39 — 276
Papers Laid on the Table	281—306
Message From Rajya Sabha	306
<i>Assent to Bill</i>	306
Amendments to Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Third Edition)— <i>laid</i>	306—307
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1987-88— Statement presented	307
Business of the House	307—318
National Dairy Development Board Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	318—319

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

Discussion Re: Communal Disturbances in various parts of country	... 319—392
Shri Piyus Tiraky	... 319
Shrimati Abida Ahmed	... 322
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	... 324
Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi	... 340
Shri Vir Sen	... 350
Shri C. Janga Reddy	... 354
Prof. K.V. Thomas	... 361
Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	... 364
Shri Harish Rawat	... 369
Shri M.S. Gill	... 374
S. Buta Singh	... 376
 Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	 ... 392-393
 Fortieth Report—adopted	
 Resolution Re: Measures for Upliftment of Tribal People—	 ... 395—448
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	... 395
Shri C. Janga Reddy	... 401
Shri Harish Rawat	... 407
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	... 411
Shri Giridhari Lal Vyas	... 418
Shri M. Raghuma Reddy	... 427

(iii)

COLUMNS

Shri Anadi Charan Das

... 429

Motion re. suspension of Rule 26

... 448—450

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 21, 1987/ Sravana 30, 1909
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Inaccuracy in a Published Map

*372 SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA
DR. CHINTA MOHAN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a map in Goodwill Diary 1987 published by a commercial institute—Eagle of Madras in which a part of Jammu and Kashmir has been shown separate from India;

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

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

It has come to the notice of the Government that Goodwill Diary 1987 published by M/s.

Eagle Press Diary House, Madras contains a world map on its last page in which Jammu and Kashmir has been wrongly depicted as "separate" from India. This map also contains certain other inaccuracies. There is one more map of the world appearing in the said Diary which also contains certain inaccuracies.

2. The Government of Tamil Nadu, who are to take action in the matter, have informed that they are examining the question of taking action under the provision of relevant laws

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, according to the statement placed on the Table of the House, it has been said that it has come to the notice of the Government that Goodwill Diary 1987 published by M/s Eagle Press Diary House, Madras contains a world map on its last page in which Jammu and Kashmir has been wrongly depicted as "separate" from India. This map also contains certain other inaccuracies. Anyhow, in the second part, it has been said that the Government of Tamil Nadu, who are to take action in the matter have informed that they are examining the question of taking action under the provisions of relevant laws

Sir, this news about this error appeared in the press on April 16. The question has come up on August 21. Now almost four months have passed. Will the Minister or Government tell the House through you what action has been taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu against that House?

Number two, if the Government of Tamil Nadu has not taken any action, have the Central Government followed that through letters or through any reminders etc?

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, the Hon. Member has mentioned the facts, I need not comment. It is true that in the Diary published by M/s Eagle Publishers from Madras is appeared and we got the information on the 21st of April, 1987. We took up the matter with the Government of Tamil Nadu which is the Government which has to initiate action on this. We received a reply from the Government that they are considering taking up action on the issue under the various provisions of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, this case is not an isolated case. It often happens. There are reports that in March 30th issue of 'Newsweek' even Jammu and Kashmir was shown as separate entity. Similarly, Sikkim was shown as a separate State in some other map. Similarly, in Soviet maps Aksai Chin was shown as part of China and in United States' Specific Commands Map Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. and parts of Punjab were shown as separate territories. Sir, such incidents go on happening. Has the Government adopted some foolproof provisions or arrangements to check such happenings or such publications in future?

S. BUTA SINGH: There is a guideline which the Surveyor General of India gives to all the publishers inside the country. There are also provisions that if some news magazines or some publications carry certain distortions in the boundaries of our country, the Ministry of Finance, through its enforcement under Customs Act take action. On previous occasions, just as the Hon. Member mentioned about certain publications in Russia, the matter was taken up, they rectified it and expressed regrets also.

In the latest issue of the News Week also it carries a map which contains the errors which the Hon. Member has mentioned. We propose to take it up and the Ministry of Finance will take suitable action according to the provisions of the present Act.

In the present case, as I said, we have already taken up the matter with the Tamil Nadu Government. They are examining it and the Government is very keen to see that there should not be any laxity. We should take prompt action and stern measures against those who publish certain distorted versions of the country in their maps which shows that certain parts of the country are not our integral part.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I am happy that the Minister has tried to give the reply in a comprehensive manner; but the answer is not very point to the subject. This is a question of national interest, and of the interest of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. About 84000 sq. miles of land was available with the Jammu and Kashmir which comes under Indian territory. But the people of Jammu and Kashmir today feel that about 50% of the land has been separated from India.

Recently, in one of the diplomatic dinners, one of the top functionaries of the Government was shown the Eagle Diary and one of the pressmen asked him whether there was any problem in Jammu and Kashmir. The top functionary of the Government said that there was no problem with Jammu and Kashmir. This goes to show that this is a continued carelessness, callousness and ineffectiveness of the Government.

As my friend Shri Ramoowalia has said, our own friendly countries like USSR and UK in their world maps have removed J&K, some parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Nefa and Ladakh. I would like to know what are the reasons for depicting such maps, how many square miles of land is available within the Indian territory out of the 84000 sq. miles and what action does the Government propose to take in this direction.

S. BUTA SINGH: Obviously the reasons are known to him. But I can tell the motives. The motives are to depict some parts of our country as under dispute or not as a part of our country. We condemn

these motives, whomsoever it may concern, whether it is a neighbouring country on the east or on the west.

Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of our country and we do not give any room to such publications. They should be thrown out. We have provisions in the law under the Criminal Procedure Act, Section 2. But, let me assure this august House that if these provisions are not sufficient enough to take deterrent action against those who distort the maps of our country, the Government is willing to review the whole thing and come forward to this House with a view to taking stringent action against them and take sternest action. It is a matter of fact that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of our country

Secondly the Hon. Member asked as to at what stage the position is. I have the information that the Tamil Nadu Government has taken up the matter with the Prosecutor in the High Court of Tamil Nadu. The matter is being processed.

DR CHINTA MOHAN: How many square miles of land in Jammu and Kashmir is in our territory? I want to have a specific and pointed answer from the Minister.

S BUTA SINGH: I will give him the details.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, the publication of wrong maps of the country is a matter of national concern. According to the reply of the hon'ble Home Minister, it has been left to the discretion of the State Government to initiate the prosecution against the erring press or the erring individual. May I ask the hon'ble Minister whether he or the Government of India is contemplating to introduce a law to enable the Government to take action against the individual or any nation which is publishing the wrong maps?

There should be a law. It is a matter of national interest. Therefore, the Government of India should have a right so that

criminal prosecution could be launched at the instance of the Union Government.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I thought I had made it very clear. Because this thing has happened in a State, therefore, the State Government has to initiate the action. But we will not hesitate. The Government of India will take an initiative. If we have to launch criminal proceedings, we will do so. There is a provision in the law itself that the Government of India can nominate an officer in a State who can launch the proceedings.

Crash of Defence Plane Near Hissar (Haryana)

*373 SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY
SHRI MANIK REDDY

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Defence Plane MIG crashed near Hissar (Haryana) on 27 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this matter and 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the causes of the accident.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: The reply of the Hon'ble Minister is very terse but not sweet, Sir. In the name of inquiry, the details of the whole matter are not being given.

I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister how many such accidents took

place during the last seven years and how many such inquiries have been conducted. What is the result of those inquiries? Whether the outcome of the reports has been placed on the Table of the House? What action has been taken on the reports?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: In the public interest, we do not disclose the number of the accidents that take place. If we disclose the number of accidents that take place, the enemy knows how many aircrafts we have with us. So, this is not disclosed.

Secondly, Sir, after every accident, a court of inquiry is ordered and the report is received by the Department. It is fully examined and corrective actions are taken. The reports of the court of inquiry are with the Department and the necessary actions have been taken.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, the life of a pilot is costlier than any of the aircrafts. Many of our pilots are being killed by such accidents. Lafontaine Committee on Air Safety was appointed. Its report is Bible for them. In spite of the report of the Safety Committee, a number of accidents are taking place.

I would like to have a categorical answer from the Hon'ble Minister as to how many accidents took place after this Committee's report; whether the number of accidents has minimised or increased and what action the Committee has suggested. Is there any responsibility fixed on any person?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, Lafontaine Committee was appointed, I think, in 1983. The report has been received by the Department. There were about 45 recommendations made by the Committee. Ultimately these were combined into 31 recommendations. Out of 31 recommendations, 23 have already been implemented and 8 recommendations are again being examined.

The Lafontaine Committee was consti-

tuted in order to find out the human factor involved in the accidents. Human factor is involved, then mechanical and natural factors are involved. If a bird hits any aircraft, accident may take place. Because of the extraordinary turbulence also, accident may take place. That is a natural factor.

The recommendations of the Lafontaine Committee were that the syllabi for training should be different. Then, the pilot should be trained to have more technological information and training also. These two most important recommendations which are also there in every report have been implemented. I would not give you the number of accidents that have taken place after this report was received or after this Committee was constituted. But I can tell you that in the last five years period the rate of accident has gone down. The rate of accident is calculated by taking into account the number of hours for which the aircraft is flown and the accidents. The rate of accident has come down.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Has any responsibility been fixed? That has not been covered. Can you fix up the responsibility? Have you taken any action against the concerned persons?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: One factor that should be understood by the hon. Member is that the safety aspect for the Air Force is a little different from the safety aspect for the Civil Aviation. We do not want our soldiers, we do not want our pilots all the time to think about safety. They have to live dangerously, they have to out-manoeuvre the adversary and they have to use the aircraft to the maximum extent possible. If they do not do that and if they do not risk their lives, how can they work? And they have risked their lives, so many lives have also been lost. We cannot fix up the responsibility on the persons who have lost their lives. This aspect is there because they have to tax themselves and the machine to the maximum possible extent in order to acquire the skill which is required to out-manoeuvre the adversary. This aspect is not, therefore, considered in

this manner. Let us please understand it. If we do not want to have accidents, well, we may not have the training, we may not have the exercises also, but the danger is involved, the risk is involved and without understanding this aspect, we will not be able to train our people in a manner in which they should be trained.

SHRI MANIK REDDY: What was the amount of loss the Government has incurred due to accidents, both financially and utility-wise?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Generally, when any accident takes place, it is reported in the newspapers. This aspect also we do not put before the House. There are people who are watching every word we are saying they calculate things; they may calculate how many aircrafts we have. That is why we do not disclose these facts. It is not a matter which should be laughed at. If you say that you have lost so many aircrafts, that means so many aircrafts are remaining with you..... (*Interruptions*). I would not like this House to take this matter so lightly. We would be interested to give you the information, if you come to our room, but these facts cannot be given in this fashion.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Any accident of an Indian Air Force aircraft does, to an extent, affect the nation, and more so, our brave pilots, who man these aircrafts. The hon. Minister has categorically stated that it would not be in the national interest to disclose the information, because there are people who would calculate the number of aircrafts we have. But, if somebody keeps an eye on the press, where statements are coming about how many aircrafts have crashed, he would know, how many aircrafts are there. I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister categorically. The Minister just now said that the pilots have to take unusual risks. But is it not a fact that a number of our brave people fly obsolete machines at still a greater risk. Should the country give them aircrafts which are not convenient or which are outmoded like the Dakota Squadron in the East. Sir, when

compared with the world requirements and world flight standards of the Air Force, our transport aircraft are obsolete but our brave air-men do not complain and hence they are landed with aircraft which nobody else flies

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the hon. Member knows what kind of aircrafts are there with us. We have the most sophisticated aircrafts and other type of aircrafts also. There are certain standards laid down. We follow those standards. After a particular number of hours an aircraft flies, it is not used. If it is old, we do not use it. And Dakota is a long time phase out long time ago.

Coir Export

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

(a) whether export of coir has decreased during last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of coir and coir products exported during last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to boost export of coir?

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

STATEMENT

The exports of coir and coir products during the last three years has been as follows:-

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Crores)
1984-85	25788	26.4
1985-86	24672	32.8
1986-87	23214	31.4

Source: Coir Board

The main reasons for decline in coir exports over the years are high prices, scarcity of raw material and competition from cheaper synthetic and other natural substitutes.

The various steps taken to promote coir exports include sending delegations, conducting market studies and research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement of coir products and grant of Cash Compensatory Support

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
Sir, from the answer given by the Minister, it can be seen that there is a steady decline in the export of coir over the years and it is due to the high prices and also due to the competition from cheaper synthetic and other natural substitutes. So, Sir, it is very clear that if you want to boost up the export performance of coir, it is essential to improve the quality of coir and also to reduce the cost of production by improving the productivity. I would like to know what steps the Government has taken in this regard so far? I understand that there is a Research and Development Wing working under the Coir Board. What action has been taken by this R&D Unit for the product development and diversification of the use of the coir products? Sir, by diversification I mean that coir product can be used for soil conservation for preventing sea erosion and even for the construction of roads. Sir, I would like to know the steps taken by the Government.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the hon Member is entirely correct in analysing the reasons for the decline in coir export, namely, competition from the synthetic substitute, the high price of our coir when compared with the brown fibre coir exported from Sri Lanka which accounts 75 per cent of the world trade. The hon. Member has himself answered the question. In so far as he has emphasised the need for selective modernisation in the coir industry in order to improve the qual-

ity of the coir products as well as to make the prices competitive in the external market. Sir, the Government of India is in touch with the State Government on this proposal for selective modernisation of the coir industry. But in so far as about 500,000 coir workers, mostly living below the poverty line, are involved the modernisation has to be implemented along with proper linkages for alternate employment of those workers who are displaced. We are happy to say that in recent discussions, the State Governments have indicated a certain desire to consider selective modernisation of the coir industry. The Coir Board and its operations legitimately fall within the purview of the Department of Industry, but I would like to mention that in all stages of processing of coir from retting, spinning and weaving the R&D Centre under the Coir Board have come out with new innovations. They have come out with a decorticator for extraction of husk, a crusher for precrushing of husk in order to improve productivity and reduce retting time, a new traddle ratt for getting uniform strength of the fibre and a semi-automatic loom for weaving. These innovations are being progressively implemented.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: The Minister has not answered the latter part of my question as to the action taken for diversification in the use of coir and coir products. The Minister has said that the Industries Ministry deals with the subject. Production of coir is under Industries, export of coir is under Textiles and trade is under Commerce. Ultimately, those who have to suffer are the poor coir workers.

Secondly, coir is a bulky product and freight incidence is a crucial factor in selling coir and coir products abroad. Is the Government aware that the freight rate is on the high side nowadays? There is also a proposal to raise the freight rates further during these coming months. Will the Government take steps to reduce freight rates for coir and coir products?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, Government are aware of the increase in freight

rates for coir, which came into effect from 1st January 1967. We have received several representations from associations of coir exporters. We, in the Ministry, have recently conducted an inter-ministerial meeting with the participation of Ministries of Surface Transport, Industries, Commerce and Finance in order to help the coir exporters overcome the difficulties they are facing because of the bulk nature of the coir export and high freight rates. Another meeting is scheduled in Bombay under the auspices of the Coir Board in the coming weeks. We are aware that some of the facts represented by them are genuine and we, in the Textile Ministry, have made strong recommendations that some relief may be given to the coir exporters in freight rates.

Tobacco Export Potential

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

(a) whether recent trends indicate that the tobacco exports are looking up,

(b) if so the steps being taken to sustain this trend; and

(c) the additional export potential assured by Government?

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

STATEMENT

(a) No Sir

(b) Government have taken a series of measures to promote exports of tobacco. These include abolition of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco, participation in international trade fairs and sponsoring trade delegations abroad.

(c) Export potential for tobacco is dependent on international trading environment.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: In view of the fact that there are large quantities of tobacco stocked in Guntur godowns which include 4,000 tonnes of STC stock - will the Government explore markets in the world, particularly Algeria and Egypt? I was told that these two countries are prepared to take tobacco on a barter arrangement. Will the Government consider this proposal?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: Yes Sir. It is a fact that the STC stocks are lying in godowns at Guntur and we are exploring the possibilities of finding fresh markets in Algeria and Egypt. In fact, we have sent two delegations there. Egypt is having its own foreign exchange constraints and is prepared for counter-trade. But it is probably difficult for us to identify areas where we can have counter-trade. We asked the STC to find out the possibility of making arrangements of counter-trade to sell tobacco to Egypt through a third country.

So far as Algerian prospects are concerned, the quantity is very less. But the visit of our delegation is very fruitful and we are still having our consultations.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has conducted a study recently on behalf of the Tobacco Board and came out with a number of suggestions/ recommendations which include exploration of western markets, certain concessions to be given by the Government such as exemption or reduction in excise duty, etc. May I know whether the Government has studied these proposals? If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: Sir, we have received this Report of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. It was sent to our Ministry on the 4th August. We are examining it in detail. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that for the last one year, as you know, throughout the world, the anti-smoking campaign, especially in the West had been creating such sensation in the market that the off-take of tobacco may

not be very much bright. In India, itself I do not remember whether in this House or in that House, there was consistent demand for anti-smoking campaign. So this is also creating some constraint for us. But still we are trying to find out the possibilities as to how we can push our tobacco.

SHRI K. S. RAO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, that keeping in view all the surplus production of tobacco in the country and also the glut in the international market for purchasing the tobacco, whether still he thinks in terms of advising and restricting crop in those areas, where tobacco crop was raised earlier and in its place, will they give enough support—technological and financial—to those farmers to raise oilseeds?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: The tobacco growing programme is not conducted *suo motu* by the growers alone. In addition to the growers, there is a Tobacco Board. There is a trade representative. And also there are growers' representatives.

The plan is prepared according to the market consumption of the country and expected turnover in the export.

So far as the facilities for the production of tobacco are concerned, we have slightly increased the MSP—Minimum Support Price upto Rs. 11.25 and Rs. 12.20 per kg. for F² and L² grade and we do hope that some more arrangements can be made. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have abolished the export duty on it. Therefore, this is also an incentive which will give some strength to that provided, we get the export market.

As far as other facilities are concerned—say irrigation potential of high yielding varieties—they are looked after by the Ministry of Agriculture. We are in touch with them and in some cases some incentives be provided by the respective State Governments so far as their infrastructural arrangements are concerned.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Apart from the quantity that has been men-

tioned by my colleague Shri Madhav Reddi regarding the stocks which are there with the STC, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government are aware that yearly 10 million kgs pertaining to the crop year 1984 as well as 2 million kgs. pertaining to 1985 is still with the traders? If more years are allowed to pass, the stocks will become useless. In view of this fact, which has also happened in 1956, when the then Minister Shri K. Raghuramaiah led a delegation to China and succeeded in getting export orders for 15,000 tonnes, similarly, will the present Minister of State lead a delegation to China, Egypt and Yugoslavia?

MR. SPEAKER: You include him also.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Otherwise, it is not possible. Just sending some Deputy Secretary or a Joint Secretary will not serve the purpose. I would like to have categorical reply from the hon. Minister, whether he will lead a delegation and succeed in getting orders for the release of these tobacco stores which are lying in our country?

Sometime back, we were given to understand that the Government is considering acceptance of CCS facility to the tobacco exporters. May I know whether the Government has taken any decision in regard to sanction of CCS for the export of tobacco which will also partly help the growers, as per the Statement of Shri Shiv Shankar, the then Minister, made in this House in reply to our Calling attention notice discussed in the House in the last session.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: In so far as the old stocks of the year 1984-85 and the earlier stocks are concerned, it is a fact that, at that point of time, the production and yield in our country was so high and the demand was less, we took lot of pains consecutively for two years to push the stocks in some markets marginally. We are going to work on the entire problem because tobacco is the commodity which cannot be just pushed on demand. It is to be accepted.

So far as exploring the new markets are concerned, the hon. Member has referred to China. He must be aware of the fact that India is the third largest grower, China being the first. Though in the export front we stand fifth and China's capacity is now huge very recently we have started entering again with China. We do hope that they will respond to us a little. Already their delegation came here and our people had a talk with them. Insofar as my leading a delegation is concerned, I am prepared to go to any part of the world, where people will buy more tobacco.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWAA RAO: What about CCS?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI). May I add that during my recent transit stay at Beijing when I had the privilege to serve as the External Affairs Minister, I did have an opportunity to talk to the Acting Premier Excellency Mr. Wan Li, and the Acting Foreign Minister—Mr. Wi Li Se on this matter? They did say that they would, through diplomatic channels, discuss the matter. We will certainly take up this matter with the Chinese Government.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: So far as CCS is concerned, there is no proposal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Amal Datta

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: No Supplementary without apology.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That is under my consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: You had better see him in this Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: He will have to. (Interruption) Mr. Shantaram Ji, he will have to.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Whatever you say, Sir, will be done.

MR. SPEAKER: After the Question Hour.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have already got a notice. I am giving a reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not stop him if he does it now. But I will ask him to do it afterwards.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: That question was to some other Minister. He can have an additional opportunity to have another apology. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The other day, you gave a ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes I gave. It would have enhanced his prestige. Sit down.

My rulings never change. What I say, I say. I have never gone back on that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: To a very precise question, the reply is very vague. The Minister has said:

"Government have taken a series of measures to promote exports of tobacco."

And then he has given only three instances of these measures. One of them is the abolition of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco. I assume that all the other measures are so unimportant that they are not worth mentioning. Our export effort—one of the limbs of that—is to see that exports, as much as possible, will be value-added exports. When you go, instead of manufactured tobacco, you encourage export of unmanufactured tobacco. That means our export earnings drop.

Will the hon. Minister kindly explain why this particular method has been adopted, so that the country's foreign-exchange, in fact, goes down?

Part (b) of my question is that China was mentioned, not by me, but by Mr. Rao. Whenever I mention China, some objection is taken. So, I may say that somebody

else mentioned it first. What has happened is this: 2 or 3 years ago, there was an export consignment sent to China, which was rejected, and because of that, China did not buy next year. What action has been taken regarding those people who had sent these sub-standard consignment? Are the Government contemplating doing anything in this regard, to safeguard that such things do not happen in future?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: He has made the allegation.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: First of all, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the answer was not vague, because the question was put exclusively for the tobacco export. There are two categories in tobacco export: unmanufactured, and manufactured. So far as manufactured tobacco is concerned, some valuations are made. If the hon. Member puts a separate question precisely, I can give all the details as to how we have improved the position, especially with regard to cigarette, and how we have improved the position, with regard especially to chewing tobacco. All these details I can certainly supply, without taking the time of the House (*Interruptions*)

I have got all the answers to the question. I would only say that the hon. Member's question was straight and simple. It said,

"whether recent trends indicate that the tobacco exports are looking up;

If so, the steps being taken....

I only stated what steps we have taken. Nothing more. If you want information regarding export of manufactured tobacco, and the value addition, I can certainly send you the information. But one thing I would like to inform the hon. Member is that anti-smoking campaign is there not only for unmanufactured tobacco; it is there against manufactured tobacco also, i.e. on cigarettes and every-

thing else, throughout the world. That is also a problem.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Is it a fact that instead of exporting tobacco, you have allowed the export of plantain leaves?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: That matter has been answered twice in this House. A complaint had been there. It was investigated; and finally it went to the court and the court disposed it of in favour of the party; and finally the Chinese buyers came here. They had to send a report. They are satisfied with the buyers. In so far as penal action is concerned, we restricted them to enter into the market till they were not cleared from the court of law had they gone to the court and till they were not cleared from the buyers who buy it from them. If you insist on it, we do not mind if there is a majority of the sellers from Andhra Pradesh.

Garment Export Policy.

*379 **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quota allotted to small exporters for export of garments,

(b) whether Government have received any representation from small exporters of garments for an increase in their quota; and

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) The allocation of quota for garments is governed by the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy announced every year. For the year 1987, the Policy provides for the follow-

ing Systems. The levels of allocation of the total quota are also indicated below:-

Systems	Percentage of Annual level
Past Performance	65
FCFS Small Order	25
Manufacture Exporters	7
Central/State Corporations.	2
Non-quota exporters	1

Small exporters are eligible for receiving quota under all the above Systems except Central/State Corporations System, if they fulfil the stipulated conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Taking into account all the suggestions including the above, the Government will announce the future Export Entitlement Distribution Policy shortly

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for assuring in this House to announce a new future export entitlement distribution policy very shortly, which is overdue in my humble opinion. When did he receive the representation of small exporters of garments? What action has been taken or propose to be taken very soon on each of their demand and grievance?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The export entitlement policy for garments is announced early October every year and therefore it is not overdue. Several representations have been received from manufacturers/exporters of different categories for changes in the current garment export entitlement policy. This is a process which we undertake every year before the announcement of the new policy. The Small Exporters' Association of Delhi have given a representation to the government last week. Their main demand is that small exporters should be given a greater share in the garment export market by increasing the quota reserved for small exporters.

There is a fundamental disability in the representation since in this policy we do not distinguish between small exporters and big exporters as such. The Delhi Association is confusing between small exporters and the small order segment of the policy. We would like to tell the hon. Member that small exporters are entitled to get their export quota in all the segments of the export policy namely, the manufacturers' segment past performance segment, small order segment and non-quota export except 2 per cent reserved for Centre State Corporations. I would also like to assure the hon. Member and the Small Export Association that perhaps we shall certainly take their representations into consideration. There are other representations in which diametrically opposite demands have been made to the effect that small order segments should be abolished. We shall take all this into consideration. A task force has been specifically entrusted with this task and they have been having a dialogue with all interests throughout the country. Their report is awaited this month and we will be announcing the policy next month. In view of stable export climate and in view of the fact that multifibre agreement has already been concluded, bilateral agreement has also been concluded with the importing countries, my Minister is considering whether we will be able to have a three year export policy instead of announcing the policy from year to year.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: When these garments are gaining the ground day by day in foreign countries and also according to the reply given by the hon. Minister in this House on 27th March, 1987, to an unstarred Q.No. 4537. Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a great demand for our garments in West Asian countries and other countries too? Whether the Government is making any attempt to tap the foreign markets for export of these garments since this is a very good foreign exchange earner. Side by side, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Garment Exporters' Association are urging on the Government to allow easy availability of hundred

per cent bank finance at concessional rate of interest for modernisation and also for introduction of International Price Reimbursement Scheme as provided for Engineering goods. If so, what are the action of the Government on these three issues?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, Garment exports represents one of the brightest segments of India's exports scene, and it has been rising more than twenty five per cent every year. When you compare the first six months exports this year with that of the last year, the exports have gone up by more than fifty per cent in terms of value and about thirty eight per cent in terms of volume. We are likely to exceed Rupees One thousand five hundred crores target fixed for this year and reach Rs. 1,600 or Rs 1700 crores this year.

As I already mentioned, we have been able to conclude highly satisfactory bilateral agreement with all the quota countries. Our access to these markets have enhanced. The restraint level has been made higher. Special dispensation has been obtained for handloom.

As regards the individual aspects in the representation of the Delhi Exporters' Association, Sir, we will examine them and do our best. I have here a list of fourteen specific concessions given to Garment exporters, which acting together had helped to boost up the garment export industry in the last three years.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Is it a fact that the big exporters take the export quota of the small exporters? The small exporters who are given the export quotas, sell their export permits to big exporters and ultimately the big exporters are being benefited.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, as a part of the Export Entitlement Policy, there are five systems or segments of exports. It is true that transferability of licence is allowed on the analogy of the replenishment scheme of the Commerce Ministry. This has been allowed deliberately so that

the quotas given to the individual exporters on the basis of the policy are fulfilled. In the event of any exporter not being able to fulfil his quota, he is entitled to transfer it so that another exporter may fulfil it within the same schedule. Because of this policy, we have been able to achieve almost one hundred per cent in the fulfilment of the quota. As I said, the transfer is allowed for this reason. The main objective of the policy is enhancement of exports. The small exporters are also entitled to get the quotas transferred to them. There is no distinction between the small exporter and the big exporter and this transfer is allowed subject to certain strict restrictions. They have to produce the bank guarantee. They have to export within sixty days, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Do they pay premium for that?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: It is true, and complaints are received, that when the transfers take place, some sort of premium is paid. But that is part of the game in the market place. They have got the licence on the basis of their past performance. And you may treat transferability as some sort of promotional measure. They are allowed to transfer. But we do not recognise the premiums not can we do anything about it as it is a transaction between private individuals.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Handloom garments are very much needed in foreign countries. That is what the hon. Minister has said. And also certain developed countries have started garment factories in Taiwan and other areas. But in India the situation is that wherever handloom industries are developed, there workers are put to difficulties. Handlooms garments are very much in need and they are very much accepted by foreign countries. I would like to know whether the Government will take steps to promote making handloom garments and send them over to foreign countries through cooperative societies and other governmental agencies.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Handloom

garments constitute a very sizeable portion of our total garment export. In the new bilateral agreements that we have concluded, special dispensations have been obtained for handloom products in almost all the quota countries. It is part of Government policy to give maximum thrust to the development of handloom including exports.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question - Shri Patil - not there. Shri Ramaiah - not there. Shri Basavaraju not there.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? I am helpless. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This deals with the External Affairs. With your permission, let me say, we wish a happy new year to our Prime Minister whose birthday was celebrated yesterday. We wish him all the best for this year and many years to come.

Earnings from Frog Legs

*383. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earnings from frog legs before its export was banned;

(b) the number of varieties of frog existing in India;

(c) how many of these were used for export; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to lift the ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The foreign exchange earnings from export of frog legs were of the order of about Rs. 7 crores per annum during the three years preceding the ban.

(b) The number of varieties of frogs

existing in India is reported to be 116 which belong to 27 species.

(c) Three species of frogs were used for exports.

(d) No, Sir.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: The export of frog legs was banned due to an objection by environmental experts. They say that frogs being killed means ecology is being killed. The answer of the hon. Minister clearly says that out of 27 species we make use of only three species for exports. So, on the basis of this fact that only three species are being used for export, will the Government re-consider lifting the ban?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: There is no proposal to re-consider lifting the ban which is already in operation. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the decision was taken after careful consideration on the aspect of ecology with the opinion of environmental experts.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I am thankful to the Minister for saying that export of frog legs is banned because it has been scientifically proved that the killing of frog legs will affect the environment. Because of this ban, I am told that some one lakh persons have become unemployed I would like to know....(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it in your constituency? (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Not at all in my constituency...(*Interruptions*). What is this, Sir? Everybody is asking questions. You allowed me only, Sir.

While I fully agree with the Minister in banning the export of frog legs, and thank the Minister for that, I would like to know whether he has some schemes for providing alternate employment to those people who have lost their jobs because of banning of export of frog legs.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: Sir, so far as the banning of frog legs is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is the marine exporters who are to engage the people for their activities on two counts. One is the manufacturing process and the other is the trapping process. The trappers are the licence holders. Obviously when the ban is there, we cannot protect them in that profession. But the problem is created due to the ban on exporting the frog legs. As regards the problem of unemployment as a result of that, I think the concerned State Governments will look into the problem effectively and see how to deploy them in some other areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: Ask them to catch rats and snakes.

Permission for Cotton Monopoly Purchase in Maharashtra.

*384. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission for cotton monopoly purchase in Maharashtra only for three years; and

(b) what is the reason to give periodical extension to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have given approval for the continuance of the cotton monopoly scheme in Maharashtra for a period of 3 years with effect from 1.7.1986.

(b) Government have given periodical extensions to the scheme, so as to enable a critical review of its functioning and impact on the cotton economy of the country from time to time.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, this cotton monopoly scheme was started in Maharashtra for the benefit of the cotton producers and according to most of the cultivators, we find that the scheme is working for the benefit of the cotton grow-

ers. When we approach the Government, they generally give us extension for a year or two. May I know how long will the Government take to have a critical review of the whole scheme. It is more than fifteen years now. Simultaneously, I would like to know whether they have done a critical review of the free trading cotton for more than eighteen years and if so, what is the finding. Does it work in favour of the cultivators or against them?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, as I said, we have already given approval for the continuance of the scheme for three years with effect from 1.7.1986. The reason I have given is that according to the prevailing economic situation, we have to review the scheme from time to time. If we decide for ever, I think grave consequences will follow. For example, the scheme has been incurring tremendous losses in some areas whereas in some areas it has been working well. There were number of shortcomings in the scheme as it was worked before. So, looking to all these factors, we have decided that the scheme should be continued for three years, during the course of which we will be able to judge its working, and when the time for review and its extension comes, we will be able to take a reasonable decision.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: What about the next part, Sir? Is it more than beneficial than the free trade or not? You just reply to that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It has certain advantages and certain disadvantages. For example, the Corporation which was handling this, reportedly incurred an estimated loss of Rs. 350 crores last year. So, no blank statement can be made whether it is good or bad. If you work it in a particular way or in a particular situation, it is helpful, but if not, then it is not.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade Deficit

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

(a) whether the trade deficit in the first quarter of the year 1987-88 has increased as compared to the position in the corresponding period last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the provisional trade statistics, there was a decline of Rs. 228.20 crores in the trade deficit from Rs. 1623.86 crores during April-June, 1986 to Rs. 1395.66 crores during April-June, 1987.

Facilities for residents of Curfew Bound Areas in Delhi

*375. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether curfew had to be frequently imposed in certain areas of Delhi during recent months;

(b) whether the residents of the areas under curfew were afforded facilities to obtain the supply of their daily needs;

(c) whether shopkeepers of these areas were issued curfew passes to provide essential commodities of the people;

(d) whether Government employees were also issued such passes to attend their offices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e). Relaxations in curfew hours were given depending upon the situation to enable the residents of the area to purchase their daily needs. The vehicles of the Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Supply Scheme were issued curfew passes to arrange milk supply. Similarly, the dealers of Fair Price Shops and other shopkeepers, wherever considered necessary, were issued curfew passes to enable them to provide articles to the people. The Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration had also made arrangements to supply essential commodities to the residents of the curfew bound areas at various distribution points. Government servants and employees of DESU, Water Supply, hospitals and dispensaries were issued curfew passes to attend to their duties. Temporary curfew passes were also issued at the Police Station level to persons whose need was considered genuine.

Repatriation of Refugees

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

(a) whether a large number of refugees from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are residing in India and are awaiting repatriation of their respective countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure repatriation of these refugees and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). As on 31.7.1987, there are 1,24,180 refugees from Sri Lanka and approximately 49,000 tribals (mostly Chakmas) from Bangladesh awaiting repatriation to their respective countries. However, no refugees from Pakistan are awaiting repatriation.

(c) On 29th July, 1987, the Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka signed an Accord for resolving the ethnic problem and establishing peace and normalcy in Sri Lanka. Once normalcy is res-

tored, these refugees from Sri Lanka are expected to be repatriated to their country.

As regards Chakma tribals, the Government of India has again taken up the matter with Bangladesh Government for their repatriation and for creating conditions conducive to the return of these refugees.

Foreign Infiltration in Terai Areas of U.P. Hill Districts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltrators in large number from neighbouring countries have been stealthily sneaking into Terai areas of Rampur, Nainital, Pilibhit and Lakhimpur in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such infiltrators are reported to be indulging in different kinds of criminal and anti-national activities; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH). (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Pakistan's Nuclear Bomb

*381. SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Statement of US Assistant Secretary of State that despite the best efforts of the United States, Pakistan had proceeded to the threshold of nuclear weapons possession, as reported in 'The Times of India' dated 24 July, 1967;

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

(c) whether India's concern has been conveyed to the US Government?

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

(b) Government believe that Pakistan has indeed proceeded to the threshold of possessing a nuclear weapon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Nationalisation of Textile Mills in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Maharashtra Government for nationalisation of two textile mills in the State, namely Khandesh Mills (Jalgaon) and Shrinivas Mills (Bombay);

(b) how many workers are involved and what will be the approximate expenses for taking over these two mills; and

(c) what action Union Government propose to take regarding taking over of the above mills?

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

(b) The number of workers involved, according to the Maharashtra Government are 4558 workers in Shrinivas Mills, Bombay and 2530 workers in Khandesh Spinning & Weaving Company Ltd., in Jalgaon. The cost of nationalisation is estimated to be Rs. 2857.09 lakhs. The Maharashtra Government have asked for Advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 32.54 crores for nationalising these mills.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Grant of Asylum in the US

*385. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA
GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen recent reports about some Indians favouring separatism having been granted asylum in the USA;

(b) whether Government have also seen the judgement of an immigration Judge in the USA in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government are aware that one Harbhajan Singh was granted political asylum by a US immigration judge on July 14, 1987.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The judgement was delivered orally. The U.S. authorities have been requested for details of the judgement.

(d) Government has conveyed its anxiety and concern over this development to the Government of the USA and requested the latter to initiate urgent remedial measures.

Strengthening of Assam Police

*386. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government had approached the Union Government for the approval of strengthening the police in the State;

(b) if so, whether this approval was

sought for the purpose of detection of the foreign nationals in Assam; and

(c) if so, action taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) After examining their proposal, the Government of India sanctioned to the Government of Assam on 3rd June, 1987, 1280 posts consisting of 5 Inspectors, 323 Sub-Inspectors, 306 Head Constables and 646 Constables to be filled by ex-servicemen. The State Government was also sanctioned 12 typewriters and office furniture.

Export Performance of Engineering Goods

*387. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export performance of engineering goods was dismal in spite of liberalisation of policy during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to improve engineering exports; and

(d) the new incentives being provided and how far these incentives are likely to boost engineering exports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Exports of engineering goods as estimated by the Engineering Export Promotion Council increased from Rs. 1000 crores during 1985-86 to Rs. 1150 crores during 1986-87 reflecting a 15% increase.

(c) and (d). The Government have taken a number of measures to promote exports. These measures, *inter alia*, include liberalisation of licensing procedures, a new CCS regime to compensate for a cascading

effect of domestic taxes, access to raw materials at international prices, reduction in the interest rates on pre and post shipment credits, fiscal concessions including liberalised provisions for agency commissions and market promotion etc. These measures apply equally to the engineering sector.

A number of steps have also been taken specific to the engineering sector. These include *inter-alia* extension of International Price Reimbursement Scheme to Alloy Steels and Aluminium, setting up of a warehouse at Rotterdam to facilitate stock and sale, support to engineering exporters under a World Bank Funded Project, development of computerised trade information system at the EEPC, etc.

Trade Pact with Tanzania

*389. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had signed trade pact with Tanzania for export of rice, wheat and other agricultural produce; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

European Economic Commission's GSP Scheme for Textiles

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

(a) the impact of changes in the European Economic Commission's GSP scheme for textiles and clothing proposed for next year on India's exports;

(b) how far this scheme differs from the present one, under which GSP quotas and ceilings for textiles and clothing are related

to the level of exports of the beneficiary countries; and

(c) the steps India proposes to take to diversify its output and exports of textiles and clothing?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The GSP scheme of European Economic Community (EEC) for 1988 has not yet been announced. Proposals are, however, being considered which would involve changes in their GSP scheme in respect of textiles and clothing and which are likely to affect adversely a number of items of export interest to us. The matter has been taken up with the EEC authorities as well as the member States.

(c) Steps taken include higher Cash Compensatory Supports for export of cotton garments to non-quota markets; additional incentives for new products and new markets; publicity campaign in selected markets; creation of a textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores for facilitation of modernisation of textile industry, facilitation of import of sophisticated textiles and garment manufacturing machinery through OGL and concessional import duty, etc.

Export of Mill-made and Powerloom Cotton Textiles

*391. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for export of mill-made and powerloom cotton textiles during the current financial year;

(b) the export of these items in the last three years;

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target of exporting these items in the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A target of Rs. 480 crores has been set for 1987-88 for export of cotton Textiles (Mill-made and Powerloom Fabrics, Made-ups and Cotton Yarn).

(b) The export of Mill-made and Powerloom Cotton Textiles during the last three years is as shown below:-

Year-	(Rs. in Crores)	
		Exports
1984-85	...	472
1985-86	...	470
1986-87	...	561

(Source: Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council)

(c) and (d). The main steps taken to boost and achieve target for export of Cotton Textiles are:—

- (i) For the purpose of removing obsolescence and for modernising the textile industry, the Government policy of indigenous production of textile machinery has been liberalised and selected machines are allowed to be imported with export obligation. The Government permits import of 4 sophisticated textile machines at a concessional rate of 25% of duty provided the importer exported 5 times the value of the machinery over and above the average exports of the exporter during the preceding 3 years. In addition to the existing scheme, the modified export obligation scheme permits imports with an export obligation for exporting 75% of the production for 5 years. However the importer is allowed to choose any one of the two export obligations.

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

for facilitation of modernisation of cotton textile industry.

- (iii) Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986. These rates have been announced for a period of 3 years and are generally higher than before.
- (iv) Cotton textiles have been brought under the scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.
- (v) The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.
- (vi) Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Duty Free REP Schemes and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.
- (vii) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.
- (viii) Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyer-seller meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions.
- (ix) The rules for blanket permit of foreign exchange have been substantially liberalised and agency commission increased.

**Foreign exchange released to exporters
Under BEPS**

4028. SHRI MANIK SANYAL:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI M. S. GILL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exporters are eligible for foreign exchange under the Blanket Exchange Permit Scheme (BEPS) for export promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when was this scheme introduced; and

(d) the foreign exchange to be released to Punjab Agro-pepsi under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). New Blanket Exchange Permit Scheme was introduced with effect from 8th June, 1987. A copy of Press Note dated 28th June, 1987 issued by the Government containing inter-alia eligibility criteria of exporters, quantum of foreign exchange etc., is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4906/87*]

(d) Punjab Agro industries have submitted application for a joint venture for manufacture of various processed food and soft drinks. This application is pending with the Government. The question of release of foreign exchange, therefore does not arise.

Cadre Review in Defence Services

4029. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cadre review for the three services has been carried out during the past three years;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review; and

(c) if not, whether a cadre review would be undertaken soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The second Cadre Review for the Armed Forces was approved by Government in July, 1984. Under this Cadre Review a number of posts were upgraded to ensure better promotion avenues for all Armed Forces personnel without altering the total cadre strength. The time frames for promotion to the ranks of Captain, Major and time scale Lt Colonel in the Army and equivalent in the other two Services, were also reduced. The number of honorary commissions for Junior Commissioned Officers were also increased.

The Cadre Review for Army Medical Corps/Army Dental Corps/Military Nursing Service Officers was also carried out in 1985. A number of posts were upgraded to ensure better promotion avenues.

(c) There is no proposal at present to undertake a fresh Cadre Review.

Delay in revision of Pension by CDA

4030. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of progress in fixation of revised pension by the Controller of Defence Accounts as per recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the revision of pension?

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 Controllers of Defence Accounts are implementing the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission for revision of pension in respect of orders issued and circulated to Controllers. The progress is being monitored by fortnightly progress reports.

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

Passport Offices

4031. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional passport offices operating in the country and their locations;

(b) whether there is a great demand for opening more regional passport offices in the country;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made by State Governments in this respect; and

(d) the action taken by Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) In all 20 Regional Passport Offices and 2 Passport Liaison Offices are operating in the country. Their location is as under:

Passport Offices:

Ahmedabad
 Bangalore
 Bareilly
 Bhopal
 Bhubaneswar
 Bombay
 Calcutta
 Chandigarh
 Cochin
 Delhi
 Guwahati

Hyderabad
 Jaipur
 Jalandhar
 Kozhikode
 Lucknow
 Madras
 Patna
 Srinagar
 Tiruchirappalli

Passport Liaison Offices:

Simla
 Trivandrum

(b) No, Sir. However, some representations are received from time to time for opening more Regional Passport Offices in the country.

(c) One request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh was received for opening Passport Offices at Raipur & Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

(d) For the past few years the Government of India has been following the principle of having one Passport Office in each State unless the number of passport applications from the State is too small which would not justify expenditure on opening a Passport Office in that State. Further, according to the norms fixed by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, a Passport Issuing Authority must deal with atleast 3000 passport applications per month. As the above-mentioned representations for opening more Passport Offices in some States did not satisfy the above-mentioned norms, these requests have not been agreed to.

Loss of Foreign Exchange

4032. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is losing Rs. 1,000 crore of foreign exchange every year in the field of garment export;

(b) whether the President of the Delhi

Exporters Association has also submitted any representation to Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The Government have received a number of representations from exporters, Exporters & Importers Associations and other concerned interests including Delhi Exporters Associations. These representations are taken into account by the Task Force which has been set up to recommend future Quota Entitlement distribution Policy.

Financial Allocation for Tourism during Seventh Plan

4033 SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation made for development of Tourism during the Sev-

enth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the details of work done so far and the work proposed to be done during the remaining period of the Plan with State-wise details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Funds for tourism development under the Central Sector are not allocated on Statewise basis but on the basis of the schemes approved by the Planning Commission. A scheme wise break-up of the allocation for Department of Tourism for the Seventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement below. Details of amounts sanctioned and amounts released during the first two years of the Seventh Plan (1985-86 & 1986-87) are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-4907/87]. The release of funds during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan will be made on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/ Union Territories, taking into account merits of the schemes, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

STATEMENT

Seventh Plan Allocation

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	7th Plan Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Wild Life Tourism	200 00
2.	Yatri Niwas	500 00
3.	(a) Tourist Village Shivpuri	15.00
	(b) Other Supplementary Accommodation	
4.	Social Tourism	150 00
5.	Adventure & Sports Tourism	130 00
6.	Mountain Resorts & Winter Sports	325 00

1	2	3
7.	Media Relations	90.00
8.	Tourism Environment Steering Group	3.00
9.	Publicity & Promotion	970.00
10.	Overseas Promotion	1850.00
11.	Domestic Tourism	400.00
12.	Promotion of Fairs & Festivals	75.00
13.	Transport at Selected Centres	50.00
14.	Transport Loan	150.00
15.	Interest Subsidy on Transport Loan	10.00
10.	Floodlighting/SEL Show	70.00
17.	Interest Subsidy for Evening Entertainment and Amusement Parks	10.00
18.	Infrastructural Development at Tourist Centres	450.00
19.	Beach Tourism	100.00
20.	Cultural Tourism	700.00
21.	Development of Andaman & Lakshadweep	75.00
22.	Assistance for Development of International Tourism	100.00
23.	India on the House	35.00
24.	Institute of Water Sports	50.00
25.	Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management	} 70.00
26.	Training Programme	
27.	Conferences & Conventions	
28.	Research Studies & Collection of Domestic Statistics	50.00
29.	Strengthening of Organisation	100.00
30.	Interest differential subsidy and agency commission to FCI	50.00
31.	Office Building	75.00
Grand Total		6868.00

Tourism potential in West Bengal

4034. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the States which have a very good tourism potential;

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) what steps have been taken to develop tourism in each of these States so far, and

(d) the steps being taken to fully exploit the tourism potential in West Bengal during the year 1987-88?

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

(a) and (b). With a view to ensuring coordinated and integrated development of tourism infrastructure in all the States with the combined resources of the Centre, the States and the private sector, the Central Ministry of Tourism has identified travel circuits in each State for intensive development of tourist centres falling in the identified circuits.

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to develop tourism in various States. On the basis of the specific proposal forwarded by the State Governments, financial assistance is provided for strengthening the tourism infrastructure. To publicise the tourist attractions of various States, the Ministry of Tourism has produced tourist literature on various tourist centres which include brochures, folders, directories, etc. In addition, the

tourist attractions of various States are being publicised in overseas and domestic markets through the Ministry's Tourist Offices in India and abroad, advertisement campaign, etc.

(d) The Central Ministry of Tourism has received proposals from the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance for various tourism projects. The Ministry will consider financial assistance subject to the merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Funds allocated to States for Tourism Development Schemes

4035. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the Central funds allocated for the various schemes for development of tourism in different States for 1987-88, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Funds for development of tourism under the Central Sector are not allocated on Statewise basis but on the basis of schemes approved by the Planning Commission. Proposals are invited from the State Governments/Union Territories and those of the proposals which fall within the purview of the approved schemes, are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities. Budget allocation for various schemes during 1987-88 is given in the Statement-I below. Details of amounts sanctioned and amounts released to various States during the first quarter of 1987-88 (April-June 1987) are given in the Statement—II below.

STATEMENT—I*Schemewise Break - up of Plan Allocation for 1987-1988**(Rs. in lakhs)*

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation for 1987-88
1	2	3
1.	Wild Life Tourism	55.00
2.	Yatri Niwas	90.00
3.	Tourist Village	1.00
4.	Social Tourism (Yatrikas/Dharamshalas/Musafirkhanas)	30.00
5.	Adventure & Sport Tourism	25.00
6.	Mountain Resorts & Winter Sports	90.00
7.	Meida Relations	25.00
8.	Tourism Environment Steering Group	1.00
9.	Publicity & Promotion (Production of Tourist Publicity Literature, films, audio visuals) and library.	275.00
10.	Promotion of Domestic Tourism	100.00
11.	Overseas Promotion	900.00
12.	Promotion of Fairs & Festivals	15.00
13.	Transport at Selected Centres (Provision of Boats)	20.00
14.	Transport Loan	40.00
15.	Interest Subsidy on Transport Loan	1.00
16.	Floodlighting of Monuments/SEL Shows	40.00
17.	Interest Subsidy for provision of Evening Entertainment, Amusement Parks etc.	1 00
18.	Infrastructure Development of Tourist Centres	275.00
19.	Cultural Tourism	145.00
20.	Beach Tourism	45.00
21.	Development of Andaman & Lakshadweep	20.00
22.	(a) Interest subsidy on loan through financial institutions for wayside facilities by unemployed youths.	1 00
	(b) Interest subsidy for wayside facilities to be put up by petrol pumps etc.	

1	2	3
23.	Assistance for Development of International Tourism	10.00
24.	India on the House	5.00
25.	Institute of Water Sports	15.00
26.	Institute of Tourism and Travel Management	8.00
27.	Conference & Conventions	3.00
28.	Training Programme	2.00
29.	Research & Studies & Collection of Domestic Tourism Statistics	20.00
30.	Interest Differential Subsidy and Agency Commission of FCI	11.00
31.	Strengthening of Organisation	30.00
32.	Office Building	1.00
		2300.00

STATEMENT—II

Details of amount sanctioned and amount released under various schemes during first quarter of 1987-1988.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	<i>Haryana</i>		
	1. Yatriniwas at Kurukshetra	—	15.00
	2. Golf Course at Suraj Kund	29.00	15.00
	3. Tourist Complex at Damdama	45.00	15.00
		74.00	45.00
2.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
	1. Trekkers huts at Sarahan	—	3.00
3.	<i>Kerala</i>		
	1. Two mini buses at Wynad	5.53	4.70

1	2	3	4
	2. Four mini buses at Parambikulam & Neyyer	9.28	8.35
	3. Boats in Kerala	190.00	40.00
	4. Floodlighting of Trivandrum Museum	14.81	13.33
	5. Water sports equipment at Malampuzha	7.82	7.03
		<u>227.44</u>	<u>73.41</u>
4.	<i>Manipur</i>		
	1. Telescope at Kalbul Lamjao Park	0.75	0.67
5.	<i>Mizoram</i>		
	1. Yatri Niwas at Aizwal	30.13	7.00
	2. Wayside facilities at Thingdwai	—	3.00
		<u>30.13</u>	<u>10.00</u>
6.	<i>Orissa</i>		
	Water Sports at Chukka Lake	21.96	20.00
7.	<i>Sikkim</i>		
	1. Fairs & Festivals at Sikkim	8.40	4.40
8.	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
	1. Wayside facilities at Tuticorin	11.70	5.00
	2. Wayside facilities at Mumdradaipu	11.25	5.00
	3. Wayside facilities at Burliar	11.24	5.00
	4. Wayside facilities at Uthirakasamagai	11.25	5.00
	5. Cafeteria at Kanyakumari	6.02	2.00
		<u>52.46</u>	<u>22.00</u>
9.	<i>Tripura</i>		
	1. Wayside facilities at Kumarghat	5.18	3.0
	2. Wayside facilities at Ambassa	5.18	3.00
	3. Wayside facilities at Panisagar	5.18	3.00
		<u>15.54</u>	<u>9.00</u>

1	2	3	4
10.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
	1. Forest Lodge at Dhangri	33.27	10 00
	2. Minibuses at Chilha, Corbett & Dudhwa	—	0.51
	3. Yatri Niwas at Allahabad	—	5 00
	4. Water Sports at Gomati River	—	1 25
	5. Water Supply at Fatehpursikri	—	00 80
		33.27	17.56
11.	<i>West Bengal</i>		
	1. Boats for Mirrick Lake & Rabindra Sarover	—	0 17
	2. Floating accommodation at Sunderbans	—	0.50
			0.67

Foreign and Domestic Tourists visiting West Bengal

4036. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) the amount of earnings, including foreign exchange, by various sectors of the State on this account; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Union Government to attract more tourists to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Statistics of foreign and domestic tourist arrivals in West Bengal are not maintained by the State Government. However, as per the 'Foreign Tourist Survey, 1982-

83', about 10.34 per cent of foreign tourists visiting India spent at least a night in West Bengal.

(b) No estimates are available in this regard.

(c) The steps taken by the Union Government to attract more tourists to West Bengal include wide publicity of places of tourist interest in that State and assistance to the State Government for developing infrastructural facilities at tourist centres.

Solvent Extracted Oil Meal Export

4037. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good market for solvent extracted oil meal exports;

(b) if so, whether it can also improve the

economics of edible oil production in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for encouraging solvent extracted oil meal exports in the interest of conserving precious foreign exchange spent on import edible oils?

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

(c) Cash Compensatory Support on exports of solvent extracted oil meals is allowed with a view to improve the competitiveness of our exports. Assistance is also extended to exporters for undertaking visits abroad to explore the export markets

PCG Cooperative Spinning Mill at Inkollu in Andhra Pradesh

4038. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) the present stage of PCG cooperative spinning mills at Inkollu in Prakasam district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount sanctioned upto 30 July, 1987 to the above spinning mill;

(c) when the mill will start production; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Letter of Intent has been issued. Land has been acquired and civil work is going on. Tenders for supply etc. of machineries have been floated.

(b) The financial institutions have agreed to provide Rs. 497 lakhs as term loan. The National Cooperative Development Corporation has released Rs. 158.125 lakhs for State share capital participation.

(c) and (d). As per the project schedule, the civil works are expected to be com-

pleted by April, 1988 and the unit is expected to start trial run by July, 1988 and commercial production by September, 1988.

Loss to NTC in operating Mills

4039. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how much total cash loss and loans from Government the NTC has incurred on its operating mills by now;

(b) what precautionary steps were taken to prevent the losses and loans on such a scale and with what out-come; and

(c) the time by which these losses and loans are planned to be wiped off and how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total cash loss incurred by NTC and loans advanced upto 31.3.87 by the Government to NTC for various purposes are respectively Rs. 874.29 crores and Rs. 908.32 crores.

(b) Some of the steps include:—

- (i) Improvement in product-mix;
- (ii) Review and control of various cost elements;
- (iii) Modernization/renovation of machinery etc.;
- (iv) Speedy implementation of labour rationalization;
- (v) Review of performance of Managers;
- (vi) Strict control and supervision on the filling up of vacant posts.

(c) Despite the aforesaid steps the losses of NTC mills are on the increase. Hence, there is no immediate possibility to

wipeout the losses and repay Government loans.

Advertisement for Promotion of Tourism

4040. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry releases advertisements for promotion of tourism to the different newspapers and magazines; and

(b) whether some of the newspapers are not getting such advertisements from the Tourism Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism releases advertisements in the magazines/periodicals with high circulation and readership for promotion of domestic tourism. Due to the limited funds available it is not possible to include all newspapers/periodicals in the media lists drawn for different campaigns.

Import of PVC Granule

4041. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Union Government to import synthetics as substitute for jute have hard hit the industry as well as the jute growers;

(b) how many jute mills are closed in West Bengal at present; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop importing PVC Granules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) One of the main reasons for the present plight of jute industry has been competition from synthetic substitutes. Synthetic sacks are manufactured largely from imported raw material which is com-

paratively cheaper and this had affected the interests of jute industry adversely.

(b) At present, 19 jute mills affecting about 74,400 workers are lying closed in West Bengal. This is besides the 3 permanently closed jute mills.

(c) There is no such proposal at present under consideration of the Government.

Foreign Tea Companies and Estates

4042. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Tea Companies and the Tea estates they own in India;

(b) the number of Tea estates under Indian ownership; and

(c) the number of employees engaged in the tea plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) There are 27 FERA Companies which own 148 tea estates in India.

(b) There are 13,325 tea estates under Indian ownership.

(c) Average number of employees all over India in 1985 stands at 8,92,398.

Tourists Offices Abroad

4043. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist offices established abroad under his Ministry and their average expenditure during the last three years; and

(b) the number of tourists who visited India from the countries covered by each of the tourist offices during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):
(a) Ministry of Tourism has 18 offices abroad functioning in collaboration with Air-India under the "Operations" scheme for promotion and publicity overseas. The

scheme envisages sharing of expenditure between Air-India and Department of Tourism. The expenditure during last three years under Plan and Non-Plan is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1984-85	79.69	373.63	453.32
1985-86	248.31	351.00	599.31
1986-87	561.08	405.18	966.26

(b) Information is given in the Statment below.

STAEMENT

Country of Nationality	Tourist Arrivals		
	1984	1985	1986

I. Operation America (Tourist Offices - New York, Toronto, Chicago, Los Angeles)

North America

1. Canada	25,135,	29,022	39,837
2. U.S.A.	95,651	95,920	1,25,364
3. Others	—	—	22

Central and South America

1. Brazil	1,179	1,469	1,211
2. Mexico	1,824	1,637	1,327
3. Others	5,014	4,910	4,355

II. Operation Europe (Tourist Offices - Frankfurt, Stockholm, Paris, Geneva, Milan & Vienna)

Western Europe

1. Austria	7,049	6,878	8,966
2. Belgium	5,497	5,812	10,135
3. Denmark	5,671	5,480	5,480
4. Finland	1,743	2,277	2,092
5. France	47,148	44,091	65,948

	Country of Nationality	Tourist		Arrivals
		1984	1985	1986
	1	2	3	4
6.	F.R.G.	47 913	44,790	61,397
7.	Greece	1,768	2,057	1,637
8.	Ireland	2,229	2,203	2,826
9.	Italy	23,570	23,187	38,548
10.	Netherlands	12,101	13,158	15,297
11.	Norway	2,622	2,663	3,916
12.	Portugal	2,181	2,374	2,392
13.	Spain	7,532	7,578	14,266
14.	Sweden	7,669	8,037	9,705
15.	Switzerland	14,915	14,855	25,850
16.	Others	326	424	496

III. *Operation U.K.* (Tourist Office, London)

1.	U.K.	1,24,205	1,19,544	1,60,685
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IV. *Operation West Asia* (Tourist Offices - Kuwait and Dubai)

West Asia

1.	Bahrain	8,401	10,481	13,948
2.	Iraq	1,200	1,220	1,611
3.	Israel	1,928	1,448	1,707
4.	Jordan	1,960	2,410	2,720
5.	Kuwait	3,515	4,959	5,731
6.	Oman	11,267	14,081	18,246
7.	Qatar	3,847	4,120	4,171
8.	Saudi Arabia	22,449	20,728	27,282
9.	Syria	1,031	1,578	1,174
10.	Turkey	653	606	1,753
11.	U.A.E.	14,583	20,784	28,084

1	2	3	4
12. Yemen	7,018	7,464	8,509
13. Others	1,003	941	778

V. Operation East Asia (Tourist Offices - Tokyo and Bangkok)

East & South East Asia

1. Japan	29,568	30,573	36,402
2. Hong Kong	1,420	1,327	4,071
3. Thailand	7,094	6,051	9,588
4. Philippines	4,354	3,027	2,283

VI. Operation Australasia (Tourist Offices-Sydney, Singapore and Kuala-Lumpur)

1. Australia	24,546	22,047	33,264
2. Fiji	858	858	1,061
3. New Zealand	4,937	4,267	5,668
4. Indonesia	1,907	2,011	4,438
5. Malaysia	22,993	23,265	26,209
6. Singapore	19,204	18,485	24,189

Refusal of Cotton Purchase by USSR

4044. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USSR has refused to purchase cotton textiles from India because of poor quality of the textile;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted into the sub-standard supply of the same and the results thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure the supply of quality textiles in future?

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

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Fashion Technology Centre in Delhi

4045. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have extended any financial aid for setting up Fashion Technology Centre at Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have offered any incentives for promoting export of readymade garments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there are any proposals for the collection of class production of garments from all over the country in order to be pooled for export and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Central Govt. has released Rs. 158.00 lakhs to the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi during the year 1986-87. The budget provision for this Institute during the year 1987-88 is Rs. 230.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d) A statement is given below.

(e) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

(c) and (d).

Government have given the following incentives to boost export of ready-made garments;

1. Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 114 machines for garment manufacture have been placed under OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty.
2. Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986. These rates have been announced for a period of 3 years and are generally higher than before. Slow moving items of garments on which CCS was not admissible when exported to quota countries have been made eligible for CCS.
3. Cotton garments have been brought under the Scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.
4. The duty drawback rates for cotton garments have been increased to 10%.

5. The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has been reduced by 2.5%.
6. Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under the Advance Licensing Scheme, Duty Free REP Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.
7. The scope of Advance Licensing Scheme has been widened and simplified.
8. Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, Buyer-seller Meets, Participation in international fairs and exhibitions etc
9. A new system called Non-quota Exporters System has been created with a view to boost exports to non-quota countries. Exporters who show good export performance in non-quota countries will be entitled to receive allocations under this system.
10. Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of readymade garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used, at least 75% of the production is exported and no royalties are allowed on domestic sale.
11. Under 100% Export-Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Schemes facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.
12. The agency Commission has been increased and rules for blanket permission for foreign exchange have been substantially liberalized.

Import of raw materials and export of finished Goods

4046. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has conducted a study to determine the input-output ratio between import of raw material and export of finished products;

(b) if so, the various items in finished products covered by this study; and

(c) the details and the value of raw material imported annually for those items which are being exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Based on the studies conducted at various times, the input/output ratio between import of raw material and export of finished product have been finalised in respect of various export products listed in Annexure V to Appendix of the Import Export Policy 1985-88 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) No statistics are being maintained in this regard.

Anomaly in pay fixation in the Ministry of Defence

4047. SHRI GARGI SHANKER MISHRA:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in the Joint Cipher Bureau of his Ministry who are drawing less pay than their Junior Officers after fixation of pay in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to step up the pay of such officers to the level of junior Officers to remove the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY

OF DEFENCE: (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). As a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, 8 officers in the Joint Cipher Bureau are drawing less pay than their juniors and they are eligible to be considered for stepping up of pay under the existing rules.

2 cases have already been referred to the audit authorities. The rest are under process.

Linking of Powerloom Sector with Composite Mills

4048. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grouping of powerloom sector with the weaving branch of composite mills is improper being unequal in all financial matters;

(b) if so, whether there is a demand for not linking the powerloom sector with the composite mills;

(c) if so, whether Government would give due consideration to this; and

(d) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. The Textile Policy says, "For the purpose of policy, powerlooms in the organised mill sector and in the unorganised powerloom sector shall, as far as possible, be treated at par and allowed to compete on the basis of their inherent strengths and capabilities". Powerlooms in the decentralised sector are also eligible for credit for modernisation.

(b) to (d). Such representations have been considered and the present policy provides that the healthy development of the powerloom sector should take place in the context of parity between powerlooms

in the organised mill sector and in the unorganised powerloom sector.

Tourism development of "Hope Island" and "Pichokala Lanka" in A.P.

4049. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop "Hope Island" and "Pichokala Lanka" new Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, as tourist centres;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism undertakes development of tourist centres in the States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry of Tourism has not received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of Hope Island and Pichokala Lanka for consideration in 1987-88 or before.

Welfare of craftsmen and development of Crafts

4050. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) formerly known as All India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1952 basically for the welfare of Craftsmen and development of crafts; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) in matters such as Group Housing, Group Insurance, avoidance of occupational health hazards etc. in respect of craftsmen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) the functions of the All India Handicrafts Board as enunciated in the Resolution dated 1st August, 1957 are as follows:—

- (i) to study the technical, financial organisational artistic and other aspects of these industries and to formulate plans for their development;
- (ii) to assist the State Government in Planning and executing schemes for the development of handicrafts and to co-ordinate such developmental efforts among various State Governments;
- (iii) to examine the proposals received from the State Governments and other institutions for Central financial assistance and to make recommendations to the Government of India in such cases;
- (iv) to formulate schemes to be undertaken directly by the Central Government and to assist in their execution;
- (v) to initiate active measures for expansion and promotion of sales of hadicrafts in India and abroad; and
- (vi) to recommend other measures necessary for the development of handicrafts by such means as technological improvement, design development, quality control, research, training and extension, publicity, organisation of museums, co-operatives and allied institutions, securing of raw materials and credit and housing and welfare of craftsmen.

(b) These form part of the activities of the State Governments. However, the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handi-

crafts) operates a scheme of financial assistance to master-craftsmen in indigent circumstances.

Huge Arrears of Collection of Rent and Damages

4051. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge arrears of collection of rent and damages in Ward No. XVI of the properties in Delhi held by the Department of Rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the officers concerned in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) It is not true that there are huge arrears of rent and damages in respect of the evacuee properties, managed by the Rehabilitation Division in Ward No. XVI Delhi. There are only 20 properties managed by the Rehabilitation Division in this Ward.

(b) In view of the facts mentioned against part (a) above, question of taking action against any officer would not arise.

Fixing of Rates for Damages of Illegal Occupation

4052. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when were the rates for damages fixed for illegal occupation of land of the various properties with the Department of Rehabilitation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the damages being charged are not in commensurate with the present market value; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by

Government in the matter and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The rates for damages for unauthorized occupation of properties under the management of the Rehabilitation Division were fixed in 1962.

(b) The rates are not commensurate with the present market value of the properties.

(c) A proposal to bring the rates of damages to a level commensurate with the present value of the properties is already under consideration.

Unauthorised Temporary Commercial Structures

4053. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unauthorised temporary commercial structures that have sprung up in Ward No. XVI in Delhi of the properties held by the Department of Rehabilitation Division;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Department to remove these illegal structures;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of properties have been unauthorisedly sublet; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the same and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No unauthorised temporary commercial structures in properties in Ward No. XVI in Delhi under the management of Rehabilitation Division have come to notice.

(b) As and when illegal structures come to notice steps will be initiated to have

them removed under the provisions of the Displaced Persons' (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the rules framed thereunder.

(c) No unauthorised sub-letting of properties in Ward No. XVI in Delhi under the management of Rehabilitation Division has come to notice.

(d) As and when unauthorised sub-letting comes to notice, necessary action will be initiated against those who have unauthorisedly sublet the properties, under the provisions of Displace Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the rules framed thereunder.

Viscose Staple Fibre Project In Maharashtra

4054. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether big viscose staple fibre projects in Maharashtra are pending final clearance from Government for the past four years;

(b) if so, reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to take decision to clear these projects early?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. No such project has been pending final clearance from Government for the past four years. M/s Modi Fibres Ltd. filed a composite application in April, 85 for enhancement of capacity, foreign collaboration and for import of capital goods, Government have not taken a final decision regarding this composite application.

(b) and (c), Details of pending proposals are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon. It is the endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

[Translation]

Export of Tea

4055. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is facing a tough competition from some countries in the export of tea; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase export of tea to international market?

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

(b) The measures taken to boost exports of Indian 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 tea, exemption of excise duty on tea bags, abolition of customs duty on filter paper used in the manufacture of tea bags, sanction of schemes under the Brand Promotion Fund and under Warehousing Subsidy Scheme and provision of 10% of FOB realisation for advertising and promotion by individual companies abroad, etc.

[English]

Trade Imbalance with West Germany

4056. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether present trade imbalances with West Germany have developed serious problems as reported in the Economic Time dated August 2, 1987;

(b) if so, the corrective steps being taken; and

(c) the areas where trade imbalance has occurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) India's trade deficit of the order of Rs. 1193 crores during 1986-87 vis-a-vis Federal Republic of Germany has caused no serious problems for bilateral trade, although an optimally balanced two-way trade is, no doubt, the country's cherished aim.

(b) The trade imbalance is brought to the notice of the German authorities at bilateral talks at the ministerial and official levels and at other fora. Besides normal trade promotion measures, efforts are also being made for integrated product and market development in respect of specific export items.

(c) Trade imbalance between India and FRG has grown on account of increase in imports largely of capital goods and other essential equipment for economic and industrial development in the country.

Policy of Private Accommodation to Tourists

4057. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of promoting private accommodation to tourists during Asiad, 1982;

(b) whether that policy is still being pursued;

(c) if not, the reasons for discontinuance; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to recognise all guest houses, lodges and hotels being run in Delhi without any valid licences from the concerned authorities?

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

(a) and (b). To meet the accommodation requirements of tourists who were expected to visit Delhi to witness the Asian Games, Delhi Administration had introduced, on a purely temporary basis, the Paying Guest Scheme during Asiad, 1982.

(c) At the instance of the Ministry of Tourism, Delhi Administration has agreed to the Scheme.

(d) No, Sir.

Restructuring of Handloom Development Schemes and Programmes

4058. DR. G. S. RAJ HANS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee on restructuring of Handloom development schemes and programmes has submitted its suggestions to the Government;

(b) if so, when did it submit its suggestions and what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what action Government have taken on the suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Sub-Committee on Restructuring of Handloom Development Schemes and Programmes was constituted by the Standing Committee on Handlooms of the All India Handlooms and Handicrafts Board. The report of the Sub-Committee will, therefore, be submitted to the Standing Committee on Handlooms for further necessary action.

(c) Does not arise.

U.S. Supercomputer

4059. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USA has agreed to sell supercomputer to India only on the condition that latter will sign non-proliferation treaty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the other proposals that are under consideration of the US are that if Pakistan receives AWACS from the US, India should receive a similar offer;

(c) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been conveyed to India by the US; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Pakistan to Purchase U. K. Frigates

4060. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:
SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has decided to purchase from the U.K. 3 type-23 frigates as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 22 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether such weapon purchases increase further tension in this region; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government are aware that Pakistan is interested in acquiring such frigates from the U.K., but no deal has been announced so far.

(b) and (c). Government are opposed to the induction of sophisticated weapons into the region which increases tension and results in the diversion of resources from the development to defence.

(d) All such development are kept under constant review and necessary measures are taken to ensure the country's full defence preparedness.

Lake Water Stinking at Ooty

4061. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the lake, a place of tourist attraction, at Ooty, the water is stinking;

(b) whether any project to clean the lake water has been taken up;

(c) the total cost of the project; and

(d) the amount to be given by Union Government for the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. The Lake water is not stinking but is facing problems of siltation and pollution.

(b) A major scheme for cleaning of the Lake is underway as part of Hill Area Development Programme.

(c) The total cost of the project has not yet been finalised. However, outlay for the project during the Seventh Plan is Rs. 340.50 lakhs.

(d) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 39.59 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission so far.

Import of Fertilizer by MMTTC

4062. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of 10 lakh tonnes of Urea in 1986-87 has been allowed;

(b) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is pressing for import of 70 lakh tonnes fertilizer; and

(c) if so, whether certain agents/middlemen are earning huge profits as commission on fertilizer imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) (a) No, Sir. A quantity of 21.66 lakh tonnes of urea has been imported during 1986-87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has not appointed any agents/middlemen for import of fertilisers.

[*Translation*]

Distribution of Controlled Cloth in Rajasthan

4063. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of controlled cloth supplied by Union Government to Rajasthan for its distribution among the economically weaker sections during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of this cloth distributed by the State Government, district-wise;

(c) whether the benefit of this cloth has not been received by genuine persons belonging to economically weaker sections;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in this regard by Union Government or State Governments; and

(e) if so, the findings of the inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) The quantity of controlled cloth supplied to Rajasthan during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	In lakh sq. metres
1984-85	110.02
1985-86	123.71
1986-87	84.31

(b) The details of controlled cloth distributed district-wise by the State Government are not maintained in this Ministry as the distribution of such cloth is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations Concerned.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. However, some private dealers authorised by the State Government to deal in controlled cloth were reported to have sold such cloth in the open market. The matter was entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation for inquiry which is yet to be completed.

[*English*]

Indian Investment in Foreign Countries

4064. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian industrialists require approval of Government to invest in other countries ;

(b) whether Government can exercise any control over such investment after according approval;

(c) if so, the companies and countries in which MRTP registered Tata companies have invested and the date of approval of the amount of investment in each cases; and

(d) the nature of business of such foreign companies and to what extent they are in conformity with the activities of investing Tata companies?

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

(b) Government exercises control over ventures after according approval under FERA, 1973.

(c) and (d). A statement is given below. The nature of business of the companies as evident from the statement is generally in conformity with the activities of the investing companies.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Indian Company	Name of Overseas concern	Nature of Business	Country in which investment made.	Account invested (land. equity Rs. in lacs)	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. Taj Lanka Hotel Colombo	Hotel.	Sri Lanka	55.60	12.8.80
2.	M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Bombay.	M/s. Tata Precision Industries Pte. Ltd., Singapore.	High precision tooling.	Singapore	173.72	29.9.77
3.	M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Bombay.	M/s. Tatab Industries Sdn. Bhd. Kualalumpur.	Assembly & Mfg. of commercial vehicles.	Malaysia.	56.95	5.8.75
4.	M/s. Voltas International Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. Laibuksh Irrigation & Well Drilling Co. Muscat.	Water well drilling & sprinkler irrigation.	Sultanate of Oman.	8.20	5.3.82
5.	M/s. Voltas International Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. Entas (Pte) Ltd., Singapore.	Marketing textile machinery	Singapore	4.48	31.3.82
6.	M/s. Voltas International Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. Walkers Piling Limited, Colombo.	Bored piling and tube well drilling	Sri Lanka	5.80	6.3.82
7.	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. Taj International Hotel Inc.	Consultancy & operation of Hotel.	U.S.A.	5.08	9.7.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Tata Sons Limited Bombay	M/s Tata Inc New York	Act as agent	USA	100	17 8 77
9	Tata Sons Ltd Bombay	M s Tata Limited London	Agent for export and import	UK	0 98	17 8.77
10	Tata Sons Limited Bombay	M/s Tata International AG Switzerland	Agent for export and import	Switzerland	43 50	17 8 77
11	M s Voltas International Ltd Bombay	M/s Metroval Ltd Sharjah	Export of Engg goods & machine tools	U A E	5 00	29 4 77
12	M's Tata Exports Ltd Bombay	M's Tata Zambia Ltd Zambia	Prbmoting Indian exports	Zambia	56 00	7 5 85
13	M/s Tata Tea Limited Calcutta	M/s Tata Tea Inc USA	Processing & Marketing of Tea	USA	2 50	21 5 87

Treating of Chakmas as Refugees

4065. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 50,000 Chakma refugees from Bangladesh are camping for the last few years in Tripura and other States bordering Bangladesh;

(b) whether these refugees have not been given as "refugee status" and not getting facilities as are given to the Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not treating the Chakmas as refugees and not giving the facilities which are admissible to other refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, more than 50,000 Chakma of refugees from Bangladesh have entered Tripura since April 1986. The refugees are housed in five refugee camps and are being provided with food, shelter and basic medical assistance, as in other cases of refugees seeking shelter in India.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Grant of Freedom Fighters' Pension to Persons from Madhya Pradesh

4066. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters in Madhya Pradesh who are getting freedom fighters' pension at present;

(b) whether there is a proposal to grant freedom fighters' pension to the persons who remained underground; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) 3364 as on 1.8.1987.

(b) and (c). Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 a person who remained underground in connection with the freedom struggle for six months or more is eligible for freedom fighters' pension provided he was :

- (i) a proclaimed offender; or
- (ii) one on whom an award for arrest/head was announced; or
- (iii) one for whose detention order was issued but not served.

He has, however, to prove his underground suffering by evidence from official records. In case the official records are not available, he has to furnish a non-availability certificate from the concerned Court and a certificate, testifying the period of abscondence, from a prominent freedom fighter of his district who had undergone imprisonment for two years or more in connection with the freedom struggle.

[*English*]

Manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes

4067. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether technology to manufacture colour picture tubes has been developed in India;

(b) whether M/s Bharat Electronics Limited has been working on a proposal to manufacture colour picture tubes;

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard and the approximate time by which the manufacture of colour picture tubes will be started; and

(d) the foreign exchange likely to be

saved by indigenous production of colour picture tubes?

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

(b) BEL is having discussions with some potential foreign technology suppliers.

(c) and (d). In the absence of a project report and sanction of the appropriate competent authority, it is not possible to provide the information asked for.

Declaration of Kotah as Dry Port

4068. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to declare Kotah in Rajasthan as dry port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). There is no scheme for establishment of Dry Ports in the hinterland of the country. Instead, Inland Container Depots (ICDS) are being set up at different locations for handling containerised cargo. There is no proposal to establish an ICD at Kotah, Rajasthan, having regard to the volume of traffic.

Declaration of Hyderabad-Secunderabad as Dry Port

4069. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to declare Hyderabad-Secunderabad as Dry port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it will boost trade and commerce of the State and the southern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c). It has been decided to provide pilot Inland Container Depot (ICD) facilities at Sanatnagar (Hyderabad) to deal with container traffic. These facilities will be by and large similar to those envisaged under the Dry Port concept and would strengthen the infrastructure for movement of export and import cargo in the region.

Railway Passes to Freedom Fighters

4070. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand to extend the validity of the railway passes issued to freedom fighters beyond one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Governments' decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) Government have received some requests to extend the validity of the First Class Complimentary Card Passes being issued to the freedom fighters drawing pension from Central Revenues beyond one year. No decision has so far been taken in this respect although the underlying objective taken in this respect although the under- of the scheme, as per the observations of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, has been to give 'one-time' facility to see places of their choice in India to freedom fighters.

Common Code of Conduct for Government and Private Hotels

4071. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose evolving a code of conduct for all the Managers and also those in charge of hotels and restaurants so that the tourists and visitors from foreign countries are not harassed and ill-treated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). All approved hotels and restaurants have been given detailed guidelines about the professional competence of their managers and other supervisory staff to ensure that tourists and visitors from foreign countries are not harassed or ill-treated. Establishments which fail to meet with the guidelines of the Department are not approved by the Ministry of Tourism as being suitable for the tourists.

Contractors in 'Nhava Yard', Maharashtra

4072. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the work at 'Nhava Yard' Raigad District, Maharashtra, is being done through contractors since its inception; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The workers available locally do not possess the skills required for the high-tech fabrication work being carried out in Nhava Yard.

Development of Tourist Centres in Andhra Pradesh

4073. SHRI M. SUBBHA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the tourist centres of Andhra Pradesh i.e., Nagarjuna Sagar, Srisailam, Gundabrahmeswara, Manadi and Aghobulam;

(b) whether there is any proposal to promote these tourist centres to attract the foreigners and make the foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not have any system whereby tourist centres located in various States are taken over. The Ministry provides financial assistance to States on the basis of proposals received from State Governments subject to merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. The Ministry has sanctioned construction of a Cafeteria with accommodation at Nagarjuna Sagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.70 lakhs. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial assistance in respect of Srisailam, Gundabrahmeswara, Manadi and Aghobulam.

Common Marketing Strategy for Export of Jute

4074. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a strategy for export of jute of common marketing has been discussed recently with the Bangladesh Minister for jute;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held; and

(c) to what extent the export of jute is boosted with Bangladesh?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bird Hazards at Airports

4075. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Natural History Society at the request of Aeronautics Research and Development Board of the Ministry of Defence conducted a study regarding the bird hazards at Agra and 21 other Airports;

(b) whether Government had given an understanding to the Society that Government would implement any worth-while recommendation;

(c) if so, how many recommendation of the Society's study have been implemented; and

(d) how many recommendations have not been implemented and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) The Society had submitted its report in respect of 2 airfields in 1981 and 3 airfields in 1984. Its report on the remaining airfields is awaited. The recommendations of the Society were processed by the Ministry of Defence in respect of IAF airfields and by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in respect of civil airfields. Most of the recommendations relate to sanitisation of areas outside the airfields, which is the concern of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and local bodies. The concerned State Governments/Union-Territory Administrations have been addressed by the Ministry of Defence/Ministry of Civil Aviation/Ministry of Agricul-

ture to take remedial measures in this regard.

Development of 'Tadova Udyan'—A Tourist Spot in Maharashtra

4076. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Tadova Udyan' in Chandrapur district and Nagihari and Navegaon dams of Maharashtra are not attracting large number of tourists due to lack of proper arrangement and allotment of inadequate funds for the development of the tourist spots;

(b) whether Government will develop the aforesaid areas keeping in view the priority given to tourism in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) . (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds either statewide or placewise but schemewise. The Ministry provides financial assistance to States on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for development of Nagihari and Navegaon. However, an incomplete proposal has been received for provision of mini buses for Tadova National Park.

(b) to (d) If specific proposals are received from the Government of Maharashtra, the Central Ministry of Tourism will consider developing the aforesaid areas subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Institutions Receiving Financial Assistance from Pakistan

4077. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of cultural and religious institutions in Uttar Pradesh receiving financial assistance from Pakistan?

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) : As per the information available relating to receipt of foreign contribution upto 1984, Pakistan does not appear as a major foreign donor (donation for or more than Rs. 10,000/- to any particular institution) to any cultural and religious institutions in Uttar Pradesh.

Normalisation of Relations Between India and China

4078. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in regard to normalisation of the relations between India and China during the last year;

(b) whether any special initiative is contemplated in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c) (1) During the last twelve months, there has been useful interaction between India and China in various fields of mutual interest. The then External Affairs Minister's transit visit to Beijing in June 1987 provided for a useful exchange of views on matters of mutual concern. It is our hope that the visit has paved the way positively for further talks. Among the delegations exchanged under the Cultural Exchange Programme was one led by the Additional Secretary in

the Department of Education that visited China to study the education sector in that country. A delegation led by Secretary, Department of Electronics, also visited China to study developments in the computer industry under the Science and Technology Exchange Programme. The Commerce Secretary led a delegation to China in May 1987 and, during the visit, a Trade Protocol, which envisages a trade turnover of US \$ 150 to 200 million from the 1st January, 1987 to the 31st March, 1988, was signed. The delegations that visited India from China included those of art historians and writers. Under the Science and Technology Exchange Programme, among the visiting Chinese delegations were those in the fields of housing, agricultural education and plasma physics.

(2) Sincere efforts continue to be made to resolve all outstanding problems with China through peaceful negotiations. Existing initiatives are continuing and a fresh initiative depends on their outcome.

Shortage of Cotton

4080. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile industry in the Northern Region has expressed concern over the emerging cotton situation of inadequate availability and increasing cotton prices;

(b) whether the Northern Indian Textiles Mills Association has also in a recent statement has said that unless appropriate measures to improve and ensure adequate cotton availability at reasonable rates were taken, many mills will be forced to close down;

(c) whether cotton prices have increased by 70 per cent in the recent past; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

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

(b) A representation from the Northern Indian Textile Mills Association has been received.

(c) No, Sir. The price rise in the main varieties of cotton from February, 87 to July, 87 ranges from 28% to 43%

(d) Government is keeping a careful watch on the situation. Exports of raw cotton have been temporarily suspended so as to augment domestic availability.

Area Under Coffee Plantation

4081. DR K G ADIYODI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the area brought under coffee plantation during last three years, State-wise;

(b) the norms prescribed for financial assistance for fertilisers, seeds etc. for small scale growers for new planting and replanting and the amount spent during the last three years;

(c) the additional benefits provided for planting and replanting coffee to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the amount spent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The area brought under coffee during the last three years state-wise is as under -

(In hectares)

State	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
(A) Major Coffee Growing States				
1 Karnataka	4948	2973	1034	8955
2 Kerala	4463	1641	1632	7736
3 Tamil Nadu	(—) 348	(—) 768	(—) 993	(—) 2109
4 Andhra Pradesh	47	1660	260	1967
(B) Other States	763	—	178	941
Total	9873	5506	2111	17490

(b) No separate assistance for fertilisers, seeds etc. to the small coffee growers is provided by the Coffee Board as such. However, loan and subsidy is made available for various activities under various schemes of the Coffee Board covering inter-alia input requirements of the growers

The financial assistance provided to small coffee growers for newplanting/replanting during the last three years is:

1984-85	Rs. 168.05 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 164.00 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 140.52 lakhs

(c) The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes taking up new planting and replanting are eligible for all the schemes applicable to general category growers. In addition the tribals are eligible to obtain credit from the Coffee Board at differential rate of interest of 4% per annum. The financial assistance given to SC/ST during the last three years is as under:-

1985-86	Rs. 24.36 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 44.85 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 51.00 lakhs (Estimated)

Development of Inland Lakes

4083. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether central assistance has been earmarked for the development of the inland lakes in the country; and

(b) if so, the amount provided in last three years by Union Government for the development of different inland lakes and

also to increase the tourist potentiality of these lakes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) and (b) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds specifically for the development of inland lakes in the country. It provides funds on the basis of specific schemes approved in its Plans. The details of the amounts provided in the last three years by the Ministry for increasing the tourist potentiality of various lakes in the country are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Boats for Nandan Kan. n Zoological Park	1 50	1 35
2.	Watersports at Chilka Lake	21 96	20 00
3.	Boats for Badhkal Lake	7 46	6 72
4.	Tourist Facilities at Khechepalri Lake (Sikkim)	4 50	2 00
5.	Boats for Fatehsagar Lake, Udaipur	3.94	1 00
6.	Boats for Ulsoor Lake	1.23	1 23
7.	Improvement and modernisation of Indra Ghat and Karni Ghat at Pushkar Lake	12 99	7 00
8.	Boats for Hussainsagar, Ramappa and Pakhal Lakes.	5.30	4 75
9.	Accommodation at Ramappa	20.81	5 00
10.	Accommodation at Pakhal	2 33	1 00
11.	Boats for Ooty Lake	4 14	4 07
12.	Boats for Pulicat Lake (Tamil Nadu)	2.85	2.85
13.	Boats for Cochin, Quilon, Kumarakom and Thekkady.	50 78	25.00
14.	Watersports at Malampuzha	7.82	7.03
15.	Watersports at Umiam Lake (Meghalaya)	28.99	26.00

1	2	3	4
16	Watersports at Loktak Lake	4 72	3.00
17	Construction of Family Huts at Uchana Lake (Haryana)	6 54	3 00
Total		187 86	121 00

For integrated development of Chilka Lake in Orissa, the Central Ministry of Tourism is getting a Master Plan prepared through the Town and Country Planning Organisation at an estimated cost of Rs 8.25 lakhs

Agitation in North Bengal

4084. SHRI S.M. GURADDI
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Cooch-Rajbanshi of North Bengal districts are agitating for separate administration in view of the failure of the State Government to improve the lot of the poor people of the region; and

(b) if so, the action Government is going to take in order to mitigate the grievances of the North Bengal People?

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) Government are aware of the agitation of the Uttar Khand Dal in certain parts of North Bengal.

(b) The State Government should take appropriate action in this regard.

Installation of Powerloom After Registration

4085. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the period of installation of powerlooms after registration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives in view?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Government have already extended the period for installation of powerlooms from six months to one year after the issue of registration certificate to enable the powerloom owners to make required arrangements for installation of looms

Jute Support Price in Murshidabad District of West Bengal

4086. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) what is the support price of Jute in the coming season for the varieties generally available in Murshidabad District of West Bengal;

(b) what are the considerations that have led Government to fix the said support price;

(c) whether the support price has been fixed after considering the cost of production; and

(d) if so, the calculation on which Government have depended for finding out the cost of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Statutory minimum

price for different grades of jute generally available in Murshidabad District of West

Bengal for 1987-88 (July-June) season has been fixed as under:-

Grade	Rs./Per Quintal	
	White	Tassa
Grade 1	382.00	394.50
Grade 2	352.00	364.50
Grade 3	322.00	334.50
Grade 4	292.00	300.50
Grade 5	262.00	274.50
Grade 6	247.00	259.50
Grade 7	232.00	244.50
Grade 8	217.00	229.50

(b) to (d) The statutory minimum prices of raw jute/mesta are fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. While recommending the price for reference grade/variety of raw jute (W-5 Grade in Assam), the Commission takes into account all relevant factors including cost of production changes in input prices, changes in administered prices of competing crops, need for stepping up production of raw jute etc. etc. The prices fixed by the Government not only cover the cost of production of raw jute, but also leave a margin as an incentive to jute growers for investment and adoption of improved technology.

Recruitment in EIC/Agencies

4087. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules pertaining to recruitment of employees to the Export Inspection Council/Agencies (EIC & FIA) are strictly adhered to by the appointing authority of EIC/EIA's;

(b) whether the EIA's are implementing

Government policy of recruitments pertaining to SC/ST quota;

(c) whether efforts have been made to fill the seats of SC/ST quota Employment agencies like Employment Exchange etc; and

(d) whether there are notified recruitment rules for Export Inspection Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c). No deviation has come to notice of Govt.

(d) The Export Inspection Agency (Recruitment) Rules were notified by Govt. on 2.8.1980. The Officers and employees in the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies are interchangeable.

Production of Himroo and Mashroom Shawls

4088. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Himroo and Mashroom Shawls craft is on the verge of extinction due to the entry of mechanised mills, lack of incentives and competition from the mills; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to maintain and promote the glorious craft of these shawls?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The craft is languishing because of competition from machine made products. To promote the craft, following steps have been taken by the Government;—

- (i) Training of 25 women under NORAD scheme, and opening of a production centre at Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
- (ii) Sales promotion through State emporia and by organising exhibitions.

Cover to Exporters

4089. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) has asked Government to provide cover to exporters on normal terms;

(b) whether ECGC is not in a position to provide cover to unusually big risk countries;

(c) whether ECGC was reluctant to provide cover for African countries like Nigeria, Zambia, Zaire, Tanzania etc; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide cover to exporters exporting goods to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d). The Export Credit

Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC) is providing export credit insurance cover for exports to all countries. However, in the case of certain high risk countries including those in Africa like Nigeria, Zambia, Zaire, Tanzania, etc. the insurance cover continues to be granted on a selective basis, subject to certain conditions.

Audit Account of EIA'S

4090. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the comments of Government on the Audit Accounts of the Export Import Agencies for the last three years; and

(b) whether any action is being taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The Audited Accounts of the Export Inspection Agencies, for 1986-87 have not been received. On the points raised in the Audit Reports for 1984-85 and 1985-86, which were also placed before the Parliament, appropriate action has been taken.

[*Translation*]

Handloom development Scheme in Hilly Areas of U.P.

4091. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for Handloom Development in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, whether some work has been undertaken there so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in implementing the scheme and the remedial

steps being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(c) As on 31.7.1987, U.P. State Handloom Corporation implementing the Hill Area Handloom Woollen Project has adopted 105 looms. Seven looms have been modernised, 2 Training Centres established and 11 Production Centres opened. The Corporation has supplied yarn worth Rs. 20.00 lakhs to weavers under the project. The fabrics valued Rs. 3.80 lakhs were produced on adopted looms. The Corporation also procured woollen items valued at Rs. 50.00 lakhs from individual weavers and Mandal Vikas Nigam

(d) Does not arise.

Modification and Implementation of Cotton Export Policy

4092. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand from some institution to modify the cotton export Policy and if so, the decision taken by Government so far in this regard;

(b) the State-wise action taken by Government to ameliorate the deplorable condition of the units lying closed and labourers rendered unemployed due to export of cotton; and

(c) the time by which cotton export policy is likely to be modified and implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government have received representations mainly for non-release of further export quota in view of the rise in

the prices of cotton and the estimated lower production of cotton.

(b) Government are not aware of the closure of any units due to export of cotton.

(c) Exports of raw cotton have been temporarily suspended in order to augment domestic availability.

[English]

Recruitment in MMTC

4093. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the MMTC has bypassed all the norms and procedure while making recruitment in different grades since 1984;

(b) whether in spite of the ban on recruitment, the Corporation has recruited about 200 persons including officers directly; and

(c) if so, the number of employees so appointed since 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

[Translation]

Carpet Export

4095. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which Indian carpets are exported and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom year-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to promote this industry; and

(c) the efforts being made to increase the demand of Indian carpet in foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A statement showing names of the countries to which Indian Carpets are exported and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom year-wise is given below.

(b) The following steps have been taken/ are being taken to promote the carpet industry:—

- (i) Imparting massive/advanced training in Carpet Weaving and allied activities for upgradation of skills of the weavers.
- (ii) Increased availability of raw wool through enhanced production of indigenous wool, import replenishment to the extent of 15% of FOB value of export under Import-Export Policy and import of raw wool under OGL against payment of 20% duty advalorem.
- (iii) Setting up of an institute for Carpet Technology at Bhadohi.
- (iv) A delegation visited the USSR and the People's Republic of China to study the techniques employed in the production of hand-knotted carpets in those countries.

(c) The following efforts have been made/are being made to increase the demand of Indian Carpets in foreign countries:

- (i) Carpet Export Promotion Council sent during 1986-87, three Sales-cum-Study Teams to different countries - one to USA & Canada, another to Australia & New Zealand and a third to the European Countries viz. France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Italy & Switzerland. Also the Council is actively considering proposals for sending Sales-cum-Study Teams to Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Kuwait, U.K. and Spain during the current financial year.
- (ii) Carpet exporters are encouraged to participate in Exhibitions/Fairs abroad for which Marketing Development Assistance is available.
- (iii) Buyer-Seller meets are organised by Carpet Export Promotion Council.
- (iv) Publicity Campaign is undertaken by the Carpet Export Promotion Council in the Form of (i) Printing of Carpet Catalogue and brochures, (ii) Preparation of documentary film on manufacturing of Carpets, (iii) Release of advertisement in foreign magazines.

STATEMENT

Country-wise export of Woollen Carpets, rugs and druggets including namdahs during the period 1982-83 to 1984-85.

Value in Rs. crores

Sl. No.	Country	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Belgium-Luxembourg	3.06	2.63	3.53
2.	France	5.99	4.13	4.87

1	2	3	4	5
3.	West Germany	64.12	80.76	88.83
4.	Italy	3.54	5.61	6.78
5.	Netherland	6.71	6.09	8.55
6.	Denmark	1.68	2.03	2.51
7.	Sweden	4.02	2.90	4.01
8.	Switzerland	14.19	2.82	18.86
9.	U. K.	6.31	7.52	10.82
10.	U. S. S. R.	6.67	0.01	0.46
11.	Australia	2.00	1.01	2.09
12.	Hongkong	0.13	0.24	0.36
13.	Japan	0.54	0.66	2.49
14.	Malaysia	0.03	0.01	0.01
15.	Singapore	0.16	0.15	0.21
16.	Yamen Arab Republic	—	0.02	0.02
17.	Kuwait	0.45	0.20	0.15
18.	Lebanon	—	0.04	0.03
19.	Saudi Arabia	0.27	0.53	1.07
20.	U S A	38.74	47.05	70.14
21.	Canada	3.59	4.77	5.45
22.	Other Countries	4.02	19.91	4.89
Total		166.22	189.09	236.13

[English]

Equal opportunities in Recruitment and Promotion in Central Secretarial Services and Armed Forces Head Quarters Services

4096. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 April, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 6399 regarding equal opportunities in recruitment and

promotion in Armed Forces Headquarters and Central Secretariat Services and state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission had recommended parity between Central Secretariat and Armed Forces Headquarters Services;

(b) whether the mode of recruitment and responsibility/work in both the services in the various grades of Stenographers is the same;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing equal opportunities in the matter of recruitment, promotion etc. to both the services; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) The 4th Central Pay Commission recommended parity in pay scales of corresponding grades of the two Services.

(b) The mode of recruitment of Stenographers to the different grades of the two Services is the same. Their responsibility/work are also generally similar.

(c) and (d). Recruitment and promotional opportunities in the Services depend on numerous factors like working environment, cadre structure, work load, retirements, resignations etc. Equality of opportunity in the matter of promotion and recruitment etc. between the two Services is, therefore, not feasible.

Control Price of Viscose Staple Fibre

4097. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to control price of viscose staple fibre in view of its shortage to help small scale units facing closure of last two months; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The availability of viscose staple fibre through indigenous production is supplemented by import under OGL. The Government has issued letters of intent for fresh capacity and is keeping a constant watch. There is at present no proposal to introduce statutory control over prices of viscose staple fibre.

Registration of Cases by Delhi Police

4098. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered upto 31 May, 1987 by Delhi Police against husbands/inlaws u/s 406 IPC in regard to Stridhan after March 1985 judgement of the Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 684 of 1982 - Pratibha Rani Vs. Suraj Kumar; and

(b) the number of cases registered by Delhi Police on basis of complaints not containing allegations of any entrustment, service of notice demanding return of specific articles of Stridhan and refusal by inlaws?

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) 293

(b) Nil.

International Covenants on Human Rights

4099 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the optional protocol to the International Covenants on Human Rights have come into force;

(b) if so, the names of the countries, parties to the protocol;

(c) whether Government have decided not to sign the protocol; and

(d) if not, when a decision on accession is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Barbados, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritius, Netherland, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Support Prices of Cotton and Jute

4100 SHRI AMAL DATTA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 539 on 27th February, 1987 regarding support price for cotton and state

(a) what was the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture Costs and Prices with regard to minimum support prices/statutory minimum prices of cotton and jute, respectively; and

(b) what other factors were taken into consideration by Government while fixing minimum support/statutory minimum prices of cotton and jute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) For the year 1987-88 the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) of Kapas of fair average quality at Rs 550/- per quintal in respect of H-4 variety and Rs 440/- per quintal for F414/H-777 variety. In regard to Jute, the minimum statutory price of raw jute (W-5 grade in Assam) has been recommended by the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices at Rs. 240/- per quintal for the 1987-88 jute season. The Minimum Support Prices of raw cotton and Minimum Statutory Price of few jute for 1987-88 season announced by the Government are the same as recommended by the Commission.

(b) While formulating its recommendations for cotton and jute the CACP takes into account, inter alia, the cost of cultivation/production, which besides covering all paid out costs also cover imputed value of owned assets, including land and family labour. Other factors which are kept in view by the CACP are changed in input cost, parity with competing crops, trends in market prices, inter-crop price parity and international market price situation. The CACP also keeps in view the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology for maximising production and ensuring rational utilisation of land, water and other production resources.

Defence Project in Ballapal, Orissa

4101. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure for Defence Project at Baliapal (Orissa);

(b) the amount sanctioned and spent so far and through which agency;

(c) whether any rehabilitation Scheme has started working together with construction of residential houses, schools etc. for the rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, what amount has been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The present estimates of the total cost of the project is Rs. 1000 crores.

(b) Rs. 25 crores have already been sanctioned, of which Rs. 14.225 crores have been paid to Govt of Orissa.

(c) and (d). Government of Orissa has started work on the resettlement and rehabilitation schemes. Preliminary construction work on Textile Complex has started. Improvement of arterial roads in the area

has commenced. Work on 50-bed hospital and industrial training institute is in progress. Land acquisition for residential houses is in hand. Govt of India has paid to Orissa Govt Rs. 8.5 crores for rehabilitation projects, Rs. 5.425 crores for resettlement schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs as on-account payment towards land acquisition proceeding.

Directives to Control Caste Conflicts

4102. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any instructions to the States in dealing with caste conflicts which assume murderous dimensions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any monitoring cell has been opened in his Ministry to keep a watch on intensifying caste conflicts that could lead to violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Government have not issued any general instructions to the States regarding caste conflicts. However the Government remain in touch with concerned State Governments as and when such situations arise. With regard to crimes against Scheduled Castes, guidelines had been issued to all States in 1985; this is now looked after by the Ministry of Welfare.

Setting up of Bharat Diamond Bourse

4103. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received to set up a Bharat Diamond Bourse in Bombay;

(b) what assistance has been sought from Government in the matter;

(c) the reasons for not extending such assistance; and

(d) the foreign exchange earnings anticipated of such a Bourse is set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The Bharat Diamond Bourse has been in operation as a non-profit company registered under the Companies Act for the last three years.

(b) and (c). No specific assistance has been sought from the Government by the Bharat Diamond Bourse. The Bourse currently provides facility for Customs appraisal for incoming and outgoing imports/exports consignments.

(d) The Bharat Diamond Bourse does not function as an exchange for buying and selling of diamonds, and as such it has no foreign exchange earnings.

Benefits of Tax concessions to consumers by Textile Mills

4104. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile mills making blended clothes have passed on the benefit from recent tax concessions to consumers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to pass on this benefit to consumers;

(d) whether the smuggling of fabrics from abroad continues as before due to the high price of blended fabrics in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to reduce incidence of this smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cotton purchased by C.C.I.

4105 SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton pur-

chased by Cotton Corporation of India under price support and commercial purchase operations as on 30 June, 1987, State-wise; and

(b) the break-up of the cotton purchased variety-wise, long staple, medium staple and short staple cotton in the current session as on 30 June, 1987?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India procured 8,23,395 bales as on 30-6-87 in different States except in Maharashtra, as per details indicated below:—

State	Support price	Commercial price	Total
Punjab	101011	68020	169031
Haryana	108261	55877	164138
Rajasthan	102098	58223	160321
Gujarat	61099	15540	76639
M.P	37188	97740	134928
A.P	43662	64501	108163
Tamil Nadu	143	6533	6676
Karnataka	—	3144	3144
Others	Nil	355	355
Grand Total	453462	369933	823395

(b) the total purchases consisted of 2,97,817 bales of long staple cotton, 5,18,753 bales of medium staple and 6825 bales of short staple cotton

Fire in a DTC Bus

4106. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the findings of the investigation carried out in respect of the fire in a DTC

bus on 29.7.1987 which inflammable liquid had been planted?

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 private bus under DTC operation caught fire near Patiala House Courts on 30.7.1987. The cause of fire has not been established so far.

Supply of controlled and Janata Cloth to Andhra Pradesh

4107. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the various items of controlled and Janata cloth supplied to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of subsidy paid to NTC and to Government of Andhra Pradesh in respect of supplies of Janata cloth during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the price at which various sorts of controlled janata cloth supplied to Andhra Pradesh by Union Government and the details of Central and State subsidy on such cloth; and

(d) the details of controlled cloth diverted to open market in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and what action was taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Controlled cloth items supplied to Andhra Pradesh in the last three years were dhoties, sarees, long clogh and polyester cotton shirting. Under the janata cloth scheme the items supplied were dhoties and sarees.

(b) The National Textile Corporation does not produce janata cloth. The subsidy released by the Central Government to Andhra Pradesh under the Janata Cloth Scheme during the last three years was as follows:

Year	Subsidy released
1984-85	Rs. 539.02 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 547.47 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 1266.27 lakhs

(c) The responsibility for the implementation of the Janata Cloth Scheme vests with the State Government which undertakes to produce and supply the approved sorts. The Central Government releases subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2/- per sq. metre of Janata cloth to the State Government. The State Government provides an additional subsidy so as to make the janta sari and dhoti available to the weaker sections at 50% of their normal selling price.

(d) It was reported that certain cooperative societies in 1985 had sold about 1100 bales of controlled cloth in bulk instead of in small quantities without observing the norms fixed for sale. Since the responsibility for distribution of controlled cloth primarily rests with the State Government, they were requested to investigate the matter.

Supply of subsidised cloth to Sikkim

4108. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidised cloth has not been supplied by National Textile Corporation for distribution under Public Distribution System in Sikkim during the last three years.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to ensure the supply of subsidised cloth during the second half of 1987?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Despatches of controlled cloth produced by NTC to State of Sikkim during the last three years have been as under:—

(Figures in lac sq. metre)	
1984-85	14.67
1985-86	8.99
1986-87	0.25

(c) For the year 1987-88, Textile Commissioner has allocated 1.98 lakh sq. mtrs. of Cotton Controlled Cloth and 0.33 lakh mtrs. of Polyester Cotton Shirting.

ITDC Motel at Chikamagalur in Karnataka

4109. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to put a Motel at Chikamagalur in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Economic cooperation with Japan

4110. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India foresees greater economic cooperation with Japan in future;

(b) the percentage of India's trade with Japan at present;

(c) the areas where there is greater scope for increase in trade; and

(d) the steps being taken for increasing trade with Japan?

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

(b) As per figures published by DGCI&S, Calcutta, bilateral trade between India and Japan accounted for about 12% of India's global trade in 1986-87.

(c) Areas which present good scope for increased exports to Japan are, Marine Products, gold jewellery, raw cotton, cotton yarn, engineering items, leather products, basic chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, tea, coffee, textiles, handloom fabrics, readymade garments, etc.

(d) Steps being taken to increase trade with Japan include participation in fairs, exchange of delegations, product development with Japanese assistance, improvement in packaging, gaining better market access for Indian products etc.

Open Bar Licences in A&N Island

4111. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether residential hotels have been provided with open-bar licences in their premises by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration's Excise Department;

(b) if not, whether any case of violation under regulation 34 of A&N Islands Administration has been registered during the period September, 1986 to June, 1987 against the residential hotels serving Indian made foreign liquor and foreign imported liquor openly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to lay down any guidelines in this regard and what corrective steps have been taken by the Government in this direction?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Export of cloth by NTC to USSR

4112. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation is exporting cloth to USSR at rates below the cost of production;

(b) if so, the reasons for exporting cloth at lower prices; and

(c) how much loss NTC is likely to incur in exporting cloth below cost to USSR?

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

(b) Exports to USSR are considered beneficial on account of, inter alia, the export price being higher than the NTC realisation on sale of similar products in the domestic market, lower cost of carrying inventories, higher capacity utilisation.

(c) The quantum of loss cannot be indicated as it will depend upon various factors including the quantities of exports the price of various inputs, and the sale price. However, the loss is expected to be less than that in case of domestic sales.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of a Cantonment in Madhya Pradesh

4113. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that buildings worth lakhs of rupees of the Ministry at Naugaon in Chhattarpur district of Madhya Pradesh have been lying vacant and there the Ministry has acquired thousands of acres of land and Government propose to set up a company (cantonment) of the army there; and

(b) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY

OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Certain Defence buildings at Naugaon are lying vacant for the present as the outgoing unit has already left and the incoming unit has not yet arrived. No land has been acquired in Chhattarpur district in the recent past. A proposal to acquire some land for locating certain formation in Madhya Pradesh has been dropped because of non-availability of sufficient land.

(*English*)

Tension in Indian Borders

4115. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been growing tension in the Indo-Bangla, Indo-China and Indo-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the main reasons of tension; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet any eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). There has been no growing tension on our borders in the recent past.

(c) Consistent with our security requirements, Government take all necessary steps to ensure full defence preparedness.

False registering of Shipments with JCI

4116. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of shippers of carpet-backing cloth (CBC) at Calcutta, in league with some manufacturing jute mills are prudently registering shipments with the office of the Jute Commissioner for var-

ious Latin American countries, but invariably all such CBC cargoes are delivered at Savannah, a US port;

(b) whether CBC export to US are canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India;

(c) whether some of these merchant shippers are giving a false declaration to the final destination of the CBC cargoes in order to do business with the US in a clandestine manner; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring these erring suppliers to book?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). The exports of Carpet backing cloth to U.S.A. are canalised through STC. In recent months a large number of export contracts for carpet backing cloth were registered with Jute Commissioner's office showing that the goods are to be shipped to Non-Latin American Ports in transit to Latin American countries.

In order to ensure that the goods reach the declared destination, a circular has been issued to all shippers who got their export contracts for CBC registered with Jute Commissioner from November, 1986 to furnish a certificate duly countersigned by the Customs authorities of the country of destination alongwith corresponding registration number and date etc. For future the shippers have been informed that such contracts will be registered by Jute Commissioner only if the same are accompanied by a written undertaking about submission of Landing certificate duly countersigned by custom authorities of country of ultimate destination within 20 days from date of arrival of goods.

Prawn Hatchery at Gopalpur with French Collaboration

4117. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is considering to establish a prawn hatchery at Gopalpur on sea with French collaboration;

(b) when it will be established and the likely cost involved;

(c) on what terms and conditions the collaboration has been signed;

(d) whether the land for establishing hatchery has been provided by the State Government of Orissa; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish more such hatcheries in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Hatchery Project initiated in 1985-86 is scheduled to be commissioned by 1988-89. The estimated total cost spreading over a period of four years for implementing the project is Rs. 256.49 lakhs.

(c) The terms and conditions of the Agreement entered into by MPEDA with the French Consultants M/s France Aquaculture, Paris to establish a prawn hatchery include selection of suitable site, preparation of detailed project report in respect of buildings, laboratories, culture, brood stock and larvae rearing tanks, installation of machineries and equipment etc., conduct trial run of the hatchery and train Indian technical staff till commercial production is achieved.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. MPEDA is establishing one more such prawn hatchery at Mangamari-petta near Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pra-

desh. The case for viability of setting up another prawn hatchery in West Bengal is being considered by MPEDA in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

Vessel seized by Canadian authorities

4118. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Canadian authorities have seized a vessel believed to have brought to the country's coast a group of 174 passengers, claiming to be refugees from India and have also launched a hunt for another ship which may be carrying similar passengers etc; and

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

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

(b) A group of 174 persons including 169 of Indian origin landed on the shore of Nova Scotia, Canada on 12 July, 1987. The group was brought to Canada aboard a Costa Rican Ship 'Amelie', which has been taken into custody by the Canadian authorities. There are reports that another ship set sail from Amsterdam, Netherlands, on 23 July, 1987, with another cargo of illegal immigrants including some Indians. The Canadian Navy and Air Force were searching for this ship.

Protest over Iran's Anti-Indian Propaganda

4119. DR B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has protested to Iran against the anti-Indian propaganda by Radio Teheran about communal riots in Meerut and other places;

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

(c) whether after the protest such propaganda has discontinued; and

(d) if not what further steps are contemplated by Government?

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

(b) and (c). There has been some decline in the anti-Indian propaganda indulged in by various Iranian media organs.

(d) Government are carefully monitoring developments in this regard to determine the need for further action.

Meeting of Indo-Pak Sub-Committee on Trade

4120. DR B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Indo-Pak sub-Committee on Trade and Economic Co-operation was held in New Delhi early this month; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Sub-Commission I agreed on measures for expanding co-operation between the two countries in the fields of Planning, Industry, Agriculture, Communications, Health, Science, Technology, etc. Sub-Commission II had a detailed exchange of views on the possibilities of expanding trade.

Economic gains from foreign tourists

4121. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of flow of foreign tourist to different States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the economic gain to the States from the above, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) The rate of flow of foreign tourists to different States during the last three years is not available as there is no regular system of collecting such statistics in the States. However, the percentage of foreign tourists spending at least a night in different States/Union Territories is available from 'Foreign Tourist Survey, 1982-83' and is as given below

Percentage of foreign tourists staying for at least one night in different States and Zones of India

State/Zone	Percent visiting
<i>East Zone</i>	
Assam	0.39
Nagaland	0.02
Meghalaya	0.02
Manipur	0.01
Tripura	0.04
West Bengal	10.34
Orissa	1.58
Bihar	3.29
Sikkim	0.24
Andaman	0.05
<i>North Zone</i>	
Uttar Pradesh	23.72

Delhi	53.45
Himachal Pradesh	2.30
Jammu & Kashmir	8.56
Punjab	5.95
Chandigarh	1.32
Haryana	0.14
Rajasthan	15.33
<i>West Zone</i>	
Madhya Pradesh	4.37
Gujarat	3.40
Maharashtra	47.19
Goa, Daman & Diu	6.90
<i>South Zone</i>	
Karnataka	10.52
Kerala	6.91
Tamil Nadu	21.13
Andhra Pradesh	4.63
Pondicherry	1.62
(b) No estimates are available in this regard.	
Supply of cloth to Defence	
4122. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:	
(a) the total length of cloth supplied to the Ministry of Defence for Defence personnel uniforms by National Textile Corporation (NTC) during the last three years, year-wise;	
(b) whether Government have received	

any complaint against the quality supplied by N.T.C. during that period;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted; if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the persons found responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Fabric for army uniform supplied by NTC during the last three years is as follows:—

1984-85	83.02 lac mtrs.
1985-86	202.55 lac mtrs
1986-87	226.04 lac mtrs.

(b) to (d). The complaints did not specifically relate to the supplies made by NTC, as Defence authorities had procured PCOG from private suppliers also.

Import of books

4123. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of books is under OGL;

(b) if so, whether this policy has encouraged printing of even Indian books abroad;

(c) if so, whether the volume of book exports has been less than the volume of book imports during last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the foreign exchange outflow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Import of Educational, Scientific and Technical books is allowed under OGL.

(b) Alongwith other suggestions for the new policy, Government has received a representation regarding the printing of Indian books abroad.

(c) Data of Imports & Exports of books is available upto 1984-85 which shows that imports are more than exports.

(d) The import policy for books has to be seen in the context of the broader objective of providing access to our scholars to the latest publications from all over the world.

Supply of 'Gazette of India' to M.Ps

4124. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply "Gazette of India" to all Members of Parliament free of cost; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). "Gazette of India" is a priced publication and there is no proposal to supply its copies to all Members of Parliament free of cost. However, Members of Parliament, on request, can obtain the following sections of the Gazette of India free of cost from Lok Sabha Secretariat:—

Part I — Sections 1 & 3

Part II — Sections — 1,2,3
(sub-sections (i) & (ii) and 4

Part III — Section 1.

Bifurcation of big States

4125. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bifurcate the big States into smaller States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demolition of a Budha Vihar in Munirka

4126. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4606 on 18 December, 1985 regarding Demolition of a Budha Vihar in Munirka and state:

(a) the outcome of the investigation in the case; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The investigation in the two cases, registered under various Sections of the Indian Penal Code, was completed and challans filed in the Court. Both cases are pending trial.

Pending passport applications

4127. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending in each of the Regional Passport Offices in the country as on 31 March, 1987; and

(b) the likely date by which all these applications would be disposed of along with the steps proposed to be taken for early clearance of such pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The number of passport applications pending in each of the Regional Passport Offices as on 31.3.1987 is indicated below:

Ahmedabad 13,865

Bangalore	:	4,847
Bareilly	:	18,671
Bhopal	:	2,832
Bhubaneswar	:	700
Bombay	:	10,955
Calcutta	:	15,209
Chandigarh	:	24,749
Cochin	:	11,472
Delhi	:	9,806
Guwahati	:	647
Hyderabad	:	9,392
Jaipur	:	7,362
Jalandhar	:	39,010
Kozhikodo	:	7,681
Lucknow	:	6,270
Madras	:	9,678
Patna	:	4,702
Srinagar	:	3,821
Tiruchirappalli	:	12,062

(b) While no time limit can be fixed for clearing the arrears as they mainly depend on receipt of verification reports from the State Police authorities or receipt of full particulars from the applicant, all the Passport offices in India are under instructions:

(i) to issue fresh passports within a week of the receipt of clear reports; and

(ii) To issue periodic reminders to all

concerned authorities or applicants themselves for completion of all formalities.

Hindi Teleprinters services in Indian Embassies

4128. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian Embassies High Commissions where Hindi teleprinter services are available as on date;

(b) whether Government propose to instal Hindi teleprinters in all Embassies High Commissions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO): (a) At present, Hindi Teleprinter services are not available in any Indian Mission abroad.

(b) No, Sir. Most Embassies/High Commissions are linked by international telex and not teleprinters.

(c) Does not arise.

Special permission to visit India from Indo-Pak Borders

4129. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were given special permission to visit India after crossing the Indo-Pak border, during the past three years, including the current financial year,

(b) the number of Indians who have been allowed to visit Pakistan during the same period; and

(c) the main reasons governing the special permission granted to them to cross into the desired countries under this arrangement?

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). Travel between India and Pakistan is governed by the provisions of the Indo-Pak Visa Agreement. An Indian national can visit Pakistan on a valid visa issued by the Pakistani Missions and similarly a Pakistan national can visit India on a valid visa issued by the Indian Missions abroad. According to the available information the year-wise figures of Pakistani nationals who visited India and Indian nationals who visited Pakistan during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Number of Pakistanis visiting India	Number of Indians visiting Pakistan
1984	1,12,835	1,75,587
1985	1,49,508	2,20,298
1986	1,62,194	1,95,619
1987 (Upto March '87)	0,34,889	0,27,964

Expenditure on Welfare of East Bengal Refugees

4130. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of East Bengal refugee colonies regularised by Government during the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Union Government for the welfare of the East Bengal refugees during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Sanction for regularisation of 607 squatters' colonies set up by Displaced Persons from former East Pakistan in West Bengal was issued by Government of India in February, 1967.

(b) Rs. 69.79 crores.

Trade with Mauritius

4131. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established trade ties with Mauritius;

(b) whether efforts have been made to diversify trade between the two countries and

(c) if so, the various areas identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Mauritius is an important trading partner of India. Indian exports to Mauritius have been increasing as may be seen from the following figures:-
(Rs. Crores)

Year	Exports	Imports
1985-86	14.60	—
1986-87	21.24	0.18

New items of export thrust include transport equipment, small scale industrial equipment and Drugs & Pharmaceuticals.

Incentives for more Silk Production

4132. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some incentives have been offered by Union Government to encourage silk production in the country;

(b) if so, what are the names of the States where promotion of silk is at the high rate;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to produce high quality of silk fabrics for sale at internationally competitive price; and

(d) if so, the figures of silk exported during the last two years?

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

(b) The States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are the leading mulberry silk-producing States. Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are the leading Tasar Silk-producing States. Assam is the only State which produces Muga silk and is also the major producer of Eri silk.

(c) In order to enable exporters to produce high quality silk fabrics at internationally competitive prices, the Central Government permits import of raw material for or against exports under Replenishment/Advance licencing/Pass Book Schemes. In addition, incentives under Cash Compensatory Support and Duty Drawback Schemes are also available.

(d) The figures of silk exports during the last two years are as under:

(i) 1985-86	Rs. 159.82 crores.
(ii) 1986-87	Rs. 201.49 crores.

Import of Viscose Fibre

4133. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import viscose fibre due to likely short-fall in the availability of yarn which is being exported in large quantities; and

(d) if so, the details of Government's decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Export of yarn has been allowed only after taking into account all factors including domestic requirements and availability. The import of Viscose Staple Fibre continues to be on OGL. Government has not taken any final decision for special import of Viscose Staple fibre.

Export Earnings from Jute.

4134 SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export earnings from jute products in 1986-87;

(b) the earnings from jute export from April, 1987 to July, 1987 and its earning for corresponding period in 1986; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to ensure that the jute good sector occupy an important place in the country's export list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Export earnings from jute goods during 1986-87 are Rs. 236.92 crores (estimated).

(b) Export earnings from jute goods during April-July, 1986 were Rs. 76.47 crores. However, the same during April-July, 1987 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The important steps taken by Govt. for jute sector export are given below:

- (i) Setting up of new Jute Manufactures Development Council w.e.f. 1-5-84.
- (ii) Introduction of scheme of buffer stocking of raw jute with effect from 1-4-86.
- (iii) Pilot scheme for increasing raw jute productivity.
- (iv) Export Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme.
- (v) STC-Jute Industry consortium on 50:50 loss sharing basis for export of carpet backing cloth in North American market.
- (vi) Introduction of new rates of cash compensatory support w.e.f. 1-7-86.
- (vii) Revival of JMDC's Brussels Office.
- (viii) Creation of Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores and Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores.
- (ix) Thrust on Research & Development.

Foreign Vessels caught by Indian Coast Guard

4135. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign vessels were caught by the Indian Coast Guard while poaching in the Indian Ocean during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware that foreign spy vessels come near the Indian

coast in the grab of poaching for spying on the naval build-up on the Indian coast; and

(c) if so, the action taken to strengthen our coast to check the entry of foreign vessels in Indian Ocean?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No espionage case associated with poaching has come to the notice of the Government so far.

(c) Constant surveillance is being maintained by the Coast Guard ships and aircraft, particularly in the sensitive areas of our maritime zones.

Indians with French Nationality residing in Pondicherry

4136. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians with French nationality residing in Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam, Karikkal and Chand Nagore;

(b) the estimated monthly foreign exchange remittance to these people from France; and

(c) whether there are any complaints of discrimination against their children getting education at local schools and University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No statistics are maintained in this respect.

(b) It is estimated that approximately Rs. 2.5 crores is being received annually through banking channels.

(c) No such complaints have been received.

Recognition to Staff Associations of Defence Employees

4137. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) category-wise total number of recognised staff associations of defence employees and the General Rules and guidelines for according such recognition;

(b) total membership of each of the recognised associations; whether membership was verified before according recognition; if not, the basis for according recognition;

(c) total number of recognised and unrecognised Federations of defence workers;

(d) whether verification of their membership was done; if not, the bonafides of these Federations to remain recognised;

(e) names of such Unions, Associations and Federations which have applied for recognition; and

(f) whether recognition has been granted to any in the past three years and under what rules?

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

(a) The categorywise total number of recognised staff associations of Defence employees is as under:—

1. Clerical	—	7
2. Supervisory	—	6
3. Storekeeping	—	2
4. Scientific	—	3
5. Group 'D'	—	2
6. Mixed	—	8

Staff Associations were earlier recognised under the provisions of Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1959 published under Civilian Personnel Routine Order 82/59. The said rules

are presently not in operation. The new rules for recognition of 'Association' are yet to be framed.

(b) The details of membership of each of the recognised associations are given in the Statement-I below. There is no provision under the existing rules for verification of membership. The defacto/informal/ad hoc recognition has been accorded in accordance with the guidelines given by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

(c) There are 2 recognised Federations and 6 unrecognised Federations.

(d) The verification of membership of the 2 recognised Federations was done before according recognition.

(e) The requisite details are given in the Statement-II below.

(f). No, Sir.

STATEMENT-I

List of Service Associations Recognised by Ministry of Defence

	No. of Members (as per available information)
1. All India Naval Technical Supervisory Staff Association, Bombay	2001
2. Indian Navy Civilian Staff Association, Bombay	316
3. Indian Navy Civilian Officers' Association, Bombay	124
4. All India Defence Accounts Association (CB) Pune	15946
5. All India Defence Accounts Employees Association, Calcutta (Splitted into two factions matter is sub-judice)	
6. AFHQ Civilian Officers Association	235
7. AFHQ Association	2443
8. AFHQ Assistant Civilian Staff Officers Association	413
9. AFHQ Stenographers Association	703
10. AFHQ ISOs Group 'D' Employees Association	1353
11. Association of Scientific Workers, Kirkee	121
12. Association of Scientific workers, Khamaria	184
13. Scientific Workers Association, Kanpur	1554
14. All India Defence Civilian Clerks Association, Delhi.	15000
15. Indian Ordnance Factories Supervisors Association, Jabalpur (IOFSA)	6340
16. All India Association of the Non-Gazetted Officers of Ordnance & Clothing FYs, Inspectorates and Research & Development Orgns. Jabalpur.	12100

	No. of Members (as per available information)
17. Air Force Storekeepers Association (membership)	895
18. All India Air Force Civilians Association	22000
19. All India DL&C Service Staff Association	928
20. All India AOC Clerks Association	3261
21. All India Association of Storekeeping Staff of AOC	3803
22. All India Association of EME Supervisors Technical	517
23. All India EME Civilian Personnel Association.	895
24. Association of Civilian Employees of 512 Command Workshop	1088
25. Association of the Civilian Employees of the Station Workshop EME, Pune	121
26. All India Association of Clerical Employees of Ordnance Factories (AIACE)	8891
27. DGOE Employees Association	491
28. OFB Group 'D' Employees Association.	224

STATEMENT-II

List of Unions, Associations and Federations Whose Cases Are Pending for Grant of Recognition.

Unions

1. Punjab and Himachal EME Karamchari Union, Ambala
2. Rashtriya MES Karamchari Union Allahabad.
3. Defence EME Employees Union, Allahabad
4. EMS Karamchari Sangh, Agra.
5. 509 Karamchari Union, Agra.
6. Armoured Static Workshop EME Workers Union, Ahmadnagar
7. 509 Army Base Workshop EME Workers Union, Agra
8. EME Karamchari Union, Ambala Cantt
9. EME Karamchari Union 508 Army Base Workshop, Allahabad
10. OD Fort Shfamik Sangh, Allahabad
11. Bhatinda Ammunition Depot Janta Karamchari Sangh, Bhatinda
12. MES Employees Union, Barrackpore
13. Pioneer Corps Civilian Employees Union, Bangalore
14. UP MES Karamchari Union, Bareilly
15. Ordnance Employees Union, 5 FQD, Bengdubi
16. MES Employees Union, CWE Binaguri
17. Cochin MES Employees Union, Cochin
18. ASC Supply Depot Mazdoor Union, Barrackpore

19. Ordnance Depot (Alipore) Shramik Union, Calcutta.
20. Southern Area MES Employees Union, Cochin
21. MES Civilian Employees Union, Coimbatore
22. 4 RPD Karamchari Union, Delhi Cantt
23. ASC Employees Union, Deolali
24. Vishal Mazdoor Union, 505 Army Base Workshop, EME Delhi Cantt.
25. National Defence Workers Union, AD Dehu Road
26. 222 Advance Base Ordnance Depot Mazdoor Union, Gauhati
27. Mazdoor Union 14 Field Ammunition Depot, Gauhati
28. MES Employees Union, Secunderabad/Hyderabad
29. Equine Breeding and Civilian Workers Union, Hissar
30. MES Workers Union, Jorhat
31. Rajasthan Area MES Workers Union, Jaipur
32. Station Workshop EME Karamchari Union, Jabalpur
33. Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Military Hospital Civilian Karamchari Union, Jullandhar Cantt.
34. Ordnance Civilian Employees Union, 223 Advance Base Ordnance Depot, Suranussi/Jullundhar
35. 223 Advance Base Ordnance Depot, Civilian Defence Employees Union, Suranussi/Jullundhar
36. COD Karamchari Union, Jabalpur
37. CME Civilian Employees Union, Kirkee
38. 507 Army Base Workshop Karamchari Union, Kankinara
39. MES Workers Union (VMG) Area, Kamptee
40. Station Workshop EME Workers Union, Kirkee
41. Central Command MES Rashtriya Karamchari Union, CWE, Kanpur
42. Central Command National MES Employees Union, Lucknow
43. Station Workshop EME Rashtriya Karamchari Union, Lucknow
44. 510 Army Base Workshop Workers Union, Meerut
45. MES Karamchari Union, Meerut
46. MES Employees Union, Bhopal Area, Mhow
47. MES Workers Union, CWE, Madras Area
48. Station Workshop EME Rashtriya Karamchari Union, Mhow
49. CVD Workers Progressive Union, Madras
50. Vehicle Sub-Depot Workers Union, Meerut Cantt
51. CVD Workers Progressive Union, Avadi, Madras
52. Station Workshop EME Workers Union, Pulgaon
53. Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh EME Karamchari Union, Punjab.
54. CAD Majur Sanghatan, Pulgaon
55. Station Workshop EME Secunderabad Civilian Employees Union, Secunderabad.
56. Ordnance Karamchari Union, ORD. Depot, Shakurbasti
57. Defence Workers Union, Ord Dept, Shakurbasti
58. Defence Civilians Mazdoor Union, Secunderabad
59. Bharatiya Sanrakshan Kamgar Sangh DOD Telegaon Bahada
60. MES Employees Union CWE (Vizag) Agra, Vishakhapatnam
61. Naval Hydrographic Office Workers Union, Dehradun
62. IGS Employees Union, Shahjahanpur.
63. The IGS (NI) National Workers Union, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
64. Proof Workers Union, Balasore.
65. TRDE Employees Union, Bangalore.
66. NTSL Employees union, Vishakhapatnam.
67. Clothing Factory National Workers Union-Avadi.
68. Pratiraksha Utpadan Karamchari (Ashamrik) Sangh-Rifle Factory Ishapore.

69. O. F. K. Janta Union-Jabalpur.
70. Ayudh Nirmani Karmachari Sangh-Ordnance Fy. Bhusawal.
71. Ayudh Nirmani Mazdoor Sangh-Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari
72. Ammunition Fy. Union-Ammunition Fy. Kirkee.
73. National Defence Employees Union-Ammunition Fy. Kirkee.
74. Shataghni Vahan Nirmani Sramik Sangh-Gun Carriage Fy. Jabalpur.
75. Labour Union-Ordnance Factory, Khamaria.
76. Rashtriya Karmachari Union-Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur.
77. Parachute Factory Employees Union, Kanpur.
78. GCE Employees Union-Jabalpur
79. Ordnance Factory Mazdoor Union-Chanda.
80. Ordnance Factory Workers Union-O.F. Dehu Road.
81. SAF Mazdoor Union-Kanpur
82. Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh-Machine Tool Prototype Fy. Ambarnath.
83. Ordnance Factory Mazdoor Union-Chanda.
84. Bharitya Suraksha Karmachari Sangh, O.F. Chanda.
85. O.F.K. Kamgar Union.
86. Ayudh Nirmani Karmachari Union.
87. Rashtriya Suraksha Karmachari Union-O.F. Katni.
88. Def. Employees Union-Ord. Cable Factory, Chandigarh.
89. Pratiraksha Karmachari Union-C.F.S.
90. Ord. Parachute Fy. Workers' Union-Kanpur.
91. Field Gun Factory Mazdoor Union, Kanpur.
92. Field Gun Factory Karmachari Union, Kanpur.

Associations

1. All India Military Schools Employees Association, Chail
2. All India MES Civilian Draftsman Association, New Delhi.
3. All India Employees MES Technical Personnel Association, Delhi Cantt.
4. MES Clerical Cadre Association, Delhi Cantt.
5. All India Graduates Defence (Civilian) Employees Association.
6. Naval Armament Depot Employees Association, Alwaye.
7. CIL NGOs Association, Bangalore.
8. DGI Organisation Stenographers' Association.
9. Defence Marine Engineering Technical Staff Welfare Association, New Delhi.
10. Draftsmen Association of DGI, Avadi.
11. DGI NGOs Association, Madras.
12. GTRE NGOs Tech. Supervisors Association, Bangalore
13. DRDO Clerical Staff Association, Delhi.
14. Scientific Workers Association, INMAS, Delhi
15. NTSL Tech. Supervisory Staff Association.
16. Ordnance Health Service Association-Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur.
17. DGOF Civil Service Gazetted Officers Association
18. Stenographers Association of Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur
19. Assistant Store keepers Association.
20. All India Ordnance Factories Para-Medical Staff Association.
21. Indian Ordnance Factories Drivers Association.
22. All India Ordnance & Ordnance Equipment Fys. Class IV Employees Association - Ordnance Factory, Bhandara.
23. Scientific Workers Association.

Federations

1. *Bharatiya Pratirakshya Mazdoor Sangh.*
2. *Hind Mazdoor Sabha.*
3. *All India Janta Democratic Trade Union/All India Democratic Defence Employees Federation.*
4. *Labour Progressive Federation.*
5. *Democratic Independent Trade Union/All India Democratic Defence Employees Federation.*
6. *National Federation of Defence Workers/Federation of Central Govt. Employees Federation.*

Shortcomings in Delhi Police Women's Cell

4138. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the various reported shortcomings in Delhi Police Women's Cell, such as inadequate staff and infrastructure, etc. which make its working ineffective;

(b) if so, the nature of the shortcomings brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the large number of deaths of young married women and other cases of crimes against women it was considered necessary to strengthen the Women Police Cell of the Delhi Police. 4 posts of Asstt. Commissioner of Police with supporting staff were created in April, 1984. 44 more posts in various ranks have been sanctioned in 1986 for the Cell for Crimes against Women under the Crime Branch. 264 posts for the Women Police have also been sanctioned.

A Women's Cell has been set-up in each District Police Headquarters to exclusively

deal with the complaints lodged by women.

Import of Indian Cotton by Turkey on Counter Trade basis

4139. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Turkey has shown keen interest in importing Indian cotton preferably on counter trade basis;

(b) if so, whether the offer of Turkey has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, by what time final decision will be taken and how far it will be helpful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Turkey has shown interest in importing cotton from India. The matter was examined and in view of the current cotton situation in the country, it has been decided that it will not be possible to export cotton to Turkey in the near future.

Joint Venture in Deep Sea Fishing

4140. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fishing companies have

submitted proposals to Union Government for joint venture in deep sea fishing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One proposal for joint venture in deep sea fishing received by the Government is under scrutiny.

Export Promotion of Agricultural Produce

4141. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether falling production and uncompetitive price of agricultural produce is hampering a major break-through on export front;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps being taken;

(c) whether the Cash Compensatory Support Scheme (CCS) is not proving helpful; and

(d) if so, what other schemes are being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). Exports of agricultural items and products is dependent upon several factors including domestic production, domestic demand and consumption, domestic and international prices and aspects relating to quality, etc. In addition to the above, there are also problems on account of excess production in the world of various agricultural items and subsidies provided by several countries on export of agricultural produce. The specific reasons affecting exports of various agricultural items would vary for each agricultural commodity.

Several steps are being taken to increase exports of agricultural items such as inclusion of agricultural items in the new CCS regime, duty concessions on items like aseptic packaging system and packaging material, abolition of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco, abolition of excise duty on Cigar, Cherootes and Hookah Paste etc. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the Spices Board have also been set up to provide the institutional framework for export of agricultural items.

The Cash Compensatory Support Scheme is playing a useful role in offsetting the incidence of unrebated indirect taxes on commodities and items where such taxes are applicable.

Allotment for Handloom Sector

4142. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to State:

(a) the allotment made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of handloom industry in Maharashtra; and

(b) the names of the various items and heads of account under which allotments have been made for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Allotment of funds by the Central Government for the handloom sector is made Scheme-wise and not State-wise. Funds are released to the States on the basis of the proposals received according to the norms prescribed. The details of the funds accordingly released to the Government of Maharashtra during the first two years of the Seventh Plan are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT			
(Rs. in lakhs)			
Schemes	1985-86	1986-87	Total
<i>Plan</i>			
1. Share Capital Assistance of State Handloom Development Corporations	10.00	6.75	16.75
2. Share Capital Assistance to Apex Societies	—	5.00	5.00
3. Share Capital to Primary Societies	—	2.66	2.66
4. Managerial Subsidy	1.62	2.00	3.62
5. Modernisation/Renovation/Purchase of Looms	10.00	—	10.00
6. Export Production Projects/Handloom Development Projects	—	—	—
7. Creation of Preloom/Postloom Processing Facilities	—	—	—
8. Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme	3.00	3.75	6.75
9. Thrift Fund Scheme	1.18	1.79	2.97
Total Plan	25.80	21.95	47.75
<i>Non Plan</i>			
1. Subsidy on Janata Cloth Production	874.71	1089.08	1963.79
2. Special Rebate on sale of handloom cloth	248.91	159.00	407.91
Total Non-Plan	1123.62	1248.08	2371.70
Grand Total: Plan + Non-Plan	1149.42	1270.03	2419.45

Joint Ventures of India and South Korea

4143. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and South Korea have expressed their desire for more joint ventures and joint collaborations including in a third country;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Equity participation by Foreign Collaborators

4144. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow higher equity participation even higher than 50 per cent by foreign collaborators in 100 per cent soft-ware export ventures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any specific proposals have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). In accordance with the policy announced by the Government on Computer soft-ware Export, Software Development and Training, foreign equity investment in excess of 40% will be permitted only in such software ventures as are totally export oriented. There is however, no restriction on the extent of foreign equity investment in projects, including computer software ventures that are established under the scheme of 100% Export-oriented Units and in the Export Processing Zones. Since January-87, the following two units have been approved under the scheme of 100% Export-Oriented Units, with foreign equity investment in excess of 50%.

(1) M/s Bakst Software services (P) Ltd.

(2) M/s Nilgiri Technopolis Ltd.

Proposals to boost Drugs Export

4145. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consider-

ing a number of proposals to boost drugs export;

(b) if so, the schemes being prepared; and

(c) by what time these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). A statement showing the significant measures taken recently to boost export of drugs and pharmaceuticals is given below.

STATEMENT

Significant Measures taken to Boost Export of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

- (1) Advance licences under the duty exemption scheme and import licences are issued to various exporters against definite export orders.
- (2) In order to provide stability for the growth of exports a scheme has been introduced for the registration of contracts
- (3) Special provision have been made for 100% export oriented units.
- (4) A scheme has been introduced to provide duty free import of raw materials against REP licences issued on exports of specialised products. The scheme is applicable to all registered exporters exporting the product specified. REP licences issued under the scheme are freely transferable like other REP licences.
- (5) Approval for export production of drugs not yet approved within the county, provided the drug is already registered in a recognised country and export production is undertaken by an established manufacturer of repute for export only.
- (6) Rationalisation of duty structure for intermediates vis-a-vis bulk drugs.

- (7) Extension of cash compensatory support to the export of 10 more items of bulk drugs.
- (8) Inclusion of bulk drugs under EXIM Bank's Commodity Credit Scheme.
- (9) With a view to boosting exports, an Export Promotion Group has been constituted.
- (10) Approval for payment of higher level of agency commission to overseas agents and retention of 10% of foreign exchange earnings for export promotion activities.

Short fall in Export by MMTC

4146. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the projected level of exports by the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) in 1986-87;
- (b) the actual export for 1986-87;
- (c) the reasons for the shortfall if any;
- (d) whether the reasons for short fall have been identified; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (e). Against the projected level of exports of Rs. 718.73 crores during 1986-87, actual exports are provisionally placed at Rs. 711.70 crores representing over 99% achievement. The shortfall has been mainly due to the depressed market for minerals like manganese ore and chroms ore.

Visit of Indian Defence Team to USA.

4147. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the outcome of the visit by the five-member Indian team of Defence experts, invited to the US to finalise the transfer of US technology for the proposed light combat aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): A four-member team of experts from the Ministry of Defence visited USA for discussions with the US Government as part of on-going negotiations for release of some technologies relevant to the LCA programme. The SA to RM, who was in USA in connection with a conference also held discussions on a number of topics of mutual interest. The team has returned to India on 4-8-87. The US Government has agreed to release some of the technologies relevant to the LCA programme.

Tourism promotion in Tamil Nadu

4148. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken/contemplated by Union Government to attract the tourists to Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether Union Government propose to provide adequate infrastructure for tourism promotion in the State; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) The Central Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to promote tourism in Tamil Nadu. From the 2nd Five Year Plan to the 2nd Year of the 7th Five Year

Plan, the Central Ministry of Tourism incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.63 crores on various projects in the State. During the 3rd Year of the 7th Plan, an amount of Rs. 61.63 lakhs has been sanctioned so far for strengthening the tourism infrastructure. The projects for which central financial assistance has been provided include Wayside amenities, Tourist Complexes, Tourist Reception Centres, Restaurants, Cafeterias, Yatri Niwases, Forest Lodges and Trekking and Boating Equipment etc.

Transfer of Additional Import Licences

4149. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for making additional import licences transferable like REP licences; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) All proposals received from Trade and Industry are being considered in the context of formulation of the new Import Export Policy which is to come into force from 1st April, 1988. No details can be disclosed at this state.

Use of Maraging Steel for Defence Products

4150. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been manufacturing maraging steel for the last few years; and

(b) if so, what are the Defence products for which maraging steel is being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

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

(b) Maraging steels are used on a selective basis in Defence Products requiring high strength and toughness.

Entry of a Foreign Spy

4151. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign national who had been declared as 'Undesirable' by Union Government on charges of spying visited Trivandrum with a forged visa and stayed there from 30 March to 16 April, 1987 and held discussion with several political leaders in the State;

(b) if so, the nationality and purpose of his visit;

(c) whether Government have sought any clarification from the State Government of Kerala in the matter; and'

(d) 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). Shri Abdullah Bagir S/o Shri Ahmed Mohammed, Maldivian National who should not have been allowed entry without prior approval of the Central Government visited Kerala during 30th March, 1987 to 16th April, 1987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government have ordered a detailed enquiry to fix responsibility.

Impetus for Mulberry Cultivation

4152. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government give any assistance for cultivation of mulberry in Kerala;

(b) area under mulberry cultivation in Kerala; and

(c) whether any impetus proposed to be given by the Central Silk Board as incentives to the agriculturists for mulberry cultivation?

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

(b) The area under mulberry cultivation in Kerala is approximately 200 acres.

(c) In order to supplement the effort of the State Government of Kerala for the development of sericulture, Central Silk Board provides incentives such as subsidised supply of mulberry cuttings, rearing equipments and disease-free layings to the sericulturists. The Board has also arranged for a study tour of 94 farmers of Kerala in the Sericulture areas of Karnataka. In addition, the Board provides the necessary R&D support through its Research units.

Rehabilitation of families in Dandakaranya

4153. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many families are still awaiting rehabilitation in Dandakaranya and since when; and

(b) how many out of these families are likely to be rehabilitated during the current year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). There is no family awaiting rehabilitation in Dandakaranya during the current year 1987-88.

Complaints from unions of workmen of nationalised mills in Bombay

4154. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from unions and workmen of Nationalised Mills in Bombay regarding non-supply of cotton, delay in payment of salaries of workmen and retrenchment of workmen;

(b) the action taken by Government in this matter; and

(c) the total loss incurred by these mills in the years 1984, 1985 & 1986?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). While representations have been received regarding critical financial position of one unit, it is not correct to say that there is no proper supply of cotton, delay in payment of salaries to workers or retrenchment of workers in the nationalised mills of NTC in Bombay.

(c) The total loss incurred by the nationalised mills situated in Bombay under NTC, during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Loss (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	35.13
1985-86	21.20
1986-87	36.76 (Approx.)

Raw material at international prices to engineering exporters

4155. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to supply raw materials at international price to the engineering goods export sector;

(b) if so, whether the decision has since been implemented; and

(c) whether there was delay in the implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Duty free inputs are made available to the exporters under Advance Licences and Pass Book Scheme. Domestic steel and Aluminium is being supplied for export production under the International Price Reimbursement Scheme. The Scheme for mild steel has been in force since February 1981 and has since been extended to include pig iron, alloy steels and aluminium.

Recruitment of Jawans in Armed Forces

4156. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for recruitment of Jawans in Armed Forces;

(b) whether each State has been given a quota; and

(c) if so, the quota for each State?

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

(a) Recruitment is open to all persons irrespective of caste, creed, religion or region provided they satisfy the prescribed physical, medical and educational standards. The recruits are enrolled by the Branch Recruiting Offices located throughout the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Usage of man-made fibre by Textile Mills

4157. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of usage of man-made fibre by the Indian Textile Mills before the introduction of New Textile Policy;

(b) what is the total use of man-made fibre now; and

(c) whether this policy has affected the cotton growers in any way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). According to available information the consumption of man-made fibre prior to introduction of new Textile Policy and subsequently for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under:—

(In Tonnes)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. VSF (Regular)	1,11,228	1,01,944	91,182
2. Modal Fibre	7,951	5,546	5,554
3. Acetate Fibre	274	—	—
4. P.S.F.	47,525	46,996	68,180
5. A.S.F.	25,033	21,251	24,993

(c) No, Sir.

Reported trespass in M.Ps residences

4158. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 17 and 18 July, 1987 certain unauthorised persons entered the residences of two Membets of Parliament and also tried to assault them as reported in the press;

(b) if so, the facts of the incidents;

(c) whether the offenders have been identified and arrested;

(d) whether the intelligence agencies had prior information about these activities;

(e) if so, the reasons for which the police was not given prior warning to keep in readiness to meet the situation and avoid these ugly incidents; and

(f) what extra security protection has been provided to the concerned M.Ps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). On the 17 July, 1987 about 30 Congress (I) workers had assembled near Shri Arif Mohd. Khan's residence to express their resentment at the alleged manhandling of their colleagues earlier in the morning. There was a scuffle between the demonstrations on the one hand and Shri Arif Mohd. Khan and his escort staff on the other hand. The security personnel separated the 2 groups.

On the 20th July, 1987 about 60/70 Congress (I) workers had demonstrated at the residence of Shri Arun Nehru. The demonstrators left peacefully.

(c) No arrest has been made so far.

(d) and (e). As these were snap demonstrations, no prior warning from the intelligence agencies was available.

(f) Armed guards have been deployed for protection of both S/Shri Arun Nehru and Arif Mohd. Khan, at their residence. Patrolling in the area has also been intensified.

Tribal refugees from Bangladesh

4159. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flow of tribal refugees from Bangladesh still continues;

(b) if so, the total number of such refugees so far who have crossed over to our country and settled in Tripura till date;

(c) whether the State Government has sought any financial assistance from the Centre for their rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). About 49,000 Bangladesh tribal refugees have crossed over to Tripura consequent on the disturbed conditions in Bangladesh and have been given temporary shelter pending their repatriation to Bangladesh. The rate of influx has come down.

(c) and (d). The Government of India has been releasing grants-in-aid to the Government of Tripura to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the State Government on the maintenance of Chakma tribal refugees pending their repatriation to Bangladesh. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 478.908 lakhs has been sanctioned so far to the Government of Tripura.

West Germany and Swiss help to Pak in manufacturing N-Bomb

4160. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:

DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany and Switzerland are helping Pakistan in manufacture of nuclear bomb as reported in the Hindustan (Patna Edition) dated 2 May, 1987;

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

(c) whether Government had talks with Government of West Germany and Switzerland in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (d). Government are aware of Pakistan's clandestine procurement of sensitive technology and materials for its weapons-oriented nuclear programme from some Western countries, including West Germany and Switzerland. This is naturally a matter of concern to India. Government have taken up this matter with the concerned Governments. A constant watch is being kept on this aspect as well as all others having a bearing on the country's security.

Production of marketing of processed foods

4161. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a scheme for production of processed food products;

(b) if so, whether the scheme includes identification of parties/units who will

undertake production and marketing of these products;

(c) whether the scheme also envisages export promotion of such items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). The Government are keen to promote the increasing export of processed food products. Govt. steps will inter-alia include identification of parties/units which will undertake production and marketing of these products. Govt. have already set up the Agricultural Products Export Development Agency to assist the Industry in promoting exports of processed foods.

Schemes for development of new markets

4162. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch any scheme for development of new markets for selected processed foods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Government have set up an Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for exploring new markets for processed food items. This is an ongoing activity of the above authority.

Extradition treaty with U.K.

4163. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Government had sent to Indian Government some proposals regarding extradition treaty;

(b) if so, whether Government have sent their reply to the U.K. Government;

(c) if not, reasons for not sending the reply; and

(d) the time by which the treaty is likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Discussions between India and U.K. for the conclusion of an Extradition Treaty have been continuing since December 1985. So far, four rounds of discussions between experts of both countries have taken place. The Minister of State for External Affairs also held discussions with the British Foreign Secretary and Minister of State in April 1987. There are still some differences on the contents of the treaty.

(d) As soon as both countries are able to agree on acceptable formulation.

Construction of low-budget tourist hotels

4164. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any scheme for construction of low budget tourist hotels and also for development of tourist complexes for promotion of tourist industry in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the construction of such hotels in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Ministry of Tourism including I.T.D.C. does not have any Scheme during the 7th Five-Year Plan for construction of low budget tourist hotels in the State of Karnataka.

As regards the development of tourist complexes, the Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds State-wise but scheme-wise. The Ministry gives financial assistance on the basis of proposals received from State Government, subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(b) Question does not arise.

Central assistance for tourism in Karnataka

4165 SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan on tourism has been submitted to Union Government by the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what are the salient features of this plan and the amount proposed to be invested thereon; and

(d) how much amount Union Government have released to Karnataka on this account so far and how much of it has so far been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The Central Ministry of Tourism has not received any plan on tourism from the Government of Karnataka. The Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds Statewise but schemewise. Financial assistance is accorded on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments subject to merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. From the 2nd Five Year Plan to the first 2 years of the 7th Plan, the Ministry has provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1.03 crores to the State Government. Financial assistance has been provided for projects such as Tourist Complex, Wayside amenities, Restaurant, Toilets and Drinking Water facilities and Boating Equipment etc.

Investment in Nhava yard Maharashtra

4166. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the capital investment in 'Nhava Yard', Raigad, Maharashtra since its inception in 1981;

(b) the employment potential created therein category-wise;

(c) the number of permanent employees category-wise in the 'Nhava Yard'; and

(d) the number of persons affected by the project, who were given employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(a) The capital investment in Nhava Yard as on 31 March 87 is Rs. 22.51 crores and the expenditure on capital works in progress as on the same date is Rs. 6.89 crores.

(b) Fabrication work at Nhava Yard is being carried out entirely through sub-contractors. Data on the number of workers engaged by the sub-contractors from time to time is being collected.

(c) Permanent employees category-wise as on 31-3-87 at Nhava Yard is as under—

Deputy General Manager	—	1
Joint Manager	—	1
Deputy Manager	—	3
Assistant Manager	—	3
Senior Supervising Engineer	—	14
Junior Supervising Engineer	—	14
	Total	36

(d) Information is being collected.

Snowfall in Zoji-La

4167. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and particulars of persons who died and number of vehicles totally damaged/lost as a result of sudden heavy snow fall on the Zoji-La in October/November, 1986;

(b) the amount of relief paid to the next of kin of the deceased persons and relief/compensation paid to the owners of the vehicles separately; and

(c) whether any enquiry had been conducted for reasons or causes of the

tragedy and if so, with what result and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Intrusion of Chinese Forces into Indian Territory

4168. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese Armed forces had entered into Indian territory in the first week of July, 1987 and dismantled and removed the gate popularly known as "India Gate" near Chushul in Ladakh;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged by the Government of India to the Chinese Government for the intrusion; and

(c) if so, result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) As a result of the 1962 conflict, a so-called Line of Actual Control came into existence in the Western Sector of the India-China boundary. There are difference of opinion on this so-called Line of Actual Control and therefore no fully agreed Line of Actual Control.

In the first week of July, 1987, Chinese troops dismantled the structure popularly known as "India Gate" near Chushul in Ladakh at a point which we regarded as on our side of the Line of Actual Control.

(b) and (c). The matter is under discussion with the Chinese Government. It is the policy of the Government of India to resolve these problems through peaceful negotiations.

Production of Warships

4169. SHRI BHATTAM SHRIRAMA MURTY:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for achieving greater indigenisation in respect of production of warships and for maintaining delivery schedule; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

Export of Garments

4170. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last six months prices of 40s yarn have shot up by over 50 per cent from Rs. 38 to Rs. 54 per kg.;

(b) whether a further rise in the prices of yarn is expected which led to speculative activity and shortage of yarn for knitted garments, affecting adversely their export; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to remedy the situation so that the export of garments is not affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) According to the information of Bombay market prices furnished by Textile Commissioner, between 24.1.87 and 25.7.87, the prices of cotton cone yarn of 40s count has gone up from Rs. 37.83 to Rs. 42.26 per kg. which represents an increase of 12%.

(b) and (c). The exports of cotton hosiery have not been affected on account of the price rise. According to information furnished by Apparel Export Promotion Council, the exports of cotton hosiery amounted to Rs. 151 crores in the period January-May, '87 against the exports of Rs. 71 crores during the corresponding period of last year, representing an increase of 113%.

Balance of Trade

4171. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which India's balance of trade has continuously been growing adverse during the last three years;

(b) the volume of trade with such countries and the balance of trade position with them; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve the situation and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of the countries with which India's balance of trade has continuously been growing adverse during the last three years, the volume of trade with such countries and the balance of trade position with them, is given below.

(c) In order to maintain foreign trade balance, the Government have taken a number of steps for export promotion and

efficient import substitution. The export promotion measures have been designed to generate capacities for export production, to make our products competitive in costs and matching in technologies and performance and to make exports profitable. The Government has also initiated a series of steps to promote import substitution particularly of bulk imports, by increased domestic production. In addition, a number of steps have been taken to strengthen our export markets by means of trade negotiations, buyer-seller meets and by sponsoring trade fairs and exhibitions. According to the latest provisional trade statistics, India's overall exports have registered an increase of 32.4 per cent during April-June, 1987, as compared to April-June 1986. There was a decline of Rs. 228.20 crores in the overall trade deficit from Rs. 1623.86 crores during April-June 1986 to Rs. 1395.66 crores during April-June, 1987.

STATEMENT

No.	Name of the country	1984-85 (P)		1985-86 (P)		1986-87 (p)	
		Volume of trade	Balance of trade	Volume of trade	Balance of trade	Volume of trade	Balance of trade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Belgium	966.25	-597.49	1151.22	-693.92	1442.04	-737.40
2.	France	548.53	-144.91	811.07	-411.21	943.02	-389.50
3.	German Federal Republic of	1717.58	-807.02	2038.05	-1024.31	2672.13	-1193.54
4.	Italy	478.93	-74.35	533.97	-100.39	809.91	-169.27
5.	Luxemburg	7.98	-7.88	5.1	-4.82	4.96	-4.84
6.	Netherland	519.51	-159.11	461.59	-119.61	607.10	-155.08
7.	United Kingdom	1664.53	-340.27	1773.18	-703.68	2358.24	-886.60
8.	Austria	43.70	-16.22	84.24	-44.94	85.57	-36.89
9.	Finland	50.55	-37.63	94.54	-76.84	84.55	-60.59
10.	Norway	53.71	-33.09	73.77	-41.07	65.71	-28.87
11.	Sweden	172.17	-100.09	183.02	-96.16	408.85	-297.67
12.	Switzerland	278.42	-44.48	259.76	-23.24	508.37	-188.65
13.	Spain	110.77	-49.09	195.82	-135.02	274.97	-151.01

14. Turkey	33.33	-28.25	46.48	-25.62	179.51	-115.93
15. Yugoslavia	75.09	-26.59	96.48	-49.94	173.70	-30.86
16. Australia	331.95	-38.47	545.28	-296.30	578.11	-283.93
17. Burma	51.24	-45.52	37.45	-35.65	33.62	-32.16
18. China P. Republic of	68.67	-64.43	194.14	-136.48	187.34	-158.68
19. Indonesia	90.16	-27.94	70.37	-40.27	121.68	-77.82
20. Iran	631.98	-363.98	1023.15	-833.43	182.24	-87.66
21. Japan	2251.11	-152.57	2988.64	-588.42	3696.07	-1214.27
22. Korea Republic of	224.85	-47.67	363.47	-177.69	432.48	-212.16
23. Malaysia	617.39	-479.51	533.41	-277.31	636.28	-448.00
24. New Zealand	48.94	-12.14	45.27	-13.71	64.56	-23.44
25. Pakistan	27.10	-2.60	42.09	-8.03	43.45	-12.55
26. Singapore	720.60	-351.98	501.27	-216.49	589.42	-149.38
27. Bahrain	309.89	-209.03	197.10	-117.60	123.63	-71.65
28. China Republic	38.70	-42.20	152.62	-86.20	252.32	-109.70
29. Iraq	788.25	-623.38	583.55	-512.57	165.66	-133.68
30. Israel	26.75	-5.77	47.38	-9.74	70.42	-8.44
31. Jordan	98.63	-89.83	169.45	-149.31	146.57	-112.59

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.		Korea Dem. P. Republic	20.94	-6.74	25.31	-8.31	75.06	26.16
33.		Kuwait	400.41	-171.23	436.83	-192.51	381.48	-190.86
34.		Oman	222.87	-112.19	422.80	-293.84	246.95	-152.99
35.		Qatar	81.45	-21.43	43.28	-44.81	49.70	-12.84
36.		Saudi Arabia	1491.17	-1004.71	1011.19	-585.15	906.07	-468.39
37.		United Arab Emirates	661.09	-128.53	907.18	-330.44	619.67	-45.87
38.		Congo P. Republic	2.62	-2.28	1.74	-1.36	4.35	+3.51
39.		Libya	50.14	-21.76	77.33	-33.05	20.62	-13.76
40.		Morocco	89.08	-79.00	157.61	-140.71	234.50	-217.36
41.		Senegal	22.84	-21.54	58.50	-62.19	-50.41	-57.04
42.		Tanzania Republic	53.76	-21.92	30.91	-7.57	57.94	-16.48
43.		Tunisia	21.00	-15.80	20.37	-14.47	28.40	-21.88
44.		Zaire Republic	66.78	-63.76	48.66	-47.64	50.10	-48.02
45.		Zambia	67.19	-46.70	116.72	-103.04	74.92	-65.70
46.		Canada	626.40	-359.54	604.81	-345.47	529.84	-230.90
47.		Argentina	63.29	-61.13	41.16	-39.88	46.53	-40.61
48.		Brazil	290.67	-287.85	372.87	-365.51	286.10	-275.18

49. Chile	3.57	-2.15	18.70	-16.82	17.14	-13.44
50. Colombia	9.07	-6.99	12.38	-10.46	13.67	-12.89
51. Peru	1.57	-0.41	10.18	-9.72	5.47	-3.19
52. Mexico	13.15	-6.89	23.02	-14.64	32.08	-25.46
53. Rumania	173.84	-46.34	248.88	-39.54	186.19	-25.43

P: Provisional: As per March Brochures of respective years.

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta

[*Translation*]

Central Assistance to Tourist Centres in Rajasthan

4172. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government took special interest in developing tourist centres in Rajasthan during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details of the special steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Kairad is historical tourist place in Barmer district of Rajasthan which has not been given any financial assistance so far by Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Union Government will provide adequate financial assistance during 1987-88 to bring the said tourist spot on the tourist map of India; and

(f) if so, in which manner?

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

(a) and (b). Development of tourism infrastructure in various States is an ongoing process and financial assistance to States is provided by the Ministry of Tourism on the basis of specific proposals forwarded by the State Governments, subject to merits of the proposal, potential of the place, existing and projected tourist inflows, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. During 1986-87, on the basis of the proposals received from the Government of Rajasthan, the Central Ministry of Tourism sanctioned projects for Camel Safari in Thar Desert and construction of a cafeteria at Tal Vriksha near Alwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.20 lakhs and Rs. 5.93 lakhs respectively.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, The Central Ministry of Tourism had received a proposal from the Govt. of Rajasthan for development of accommodation facilities at Kiradu. However, because of lack of adequate justification, it was not found possible to extend financial assistance to the proposal.

(e) and (f). If any specific proposal is received from the State Govt., the Ministry of Tourism will consider providing financial assistance, subject to adequate justification for the project, merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Development of Powerloom Industry in Rajasthan

4173. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise, number of powerlooms in Rajasthan;

(b) the total quantity of cloth produced by powerloom sector in each district of the State during the last three years;

(c) whether the powerloom industry has not flourished in the desert districts of the State, like Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagore, Jalore and Sirohi which are affected by the drought every year as Union Government and State Government has not provided any special assistance and incentive for it; and

(d) if so, the details of special assistance and co-operation proposed to be provided to these districts which are affected by drought every year by Union Government for the development of powerloom industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) According to information received from the State Government, district-wise number of powerlooms in Rajasthan is furnished in the statement below.

(b) District-wise figures regarding the quantity of cloth produced by powerlooms are not maintained.

according to the respective comparative advantages and not according to assistance provided through any Government schemes.

(c) The development of decentralised powerlooms in various districts is

(d) There is at present no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of Powerlooms in Rajasthan

S. No.	Name of District	Looms installed
1.	Ajmer	5676
2.	Udaipur	457
3.	Bhilwara	1568
4.	Jaipur	826
5.	Sawai Madhopur	210
6.	Banswara	318
7.	Pali	328
8.	Jodhpur	375
9.	Alwar	375
10.	Bharatpur	30
11.	Nagaur	140
12.	Barmer	4
13.	Bikaner	35
14.	Jhunjhunu	38
15.	Jalore	24
16.	Kota	57
17.	Sirohi	34
18.	Tonk	27
19.	Sikar	80
20.	Churu	14
21.	Bundi	10
22.	Jhalawar	16
Total		10642

[English]

M.P.s in Foreign Delegation/International Conferences

4174. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Members of Parliament included in official delegations to foreign countries or to International Conferences during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the criteria adopted for their inclusion in various delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The particulars of Members of Parliament other than Ministers, included in official delegations to foreign countries or to International Conferences during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the attached Statement.

(b) The inclusion of Members of Parliament in official delegation to foreign countries or to International Conferences is decided by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in consultation with the Minister of External Affairs and approval of the Prime Minister

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of Member of Parliament	Names of countries visited	Dates of visits
1	2	3	4
1985-86			
1	Smt. Najma Heptullah	Sri Lanka—to interview Srilankan candidate for the post of Secretary General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	April 2-3, 1985
2	Shri Oscar Fernandes	USSR—as Member of	May, 1985
3	Shri Arun Singh	Delegation led by Prime Minister	
4	Shri Daulat Singh Jadeja	Brazil—as observer to the 7th Inter-Parliamentary Conference of Europe & Latin America	June 16 to 20, 1985
5	Shri P. Shivshankar	Nepal—as personal Emissary of Prime Minister to the King of Nepal	July 4 to 6, 1985
6	Shri B R. Bhagat	Tanzania	July 13-14, 1985
7	Shri Eduardo Faleiro Now Minister of State for External Affairs	Nicaragua—to attend 4th Anniversary of the Sandinista Revolution	July 17 to 19, 1985.
8	Shri P. Shivshankar	Bangladesh—as Prime Minister's special envoy.	July-August, 1985.

1	2	3	4
9.	Shri M.C. Bhandare	To attend Meeting of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Geneva.	August, 1985.
10.	Shri G.G. Swell	New York—as member of the Indian	September-December,
11.	Prof. K.K. Tewary	Delegation to the 40th Session of	1985.
12.	Shri M.M. Jacob	UN General Assembly.	
13.	Shri R. Ramakrishnan		
14.	Shri Saleem I Sherwani		
15.	Smt Amarjeet Kaur		
16.	Smt Sheila Kaul		
17.	Shri Dinesh Singh	Vienna—To attend Socialist International Conference on Disarmament.	October, 1985.
18.	Shri Bhubaneswar Kalit	USA-As Members of Delegation at the invitation of American Council	October 16 to 28, 1985
19.	Shri Birender Singh	for Young Political Leaders	
20.	Shri Bhuwanesh Chaturvedi	Laos—As Member of Delegation led by Shri K.R. Narayanan, then MOS for External Affairs.	November 29 to December, 5, 1985
21.	Shri P. Shivshankar	China-at the invitation of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs	November-December, 1985
22.	Shri Dinesh Singh	USA-as representative of Government of India to participate in observance of 57th Birth Anniversary of Martin Luther King.	January 17 to 25, 1985.
23.	Shri Naval Kishore Sharma	Cuba-to attend 3rd Party Congress of Cuba.	February 4 to 7, 1986.
24.	Shri G. Laxman		
25.	Smt. Prabhavati Gupta	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic—to participate in the 10th Anniversary of its Declaration of Independence.	February 24 to 28, 1986.
26.	Shri G.S. Dhillon	Geneva—To attend 42nd session of Human Rights Commission.	February-March, 1986.
27.	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	Zimbabwe	March 8 to 12, 1986.

1	2	3	4
28	Shri Eduardo Faleiro Now MOS for External Affairs	Portugal-as Member of Indian Delegation led by Shri S B. Chavan, then Minister of Home Affairs to represent Government of India at the Swearing-in-ceremony of President of Portugal	March 8 to 11, 1986
29	Shri K P Singh Deo	Harare & Nairobi-for preparation for the Harare Summit of Non-aligned countries	March, 1986.
1986-87			
1	Shri Darbara Singh	Swaziland	April 22 to 27, 1986
2	Shri L K Jha	Australia and Malaysia	May 11 to 16, 1986
3	Smt Amarjeet Kaur	Canada—to attend Seminar on Indian National Congress	May 16, 1986
4	Shri Sat Paul Mittal	USA—to attend a conference on South Africa	17 6 1986
5	Shri Shivraj Patil	China	June 1986
6.	Shri B L Shailish	USA	13 8 1986
7	Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi	New York—as Members of the Indian Delegation to the 41st	September-December,
8	Shri Udaysingrao Gaiwar	session of the UN General Assembly	1986
9	Shri Adinarayana Reddy		
10	Miss D K Thara Devi		
11	Shri Bipin Pal Das		
12	Shri N C Parashar		
13	Smt Jayanti Natarajan	Cuba—As Members of All-India Mahila Congress Delegation to attend	October 26 to 31, 1986
14	Smt Sudha Joshi	Federation of Cuban Women	
15	Shri V N Gadgil	USA—to participate in the ceremony to commemorate Martin Luther King	January 14 to 19, 1987
16	Shri Sat Paul Mittal	USA	February 4, 1987
17.	Shri Veerendra Patil (Leader)	Geneva—to attend 43rd Session of Human Rights Commission.	February-March, 1987
18	Shri P N Sukul (Alternate Leader)		

Wall collapse in Cochin EPZ

4175. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions for setting up Export Processing Zones;

(b) whether some people died recently in a wall collapse in Cochin Zone; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The possibility of establishing Export Processing Zones is considered in relation to the industrial and export potential of an area, existence of the requisite infrastructure, resources availability, etc.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. On 17th June, 1987, a portion of the compound wall of the Cochin Export Processing Zone collapsed amidst heavy intermittant rains and hydraulic pressure causing severe damage to one of the houses close to it. Three inmates were killed. An enquiry has been ordered by the Government of Kerala.

Aksai Chin area shown in China by Soviet world Atlas

4176. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official Soviet World Atlas still indicates Chinese position with regard to Aksai Chin area;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister during his recent visit to the Soviet Union in July, 1987 raised this matter with Soviet Leaders; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

However, the boundary in this sector is depicted as unsettled.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Strategy to attract Japanese Tourists

4177. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have chalked a strategy to attract Japanese tourists, particularly honeymooners to make India their tourism destination; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and other facilities extended in their favour in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism through its Govt. of India Tourist Office, Tokyo launched a special campaign to attract Japanese honeymooners to India.

With a view to encourage honeymoon traffic to India a 4 member TV team was invited by the Deptt. of Tourism on full hospitality. The TV film produced by this team covered important tourist attractions of India and was aired on the Japanese TV.

Service conditions and benefits admissible to BSF and ITBP

4178. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any disparity exists in the service conditions and benefits allowed to Border Security Force (BSF) and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP); and

(b) whether Government propose to consider providing the service conditions and benefits enjoyed by the army person-

nel in remote border areas to the BSF and ITBP serving in the same environment?

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 service conditions and benefits allowed to BSF and ITBP are related to their respective role and area of deployment and are broadly similar.

(b) There is no proposal for making applicable service conditions and benefits enjoyed by the army to the BSF and ITBP.

Talks on Border Issue between India and China

4179. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the official level talks held between India and China on the border issue, since 1980, indicating the dates, venue, representatives, and the outline of the outcome of each meeting; and

(b) the present position with regard to the Indo-Chinese border issue?

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

STATEMENT

(1) Seven rounds of official level talks have been held with the Chinese Government since December 1981. These talks have primarily focussed on the outstanding boundary question. The details are as follows:

The 1st Round of Talks was held in Beijing from December 10 to 14, 1981;

The 2nd Round of Talks was held in New Delhi from May 17 to 20, 1982;

The 3rd Round was held in Beijing from January 27 to February 2, 1983;

The 4th Round was held in New Delhi from October 24 to 30, 1983;

The 5th Round was held in Beijing from September 17 to 22, 1984;

The 6th Round was held in New Delhi from November 4 to 11, 1985;

The 7th Round was held in Beijing from July 21 to 23, 1986.

The Indian and Chinese delegations to each round of these talks were led at the level of Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India and Vice Foreign Minister/Advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, respectively.

(2) The main thrust of discussion during the first five rounds was to work out a mutually acceptable set of principles which could form a basis for future discussions. Substantive discussions, beginning with the Eastern Sector of the boundary, were initiated during the 6th Round. These substantive discussions were continued during the 7th Round. The question of the Chinese intrusion in the Sumdorong Chu Valley of Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh was also taken up. Discussions also commenced on the Western Sector.

(3) It is the Government's policy to strive for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question with China and to persevere to resolve differences through peaceful negotiations.

Production by Falta FEPZ

4180. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Units which has started production during the last year at Falta Free Export Processing Zone FEPZ and the items produced and exported by them and the earnings therefrom;

(b) the number of Units sanctioned, the number of units which has gone into production and the investment made in them;

(c) the reasons for some units which have not gone into production; and

(d) whether a time schedule has been fixed for such Units?

THE MINNSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Two units started production during last year (1986-87) at Falta Export processing Zone. The items exported and the earnings are as under:-

Items exported	Value of exports made (1986-87)
Computer Peripherals	Rs. 381.55 lakhs
MICA products	Rs. 7.06 lakhs

(b) 33 Units have been approved so far out of which 2 have commenced production. The investment made by these two units on plant and machinery so far is about Rs 5.11 lakhs. 10 more units, besides the two in production, are under different stages of establishment.

(c) and (d). The progress of construction and commencement of production is related to the readiness of the entrepreneur in having completed the preliminaries to implement the Letter of Approval. Letters of Approvals are issued with the initial validity period of 12 months only within which the entrepreneur is expected to take steps to implement the project. Extension is granted only for sufficient and valid reasons.

[Translation]

Indo-Pak Talks

4181. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a possibility of holding any talks between India and Pakistan in the near future on bilateral issues of mutual interest; and

(b) if so, when and the matters likely to be discussed at such meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have been holding talks with the Government of Pakistan on bilateral issues of mutual interest from time to time. Government propose to continue this dialogue but no dates have yet been fixed for the next meeting.

[English]

Fall in Jute Goods Export

4182. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the share of exports in India's jute goods production has fallen drastically in recent years;

(b) if so, whether the industry exported about fifty per cent of its production in 1980-81 but the export share dwindled to just nineteen per cent in 1985-86.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps being taken to improve export of jute goods?

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

(b) Export of jute goods as a percentage of its total production during 1980-81 was 31.6 while during 1985-86 it was 18.6

(c) Two important factors that have affected our share of jute goods exports are:—

(i) Adverse competition from Bangladesh jute goods.

(ii) Switch-over by the importing countries to the cheaper priced synthetics substitutes.

(d) The mian steps taken to boost the export of jute goods are given below:—

- (i) Setting up of new Jute Manufacturers Development Council w.e.f. 1.5.84
- (ii) Introduction of scheme of buffer stocking of raw jute with effect from 1.4.86.
- (iii) Pilot scheme for increasing raw jute productivity
- (iv) Export Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme
- (v) STC-Jute Industry consortium on 50/50 loss sharing basis for exports of carpet backing cloth to North American market
- (vi) Introduction of new rates of cash compensatory support w e f 1 7 86
- (vii) Revival of JMDC's office at Brussels

Saintala Defence Production Unit, Orissa

4183 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the estimated cost of Saintala Defence Production Unit, Orissa has gone up;

(b) if so, the revised and the original estimated cost,

(c) the expected time of the commencement of production in that Defence production unit; and

(d) 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 (d). The detailed project report in respect of the Ordnance Factory Project, Bolangir, is under finalisation and the estimated and sanctioned cost cannot be indi-

cated at this stage. Presently work is proceeding on the basis of a 'go-ahead' sanction

Upward trend in prices of Cotton

4184 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the upward trend in the prices of cotton,

(b) whether the rise in the prices in cotton may lead to the closure of more mills,

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check the increase in the prices of cotton and thereby remove the crisis of cotton mills, and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Government are keeping a careful watch on the situation. The exports of raw cotton have been temporarily suspended in order to augment domestic availability

Aluminium export to South East Asia

4185 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some countries like Malaysia and countries of South East Asia have taken keen interest in importing Aluminium from India, and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to export Aluminium products to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P R DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). India is presently not producing aluminium surplus to its

requirements. With a view to promote exports of aluminium products to Malaysia South Korea, Japan and Singapore, a delegation of Engineering Export Promotion Council had visited these countries in July/August, 1987. The delegation had useful and encouraging discussion, mainly in regard to import of aluminium castings and aluminium products by these countries from India. One of the importers of aluminium utensils in Japan has placed a trial order for import of one lakh pieces of aluminium saucepans from India.

Conversion of cotton monopoly purchase Scheme

4186. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to convert the present temporary cotton monopoly purchase scheme into permanent scheme; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to equate the guaranteed price under the scheme with the support price declared by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Government have given their approval for the continuance of the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme for a period of 3 years with effect from 1 7 1986, subject to the condition that the guaranteed prices under the scheme should be the same as the Minimum Support Prices fixed by the Government of India for different varieties of cotton

Fire in Cotton Storage of Cotton Federation

4187. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Federation suffered loss to the tune of Rs. 11 crores during 1985-87 on account of fire;

(b) what effective measures have so far

been taken to prevent such loss arising out of incidents of fire; and

(c) have the Union Government inquired into the causes of fire in cotton storage yard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation is reported to have suffered a loss of around Rs. 13 crores during 1985-87 on account of fire.

(b) and (c) According to the report of the local police, the causes of fires in the purchasing centres of Cotton Corporation of India were electrical short circuits and accidents. The Cotton Corporation of India has taken necessary preventive steps and precautions such as provision of fire fighting facilities, provision of underground electric wiring etc. The Government of Maharashtra has also reportedly taken similar steps.

Replenishment Scheme for Import of Raw Silk

4188 SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to alter replenishment scheme for import of raw silk;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the total exports made during 1986-87;

(d) whether the value of such export has crossed two hundred crores rupees for the year as a whole;

(e) whether Government have been urged to tighten the functioning of replenishment scheme so that domestic producers of raw silk and not hurt by unfair competition.

(f) whether the Central Silk Board has been urged to step up its efforts to improve the yield and quality of Indian raw silk, and

(g) if so, the efforts being made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) and (b), Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has made some proposals for alteration of the replenishment scheme for import of raw silk. However a final decision on these proposals has not been taken

(c) and (d), The total value of silk exports during 1986-87 was Rs 201 49 crores

(e) There has been a demand from certain States for banning import of raw silk under Advance Licence & Replenishment Schemes. However, it has not been considered feasible to ban import under the ALS/REP Schemes as these are export incentive schemes. The fact that silk production in the country has been steadily increasing and prices of silk in the local market continue to be remunerative, reveals that import of raw silk under these schemes does not have an adverse effect on domestic production

(f) and (g) Yes Sir. In order to improve the yield and quality of raw silk Central Silk Board's Research Institutes are engaged in evolving superior strains of mulberry and silkworm races. Four bivoltine silkworm races and three high-yielding varieties of mulberry have already been released in the field. In addition the Central Silk Technological Research Institute, Bangalore, has been established in 1983-84 in order to improve post-cocoon technology

Unsold Stock of Jute in JCI Godowns

4189 SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether a huge stock of unsold jute

is laying in different godowns of other places of the Jute Corporation of India.

(b) if so, the quantum thereof,

(c) what is Government's thinking in regard to disposal of the said stock of jute,

(d) whether Government have advised the JCI to construct rent more godowns for procurement of jute in the coming season and also to open more purchase centres to help the growers, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) and (b) The Jute Corporation of India is carrying unsold stocks of about 24 50 lakh bales of raw jute as on 30th June, 1987. This excluded 1 74 lakh bales sold out but yet to be delivered and another 5 26 lakh bales kept under buffer stock account

(c) All possible steps are being taken to dispose of as much quantity as possible through different sale out-lets

(d) and (e) Jute Corporation of India is taking necessary steps to acquire as much storage space as possible so that procurement during 1987-88 season may continue unhindered. The Corporation has increased its storage capacity upto 35 lakh bales as on 15th August, 1987. The existing purchase centres of JCI will be fully utilised and every assistance will be provided to the State level Cooperative procurement agencies to run their centres and intensify procurement in their respective states

Coal Export

4190 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the coal export performance in 1986-87,

(b) the target set for export of Coal in 1987-88, and

(c) the measures taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) A total quantity of 1.42 lakh tonnes of coal valued at Rs. 9.22 crores was exported during 1986-87.

(b) A target for export of coal worth Rs. 9 crores has been fixed for the year 1987-88.

(c) While a contract for supply of a quantity of 1.66 lakh tonnes of coal to Nepal valued at Rs. 12 crores has already been concluded, a delegation is expected to visit Bangladesh in the near future to conclude contracts for export of coal. Efforts are also being made to procure the requisite quality of coal for shipment to South Korea.

Norwegian Interest in Indian Aluminium

4191. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Norway has shown interest in lifting Indian aluminium,

(b) if so, whether the details have been worked out;

(c) whether any negotiation has been made by Norway Government with National Aluminium Company (NALCO) in this regard, and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Government is not aware of any interest shown by Norway in lifting Indian aluminium.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

New Export Processing Zones

4192. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some more Export Processing Zones during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, whether the name of Bhubneshwar is also being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Government have agreed in principle to the location of a possible additional Export Processing Zone at Visakhapatnam during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) No, Sir.

Export of Agricultural Items

4193. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India exported agricultural items during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the main items of export and value thereof,

(c) whether the share of Indian agricultural export has declined in global market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The main items of exports are cereals including wheat and basmati rice, tobacco, spices, cashew, oil meals, meat and meat products and processed foods including fresh fruits and vegetables.

(c) and (d). India's share of the world trade in agricultural items is estimated to be about 1%. There has been no decline of

our share of world trade As per FAO Trade Year Book (1985), exports from India and figures for total world trade are as follows —

Exports In US \$ 100 000

<i>Year</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>World</i>
1980	24715	2332396
1981	26980	2325534
1982	23095	2124364
1983	23702	2086197
1984	23618	2198400
1985	22358	2066212

Tobacco Export Promotion

4194 SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether opportunities for increasing export of tobacco products from India to Europe, USA and Canada remain unexploited as pointed out by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in a study undertaken by them

(b) whether IIFT has urged for smokeless tobacco export to Europe where snuff, zarda scented and chewing tobacco have become popular in recent times,

(c) whether IIFT has also recommended for reduction of excise duty on tobacco by sixty per cent so as to improve the quality and

(d) the other recommendations made by IIFT and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P R DAS MUNSI) (a) to (d) The Indian Institute of Trade has conducted a market survey for tobacco products in selected countries of Europe, United States of America and Canada. In the context of worldwide reservation over tobacco use the survey referred to limited possibilities of promoting the growth of chewing tobacco, Zarda scented tobacco and snuff

The survey, interalia, has referred to the need for reducing the excise duty on cigarettes to enable cigarette industry to develop quality and product development. The survey revealed that there could be a good demand for Indian tobacco products in the countries surveyed subject to its competitiveness in terms of quality, packaging and prices.

Memoranda of Understanding of STC

4195 SHRI E EYYAPPU REDDY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of memoranda of understanding (MOU) entered into and executed by the State Trading Corporation (STC) during 1987-88

(b) the names of the international companies with whom these (MOUs) have been signed so far and

(c) the estimated increase in export promotion by the STC during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P R DAS MUNSI) (a) to (c) STC has signed three Memoranda of Understanding during 1987-88. These are with British Aero-Space Public Limited Company, England; Terra Enterprises, Romania and Comexport, Brazil. The estimated increase in export promotion efforts of STC is planned to meet an annual target of Rs 584 crores of export during 1987-88.

[*Translation*]

Development and Expansion of tourist Places in U.P.

4196 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has shown great interest in the development and expansion of tourist places in Uttar Pradesh during the current plan period, and

(b) if so, the names of tourist spots developed with central assistance as a result of showing such an interest and the amount spent on these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY
OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Ministry
of Tourism has extended financial assist-
ance for the following projects in Uttar
Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year
Plan period:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	Tourist Complex at Sravasti	63.00	20.00
2	Tourist Complex at Mathura	27.64	3.00
3	Water Sports at River Gomti, Lucknow	3.10	2.80
4	Stage for Open air theatre and Wayside amenities at Ayodhya	26.80	13.40
5	Swiss Cottages for Kumbh Mela, Hardwar	17.48	15.73
6	Toilet and drinking water facilities at Sarnath, Kushinagar, Sravasti and Fatehpur Sikri at National Monuments	4.00	4.00
7	Tourist Complex at Fatehpur Sikri	69.17	40.00
8	Water supply to the Tourist Complex at Fatehpur Sikri	16.66	14.87
9	10 FRP Huts at Suneil, Ghangharis, Gaurikund and Chopta	33.75	20.00
10	Kosi Restaurant	19.80	5.00
11	Yatri Niwas at Allahabad	29.42	10.00
12	Forest Lodge at Dhangarhi, Corbett	33.27	10.00
13	Supply of mini buses at Corbett Dudhwa and Chilha National Parks	5.15	5.15

Selling of cloth through FPSs.

4197 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is formulating any scheme to sell at cheaper rates the cloth used by poor persons through fair price shops; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Two schemes for production of cheap cloth viz controlled cloth and Janata Cloth are operated by Government in the mill sector (NTC) and handloom sector respectively for weaker sections of the society. The target of production of this category of cloth during 1987-88 has been fixed at 175 million sq. metres and 525 million sq. metres under

the controlled cloth and Janata cloth schemes respectively. The controlled cloth is supplied to this group of people through the State designated agencies, fair price shops etc. The Janata cloth is distributed to weaker sections of the general public through the outlets owned by State Handloom Development Corporations, Handloom Apex Societies, Consumer Cooperative Societies (including Super Bazaar), other forms of cooperative societies, fair price shops, civil supplies outlets etc.

Production Linked Bonus In Defence Establishments

4198. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether production linked bonus is given to the employees of Defence establishments every year,

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to give them bonus this year also, and

(c) if so, how much and by what time?

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

(a) Yes, Sir Productivity Linked Bonus is given to eligible employees of Ordnance Factories and Allied Establishments and certain selected units under the Department of Defence, which fulfil criteria for such bonus laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Helicopter Service for Tourism In Hilly Areas of U.P.

4199. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering to introduce helicopter service for the devel-

opment of tourism in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether talks have been held with the Helicopter Corporation of India in this respect; and

(c) if so, the places where this helicopter service will be started and by what time?

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

(a) For the development of tourism in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, Pawan Hans Limited (formerly Helicopter Corporation of India Ltd.) has a proposal to connect Dehradun with Badrinath and Kedarnath.

(b) Pawan Hans Limited has held discussions with Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam for commencement of helicopter services to connect Dehradun with Badrinath and Kedarnath

(c) It is proposed to connect Dehradun with Badrinath and Kedarnath with stops enroute at Guptakashi and Joshimath. If weather permits, trial flight is proposed to be conducted by first week of September and regular flights are proposed at the end of the monsoon period.

Sick Major Mills in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

4200 SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh lying sick permanently and the capital of Government blocked therein;

(b) the names of the permanent sick major mills in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the effective steps taken by Government during the last three years to remove their sickness and the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether some of the mills of Bihar (like Durga Textile—Meerganj) have

requested government to provide them loan and other facilities to receive the textile mills and if so, the number of mills for reviving of which Government have taken effective action during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the number of mills whose cases are under consideration and the time by which these mills will be restarted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Government have constituted a Nodal Agency to examine sick textile mills to ascertain whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages for units found to be potentially viable. Units found to be non-viable may have to close down permanently as laid down in the June, 1985 Textile Policy. Mills which were found to be non-viable in Bihar are Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd. and in Uttar Pradesh Madan Industries Ltd. and J.K. Manufacturing Ltd

Government have not invested in these textile mills.

(c) Government do not provide loans to textile units. Such funds are provided by banks/financial institutions.

[English]

Export of Processed Foods

4201. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of protective processed foods and other food items are on the increase;

(b) if so, the exports made during last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any small marginal exports are adversely affecting domestic prices; and?

(d) whether statutory producer and con-

sumer prices will be fixed for all items exported— raw, fresh or processed?

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

(b) The exports of agricultural items including processed foods during the last 3 years have been provisionally estimated as follows:—

	<i>Value in Rs. Crores</i>
1984-85	1450
1985-86	1500
1986-87	1700

(c) Exports of agricultural items are permitted keeping in view the availability of exportable surplus after assessing domestic requirements. Exports of agricultural items constitute a small percentage of domestic production and accordingly do not adversely affect domestic prices. Exports of price sensitive items are permitted under annual ceilings to ensure that availability and prices in the domestic market is not affected.

(d) No, Sir.

Export of Textile Machinery

4202. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export textile machinery as reported in the Economic Times dated July 17, 1987; and

(b) whether these exports will be aimed at African and South American Countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Textile machinery has been identified as a thrust item for export. Countries of Africa and South America offer a good market. A delegation

of textile machinery manufacturers headed by the Textile Commissioner had visited Mexico from 20th to 24th July, 1987 with a view to export possibilities.

Staple Fibre Manufacture

4203. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of staple fibre manufactured in India annually;

(b) the demand of staple fibre in the country annually;

(c) whether staple fibre is being imported; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase production of staple fibre in the country and to obviate import?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The production of viscose staple fibre during the last three years is as under—

(In Tonnes)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Viscose (Regular)	95,417	86,657	90,585
Viscose (Modal)	6,601	3,324	5,716

(b) The VIIIth Plan envisages that production of VSF would increase from 100 4 thousand tonnes (1984-85) to 174 thousand tonnes during 1989-90 to meet the estimated demand of VSF.

(c) Yes, Sir. The import of viscose staple fibre is on OGL.

(d). The Government have issued letters of intent from time to time for increased production of viscose staple fibre to meet the projected requirements.

[*Translation*]

Attraction for Tourist Centres in Rajasthan

4204. PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes prepared by the Western Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur to make tourist centres in Rajasthan more attractive;

(b) whether any arrangement for Sound and Light Programme will be made to make tourist centres in Jaipur, Chittorgarh and Udaipur more attractive; and

(c) the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken in the near future to attract the tourists to Jal Mahal of Udaipur, Fort of Chittorgarh and Amer Mahal of Jaipur?

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

(a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has not received any proposals from the Western Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur to make tourist centres in Rajasthan more attractive.

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism has not received complete proposals from the Government of Rajasthan for mounting a Sound and Light/audio visual show at Pratap Smarak, Udaipur and flood-lighting

at Chittorgarh Fort, meriting sanction of financial assistance.

(c) To attract more tourists to the tourist centres in Rajasthan including Jal Mahal of Udaipur, Fort of Chittorgarh and Amer Mahal of Jaipur, promotional activities are undertaken in domestic and overseas markets by the Ministry of Tourism through its offices in India and abroad. In addition the tourist centres of the State are also publicised through advertising campaigns, production of tourist literature such as folders, posters and brochures, films and audio visual shows, etc.

[English]

Upgradation of Border Roads in Rajasthan

4205 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether western border of Rajasthan has been surveyed to assess the requirements of roads and culverts for the facilities of movements along the international borders;

(b) whether some roads have been taken up in hand for upgradation/renovation during the last one year;

(c) the length of the road to be taken up particularly in Jaiselmer and Barmer districts also connecting Sri Ganga Nagar and Rai Singh Nagar areas;

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the time by which work is expected to be started and expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (e). Defence requirements of roads along the international border of Rajasthan are decided on operational considerations. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details.

Setting up of H.A.L. factory in Rajasthan

4206. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up H.A.L. factory in Rajasthan and particularly in Kotah District;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a site has since been selected for the purpose; if so, details thereof and the time by which the work is expected to be started; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Expansion of H.A.L. Factory in Andhra Pradesh

4207. SHRI V TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for the expansion of the H.A.L. factory in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the expansion work is expected to be started?

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

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

Tea plantation in A.P.

4208 SHRI V TULSIRAM Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to give incentives to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh to grow tea plantation to the State particularly on Decan plateau,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the time by which plantation production of tea is expected in the State, and

(d) the financial assistance to be given to the State Government?

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

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above do not arise However, in 1980 several forest areas like Donubai, Ananthagiri, Araku Valley, Minimuluru, Maredumilli, Vangasara, Chintapalli and Raghavendra Nagar were inspected on behalf of Tea Board for exploring the possibilities of extending tea cultivation in Andhra Pradesh Besides, unfavourable agro-climatic conditions for good growth of tea in most of the areas, the soil acidity status was found to be very low for tea cultivation

State Integration Committees

4209 DR PHULRENU GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether on the pattern of National Integration Committee, Integration Committees have been formed at the State level,

(b) if so, which States/Union Territories have these Committees, and

(c) if not, whether Union Government

propose to advise the States in this regard to form such Committee?

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) National Integration Committees have to so far been constituted in 23 States/Union Territories as per the Statement below

STATEMENT

Names of States/Union Territories which Constituted National Integration Committee at State Level

S No	States
1	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Assam
3	Goa
4	Gujarat
5	Haryana
6	Himachal Pradesh
7	Kerala
8	Madhya Pradesh
9	Maharashtra
10	Manipur
11	Mizoram
12	Nagaland
13	Orissa
14	Punjab
15	Rajasthan
16	Tamil Nadu
17	Uttar Pradesh
18	Tripura

Union Territories

19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
20. Chandigarh
21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
22. Delhi
23. Daman & Diu

Factory for Cashew Processing

4210. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to start a factory to process cashew; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) There is no proposal in Government to start a factory to process cashew.

- (b) Does not arise.

Demand and Supply of Janata Cloth to West Bengal

4211. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total demand of Janata cloth in West Bengal and the quantity of Janata cloth, in square million metres, allotted to the State during 1986; and
- (b) whether there is any proposal to increase the allotment of this group of Janata cloth during 1987?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The allotment of target for production of Janata cloth to the States is made depending on the number of handlooms in the State, past performance in the production of Janata cloth, etc. The target for production of Janata cloth allotted to

West Bengal during the year 1986-87 was 45 million square metres.

- (b) The target for production of Janata cloth in West Bengal has been increased to 55 million square metres for the year 1987-88.

Exhibition for promotion of Jute Products

4213. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the exhibitions held for promotion of jute products in and out side the country with names of the places, duration, cost and new products exhibited during the last three years;
- (b) the amount of the new products were sold through such exhibitions, details of products, quantity and value;
- (c) whether any survey was undertaken to the acceptability of product exhibited; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds with Jute Manufacturing Development Council

4214. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the funds lying with Jute Manufacturing Development Council with figures of receipts and payments out of the fund during the last three years; and
- (b) what are the objects of the Council and what steps it has so far taken to fulfil its objects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The information is being col-

lected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) The main objective of the Council is to look after the development of jute sector in all perspectives viz. development in production such as increase in yield and improvement of quality, Development of market within and outside the country by exploring new markets as well as by looking after the existing markets, Research & Development in jute sector for development of new products etc. Towards the achievement of objectives, a number of steps have been taken. Following are the main steps

- (i) Buffer stocking of raw jute
- (ii) Pilot scheme for raw jute productivity
- (iii) Export price stabilisation fund scheme
- (iv) Participation in exhibitions within and outside the country
- (v) Organising of seminars and work shops
- (vi) Research and Development activities

Measures for Improvement of NTC Mills

4215 SHRI AMAL DATTA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1677 on 6 March, 1987 regarding allocation of Planning Commission for production of NTC mills and state the concrete measures being taken for (i) improvement of products mix, (ii) greater marketing efforts, (iii) workers participation in management, and (iv) delegation of power of authority to top Managers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (i) Action Plans are being drawn up to go in for items of high profitability.

(ii) Detailed guidelines have been issued for sales of yarn and cloth with emphasis on wider marketing network and lesser dependence on local markets.

(iii) The Board of National Textile Corporation (Holding Company) has constituted a Sub-Committee to suggest modifications in the existing scheme of workers' participation in management with a view to make it more effective and meaningful

(iv) A Committee consisting of senior officers of the Holding Company and the subsidiaries has been set up to recommend a suitable model for delegation of powers to CMDs/Functional Directors of subsidiaries

Applications received under Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme

4126 SHRI AMAL DATTA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4565 on 27 March, 1987 regarding Jute Modernisation Fund and state,

(a) how many applications have been received from jute mills so far under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme, and

(b) how many jute mills have been sanctioned funds under the scheme with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). As on date the Financial Institutions namely Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India have received a total of 18 applications seeking assistance under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme involving an amount of Rs 99.12 crore. The Institutions have so far sanctioned an aggregate assistance of Rs. 9.06 crore to three jute companies under this scheme.

Counter Trade Agreements.

4217. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to insist on counter trade arrangements in all trade agreements and project imports;

(b) if so, whether similar pressures for counter trade exist from other countries when India wants to expand its market;

(c) whether this was discussed at UNCTAD; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSII): (a) and (b). The Government policy is to encourage its Public Sector Corporations to generate exports through counter trade or off-set trade. Several countries are promoting their exports through counter trade

(c) and (d). The subject of counter trade has not been on the agenda of UNCTAD meetings so far.

Artillery test ranges and firing Grounds in the Country

4218. SHRID B PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the artillery testing ranges and firing grounds in the country; State and Union Territory wise;

(b) the number of accidental deaths caused at the time of testing and firing beyond the ranges and grounds for the last three years;

(c) the number of accidental deaths of persons coming to collect empty shells caused within the ranges and grounds;

(d) whether some persons engage poor labourers to collect empty shells and as

well unexploded snells in such ranges and grounds; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to stop this practice?

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

(a) There are two Artillery Testing Ranges and 91 Field Firing Ranges in the country. The State/Union Territory-wise distribution of these ranges is given in the statement below.

(b) There has been no case of accidental death during the last 3 years, caused due to firing in these ranges, beyond the territorial limits of the ranges.

(c) During the last 3 years, 10 people have died in accidents caused inside the area of the ranges when these people entered the area unauthorisedly during firing for collecting empty shells/scrap metal.

(d) Complaints alleging such practice have been received by Govt in respect of Artillery Testing Range at Itarsi, MP.

(e) Government have initiated the following steps to prevent unauthorised entry into the range area during test firing:

(i) Feasibility of organising collection of scrap departmentally is being examined.

(ii) Government is considering making the penal provisions under the relevent Act, for trespassing in the range area and unlawful possession of metal/ammunition scrap, more stringent.

(iii) The State Government has been requested to intensify police patrolling during firing for apprehending the tresspassers.

STATEMENT*Number of Test Ranges/Firing Ranges in the Country State/UT-wise*

Sl No	Name of the State/UT	Number of Ranges
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3	Assam	2
4	Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	2
5	Bihar	5
6	Gujarat	4
7	Haryana	2
8	Himachal Pradesh	1
9	J&K	13
10	Karnataka	5
11	Madhya Pradesh	10 (including two test ranges)
12	Maharashtra	3
13	Punjab	9
14	Rajasthan	6
15	Sikkim	1
16	Tripura	1
17	Tamil Nadu	2
18	Uttar Pradesh	13
19	UP/MP	1
20	West Bengal	3
Total		93

Cloth production and distribution

4219. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) how much is the yearly requirement of cloth in the country and how much cloth is produced;

(b) whether Government give subsidy @ Rs. 2/-per sq. meter to producers of cloth, and

(c) if so, how many consumers get the benefit of having dhoti, loongi, sari, long cloth, shirting cloth etc. at cheap rate and how these are distributed among the poor and general public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The target for cloth production has been fixed at 14,500 million metres during the terminal year (1989-90) of the VIIIth Plan period, which will improve the per capita consumption of cloth to 15.14 metres. During 1986-87, the second year of the Plan, cloth production of 12,777 million metres has been achieved.

(b) No Sir. However, a subsidy of Rs.2/- per square metre is released to State Governments on the production of Janata Cloth distributed to weaker sections of the population in the country. Similarly, a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2/- per sq. metre for dhoti and saree, Rs. 1.50 per sq. metre for long cloth and Rs. 2.50 per sq. metre for polyester cotton blended shirting produced under controlled cloth scheme is paid to NTC.

(c) According to the study carried out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 58% of the weaker sections of the population purchase controlled cloth. The distribution of controlled cloth is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations concerned. They supply such cloth to the consumers through the State designated agencies, fair price shops etc. The Janata Cloth is distributed through the outlets owned by State Handloom Development Corporations, Handloom Apex Societies, Consumer Cooperative Societies including Super Bazaar, fair price shops, civil supplies outlets etc.

Reservation of seats in Sikkim Assembly

4220. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6311 on 10 April, 1987 regarding reservation of seats in Sikkim Assembly and state:

(a) what progress has been made so far with respect to the proposal for reservation of seats in Sikkim Legislative Assembly for different sections of population in Sikkim viz. Bhutia-Lepchas, Scheduled Castes, Sikkimiese of Nepali Origin and Tsongs (Limboos) in addition to general seats;

(b) whether Government have taken final decision on the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). Chief Minister, Sikkim discussed this issue with the Home Minister during his recent visit to Delhi. In the light of these discussions the matter is being processed.

Renovation of HAMPI in Karnataka

4221. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to renovate "HAMPI" in Karnataka;

(b) whether efforts are being made to build it and provide more facilities to make it a good Tourism Centre; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and whether the State Government has submitted any proposal in this regard and the action taken thereon by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not undertake renovation of archaeological monuments.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Karnataka, the Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs 15.58 lakhs for construction of a Tourist Complex at Hampi

Ex-servicemen in Karnataka

4222 KUMARI D K THARA DEVI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Karnataka and

(b) how many of them have been rehabilitated?

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

(a) As per available information there are about 55,000 ex-servicemen in Karnataka

(b) The number of ex-servicemen re-employed through Zila Sainik Boards/Rajya Sainik Board Karnataka during the last three years is as under -

Year	Placement
1984	1251
1985	1286
1986	1013

In order to provide self-employment opportunity to the ex-servicemen for their resettlement Karnataka State have made 10% reservation for allotment of sheds/plots in their industrial estates, fair price shops, shops in the shopping complexes and waste land for cultivation. Ex-servicemen are also allotted Army surplus 'B' vehicles, Jai Jawan stalls etc. for their rehabilitation. However, the position regarding the number of ex-servicemen rehabilitated through self-employment ventures in Karnataka is not available.

Proposal for additional check-posts on International Border

4223 SHRIMATI D K BHANDARI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some proposals have been received by Union Government from Sikkim Government for additional check-posts of the International Border,

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Government have taken any decision thereon,

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (c) Do not arise

Proposals for tourism schemes from Government of Sikkim

4224 SHRIMATI D K BHANDARI Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether some proposals under the Centrally sponsored schemes have been received from Tourist Department of Government of Sikkim

(b) if so, the details of each proposal,

(c) whether Union Government have taken decision on any item of proposals,

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The proposals received from the Government of Sikkim during the

7th Five Year Plan period have been examined by the Ministry of Tourism and the central financial assistance has been extended for the following projects:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1. Wayside amenities at Rangpo	38.96	10.00
2. Wayside facilities at Middle Camp, Rabongla, Jorethang, Phodong & Chungthang	10.85	5.00
3. Development of Khechepalri lake and creation of Orchid sanctuary	4.50	2.00
4. Trekking Huts	15.86	14.00
5. Trekking equipment	3.88	3.49
6. Fairs and Festivals	8.48	4.40

Attack on former Defence Minister

4225. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that former Defence Minister was attacked by a group of students in a house in St. Stephens College Campus in Delhi on 23 July, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any case has been registered and anybody arrested; and

(c) if so, the details and present state of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Shri V.P. Singh former Defence Minister had visited the house of a lecturer of St. Stephens College on 23.7.1987 for dinner. A large crowd had gathered in the vicinity of the lecturer's residence. It is alleged that the said persons shouted slogans against Shri Singh. It is also alleged that they pelted stones

and threw flaming objects into the drawing room of the lecturer's residence.

In this connection, a case under various sections of the Indian Penal Code has been registered and 7 persons have been arrested.

UNCTAD conference

4226. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNCTAD VII was recently concluded in Geneva;

(b) whether the outcome was in favour of India; 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 Seventh Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VII) was held in Geneva from 9th July to 3rd August, 1987. The Conference adopted the Final Act incorporating its conclusions. These include an assessment of the global eco-

conomic situation as also a number of general policy conclusions for achieving the objectives of revitalising development, growth and international trade. In the context of the assessment and the general policy conclusions, the Conference reviewed key issues arising in the four areas listed in its agenda viz: resources for development, commodities, international trade, and problems of least developed countries. It agreed upon a number of policy approaches and concrete measures in these areas whose implementation would contribute to the trade and development of the developing countries including India

Non-availability of yarn to handloom weavers

4228. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handloom weavers of Nagpur District are facing great difficulties due to non-availability of yarn to them at a proper time.

(b) whether the handloom weavers do not get the yarn by months together; and

(c) if so, steps Union Government have taken or propose to take to make the availability of yarn to the weavers at a proper time?

Year	Hank Yarn supplied	Value (in Rs lakhs)
1985-86	2.07	71.77
1986-87	6.87	211.53
1987-88 (July '87)	0.73	20.95

Condition of handloom weavers in Maharashtra

4229. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the condition of handloom weavers in

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra State Handlooms Corporation and the Vidarbha Weavers Central Cooperative Society, which cover the majority of handlooms weavers in Nagpur district, provide yarn to them on a continuing basis. However some disruption in the regular supply of yarn has recently been reported due to depressed demand for handloom cloth on account of drought conditions and the consequential carrying costs for inventories by these two agencies and also due to the rise in yarn prices. However, it is not true that the handloom weavers do not get yarn for months together.

(c) In order to make hank yarn available in adequate quantities to handloom weavers, Central Government have imposed a statutory obligation on all textile mills to pack at least 50% of their marketable yarn in the form of hanks with a further stipulation that 85% of such yarn should be in the counts of 40s and below. Government of India have also set up the National Handloom Development Corporation with the Procurement and distribution of yarn to the handloom sector as its main objective. National Handloom Development Corporation has supplied hank yarn to the Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation and Vidarbha Weavers Central Cooperative Society at Nagpur as under:—

Maharashtra State and particularly in the Nagpur District is miserable;

(b) whether a Central Team visited some time ago to review and assess the working of the handloom weavers of Nagpur District;

(c) whether the Central Team has submitted its report to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the report will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A representation has been received from the Julaha Bunkar Sangathan, Kamptee, District Nagpur regarding the problems being faced by the handloom weavers in that area.

(b) No, Sir. However, the schemes and problems relating to handloom weavers of different States are reviewed on quarterly basis in meetings of the Directors of Handlooms and officers of the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms visit the States from time to time.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Cotton monopoly scheme in Maharashtra

4230. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of cotton bales in the country;

(b) the proposal for cotton export and what is the international position about cotton prices.

(c) the recommendations of Dr. H.V. Hole Committee about strengthening of cotton monopoly scheme in Maharashtra State; and

(d) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Cotton stocks are reckoned at the close of the cotton year. The carry-over stock at the end of the current year viz. 31-8-1987, is estimated at 17 to 18 lakh bales.

(b) Under the long-term export policy on

cotton, 5 lakh bales of long and extra-long staple cotton and 50,000 bales each of Digvijay and Bengal deshi varieties would be exported per year for a period of three years continuously beginning from 1986-87. During the current cotton year 1986-87, a quantity of 4,57,357 bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,000 bales of Bengal deshi cotton was released for export. The prices of cotton in the international market are presently ruling higher than the domestic prices for most varieties.

(c) Government are not aware of the recommendations of Dr. H.V. Hole Committee, as the matter basically concerns the State Government of Maharashtra which operates the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Naxalite activities in Maharashtra

4231. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxalite activities in the districts of Gadchiroli and Chandrapur in Maharashtra are on rise as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 23 July, 1987;

(b) whether Union Government have given any directions to the State Government to tackle the Naxalite activities in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other help Government propose to give to Maharashtra State to face Naxalite problem?

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). According to information available, there has been an increase in the number of incidents of left wing extremist violence in Gadchiroli and

Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra. Government have been in correspondence with the State Government in this regard and have requested the State Government to take necessary steps to contain the activities of left wing extremists.

Shifting of defence recruitment office from Calicut to Cannanore

4232. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to shift the Defence Recruitment Office from Calicut in Kerala to Cannanore; and

(b) if so, when the shifting is likely to be done?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of cattle

4233. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sturdy bullocks and high breed cows are being smuggled from Bihar into Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check this smuggling of cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agreement between India and Pakistan regarding military exercises

4234. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an agreement, understanding, convention or protocol between India and Pakistan for mutual communication regarding military exercises undertaken in the border areas;

(b) whether such communication envisages information about the site and period of the exercise and the force level to be deployed;

(c) whether in actual practice some lacuna has been discovered in the agreed arrangement; and

(d) if so, the steps envisaged for remedying the lacuna?

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. There is an informal understanding between the armies of the two countries for exchange of information on the movement of troops close to the borders. A hot line also exists between the Army Hqrs of both the countries for exchange of information.

(c) and (d). The current understanding and arrangements are considered adequate.

Promotion of Investigators

4235. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage fixed for promotion of Grade II Investigators as Grade I;

(b) The number of Grade I investigators who have been inducted into the Indian Economic Service so far; and

(c) the different dates on which the posts of Investigators Grade II have been filled by his Ministry since 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) There are no posts of Investigator Grade I and Grade II in the Ministry of Commerce. However, the posts of Investigator (Rs. 1400-2300) and Senior Investigator (Rs. 1640-2900) are in existence in this Ministry. The post of Senior Investigator is filled in 100% by promotion from eligible Investigators.

(b) Only 2 Senior Investigators have so far been inducted to the Indian Economic Service

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The following are the different dates on which the posts of Investigators have been filled by the Ministry of Commerce since 1968:

		16.	02.07.74
		17.	22.08.74
		18.	01.03.76
		19	01.04.77
		20.	03.08.79
		21	05.12.80
		22	06.10.82
		23.	30.10.82
		24	30.10.82
		25	30.10.82
		26	30.10.82
		27	30.10.82
		28.	25.08.83
		29	30.03.84
		30	20.03.84
1	03.04.68	31	31.01.85
2	18.12.69	32	05.03.85
3	16.04.70	33	22.03.85
4	16.04.70	34.	22.03.85
5	24.06.70	35	01.04.85
6	24.12.70	36	01.04.85
7	04.01.71	37.	01.04.85
8	19.05.71	38.	04.04.85
9	07.09.71	39	07.05.85
10	25.10.71	40.	21.05.85
11	22.11.71	41.	21.05.85
12.	04.01.72	42	04.08.85
13.	01.07.72	43.	05.11.85
14.	24.04.73	44.	20.03.86
15.	01.09.73		

[*Translation*]

Mahajan field firing range in Rajasthan

4236. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahajan Field Firing Range has been set up in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of villages shifted as a result thereof;

(c) the acreage of proprietary land holdings of farmers which have been used for setting up this firing range and the details of the property other than this for which compensation has been paid and the total amount of compensation paid;

(d) whether compensation has also been paid for vacant residential plots, trees, standing in farmers agricultural fields;

(e) whether any amount of compensation is yet to be paid;

(f) the number of persons of village Chidasar and Kuasar who have been paid compensation for their residential plots;

(g) whether compensation has been paid after counting the trees; and

(h) the names of parties to whom compensation has been paid for public properties like well, school etc.?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 33.

(c) The private land sanctioned for acquisition is 3,12,649 Bighas and 05 Biswas. Compensation has been paid for land, structures, trees etc., and the total amount paid for private land/properties is

Rs. 64.11 crores. This also includes rehabilitation grant.

2,29,322 Bighas of State Government land was also taken over at a cost of Rs. 8.59 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Ministry of Defence have deposited the entire amount of compensation with the District Collector, Bikaner. However, certain parties have not come forward to receive the amount from the Collector and the amount yet to be disbursed is Rs. 2.73 crores.

(f) In Chidasar village 83 persons were paid compensation. There is no village by the name 'Kuasar' among the 33 villages acquired for the Range. However, there is a village by the name 'Meusar' where 192 persons have been paid compensation for their residential plots.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) Compensation for public properties has been paid to the Block Development Officer/Panchayat Samiti, Lunkaransar.

Intruders from Bangladesh

4237. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 26 April, 1987 under the caption "Schools are helping the intruders coming from Bangladesh";

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into this matter; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this connection and the number of persons sent back as a result 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 (d). In the recent survey it has been noticed that in some schools in the border districts of West Bengal some students have gained admission by fraudulent means. The State Govt. of West Bengal have been asked to take immediate action. Considering the urgency of the matter the Govt. of West Bengal has initiated steps through the Board of Secondary Education to check admission of infiltrant students in the schools in the border districts.

[English]

Authorised powerlooms in Maharashtra

4238. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra has concentration of powerloom industry to the extent of forty two per cent;

(b) what is the total number of authorised powerlooms in Maharashtra;

(c) whether Union Government have made any survey of unauthorised powerlooms in Maharashtra; if so, what is the quantum of unauthorised powerlooms; and

(d) what is the employment potential offered by the powerloom industry in the State of Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Maharashtra has about 42% of authorised powerlooms in the country.

(b) 2.68 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir. However, as on 30.5.1987, the state registration authorities have received

applications for registration of about 1.07 lakh unauthorised powerlooms.

(d) The State Government have estimated the employment potential of the existing industries to be about 6.6 lakh workers.

Compensation for the land under occupation of Army in Jammu

4239. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding payment of rental compensation in respect of land under occupation of the army in Tehsil Akhnour, Jammu;

(b) if so, the action taken against the erring officials;

(c) whether Government propose to change the mode of payment for proper channelisation of Union Government funds;

(d) whether presently there exists any mode of communication between Government and the persons to whom the payment is to be made; and

(e) if not, the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) Since the responsibility for payment of rental compensation under J&K Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act is that of the Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, J&K was requested to issue suitable instructions to local civil authorities to settle the matter.

(c) The present system of payment through State Government authorities is

prescribed by law and there is no proposal for its revision/change.

(d) and (e). Under the present system of payment of compensation, the Defence Estates Officer makes available the required funds to the Deputy Commissioner on receipt of requisition of funds to enable the latter to make payment to land owners. The Deputy Commissioner, after making the payment, is required to furnish details along with payment vouchers to the Defence Estates Officer. There is regular communication between the Deputy Commissioner and the persons to whom payments are made.

Purchase of ammunition

4240. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a large quantity of ammunition was purchased by Government last year;

(b) the total amount involved in this deal;

(c) whether the quantity of ammunition purchased has been tested;

(d) whether his Ministry purchased 81 M.M. ammunition last year (recently);

(e) whether the Army found the ammunition below the standard;

(f) whether the ammunition was put to quality test before its purchase; and

(g) whether the Army advised the Government to demand damages for the losses?

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

(a) to (g). The requirements of Army for different types of Ammunition are generally met by Director General of Ordnance

Factories. In cases where any item of ammunition is not available indigenously, in the desired time frame, import of minimum essential quantities is resorted to. As regards 81 mm ammunition after holding trial evaluation of 81mm Illuminating ammunition and technical/commercial negotiations with a number of firms, a contract was concluded with M/s Hirtenberger of Austria on 14-3-1986 on the basis of the lowest technically acceptable offer. The ammunition of M/s Hirtenberger was found by the Army to be upto the required standard. The 81 mm Illuminating ammunition received from the Austrian firm so far is being inspected by the Directorate General of Quality Assurance. No loss on account of 81 mm Illuminating ammunition supplied by the Austrian firm has so far been reported to the Government, and the question of demanding damages on this account, therefore, does not arise.

Quality and reliability of defence products

4241 DR. V VENKATESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to ensure quality and reliability of its products, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) In respect of all equipments and stores for Defence Services, whether indigenously manufactured or imported, technical specifications and detailed quality standards have been laid down. The task of ensuring that these equipments and stores conform rigidly to the stipulated requirements is entrusted to the following three agencies under the Ministry of Defence:—

(a) The Directorate General of Quality Assurance which is responsible for quality assurance of equipments and stores supplied to the Army,

Navy, (excluding Naval Armaments Stores) and General Stores items for the Air Force

- (b) The Directorate of Technical Development and Production (Air) which has similar responsibilities in respect of Aeronautical items.
- (c) The Directorate of Naval Armament (Inspection) which looks after the quality assurance of Naval Armament Stores.

2. The above organisations are associated with the items of Defence manufacture right from the formulation of drawings/specifications. For ensuring that the end products fulfil the stipulated requirements, these agencies are equipped with modern laboratories and testing facilities and specialised trained man-power. Apart from the above, the Defence Production Establishments also have their own in-house quality assurance set up.

Imprisonment of Indian fishermen in Pakistan

4242. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian fishermen who were arrested by Pakistani coast guards for alleged fishing in Pakistani waters during the past one year were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and also fined by Pakistani court;

(b) if so, their number as on 30 April, 1987;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the fishing vessels and catcher were also confiscated by Pakistan coast guards; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to get the fishermen and also the fishing boats released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) 125

(c) According to available information, the Pakistani courts confiscated 12 boats as well as the catchers of all apprehended vessels.

(d) Government have been actively taking up the question of the release of the remaining Indian boats and fishermen with the Government of Pakistan.

Glut in international cotton market

4243. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a glut in the international cotton market;

(b) whether the export price is below the support price declared by Government;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra had requested Union Government to agree to give cash compensatory support to the extent of the deficit between export realization and the domestic support price;

(d) the decision Union Government have taken in this regard; and

(e) if not when this matter will be finally decided by Union Government?

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

(b) The minimum export prices fixed by the Committee headed by the Textile Commissioner are normally higher than the minimum support prices fixed by the Government, while the actual exports take place generally at prices higher than the minimum export prices.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) and (e). The request of the Government of Maharashtra for grant of cash compensatory support has been examined and it has been decided not to grant such assistance.

Losses suffered by CCI

4244. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had appointed a Committee for examining the causes of heavy losses suffered by Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) what were the terms of reference undertaken for the study of the said Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(d) the recommendations of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). The Government of India had appointed a Committee in November 1985 with the primary terms of reference being to examine the merits and demerits of the question of granting further extension to the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme in Maharashtra and the desirability of extending this scheme to other cotton growing States and to make recommendations concerning the desirability or otherwise the extension of the Scheme. The Committee submitted its report in May 1986 and recommended that the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme of Maharashtra should not be extended further and the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme should not be extended to other States.

UN convention on torture

4245. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will

the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN Convention against torture etc. has come into force;

(b) if so, the text of the Convention and the text of the earlier Declaration on the subject;

(c) whether India voted in favour of the Declaration and the Convention, or abstained in voting in the UN General Assembly;

(d) whether India has signed or ratified the Convention; and

(e) if not the reasons thereof?

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

(b) These are available in the Parliament House Library.

(c) The Declaration and the Convention were adopted unanimously.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) This decision will be taken after completion of the examination of the texts in the light of our own laws.

[*Translation*]

Raids on hide-outs of terrorists

4246. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hide-outs of terrorists raided from January, 1986 to July 1987 in Punjab and Delhi;

(b) the weapons, incriminating documents and other articles seized in the raids so conducted; and

(c) the number of the terrorists appre-

hended/arrested during this period and the number of those against whom cases have been filed as also the number of those who are in various jails and the number of the terrorists who have been released after their arrest?

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

Corruption charges against officers of A and N administration

4247. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government officers of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration facing inquiries on charges of corruption and amassing wealth disproportionate to their known source of income;

(b) whether certain officers have been promoted out of turn in the Andaman and Nicobar Administration's Civil and Police Departments during the course of inquiry against them; and

(c) if so, the reasons for promoting them without their having been exonerated by the inquiry against them stating the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Pakistan's nuclear energy programme

4248. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will

the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any independent information about the nature and status of Pakistan's nuclear energy programme and its military implications; and

(b) if so, whether this information has been made available to the International community including the United States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Pakistan's single-minded drive to acquire nuclear weapon capability is now well known the world over and extensively documented. Our apprehensions regarding the non-peaceful dimensions of Pakistan's nuclear programme have been brought to the notice of all concerned.

Supply of edible oil to STC

4249. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Louis Dreyfus Corporation of New York and Paris had supplied edible oil to the State Trading Corporation of India from 1982 to 1987;

(b) if so, the prices at which oil was supplied to the State Trading Corporation and rates at which it was bought each year and quantity supplied year-wise and total amount year-wise for which orders were placed;

(c) whether it was supplied through open or negotiated tenders or orders were placed on a long term contract basis, and if orders were placed on a long term contract basis, the reasons for doing so; and

(d) the names and details of their agents in India, and commissions if any, paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. STC contracted with M/s. Louis Dreyfus Corporation of USA (not Paris) for procurement of 2,85,500 MTs of edible oil valued

approximately at Rs. 199.45 crores during the period 1982 to 1987 (July). Year-wise, details of these contracts are given below:—

Year	Contracted Quantity (MT)	Approximate value (Rs. in Crores)
1982-83	20,000	7.90
1983-84	20,000	15.16
1984-85	1,20,000	99.37
1986-87	65,500	28.32
	2,85,500	199.45

(c) Purchases were made by STC against weekly tenders in accordance with its normal purchase procedures and practice.

(d) STC had finalised all purchases from M/s. Louis Dreyfus Corporation directly on principal to principal basis without involving any intermediary.

Licences given to Travel Agents in Gujarat

4250. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of licences of Travel Agents doing Passport work in Gujarat have been cancelled during 1 January, 1981 to 31 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of such Travel Agents and the reasons for their cancellation;

(c) how many new travel agents have been given licences during the above period;

(d) the procedure, rules and regulation adopted for issuing of licences in the matter;

(e) how many applications were received during the above period for new licences and out of which how many were cancelled and the reasons thereby;

(f) how many applications received during 1 January, 1987 to 31 July, 1987 which are pending and cancelled; and

(g) the number fixed for the issue of such licences during 1 September to 31 December, 1988 in Gujarat?

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

(b) Details of such Agents are given in statement-I below. Licences have been cancelled in accordance with the criteria fixed for grant of licences.

(c) Seven new Travel Agents have been given licences during the period.

(d) The new criteria for recognition of Travel Agencies are furnished in the statement-II below as of September, 1986.

(e) 36 applications were received out of which 27 were cancelled for various reasons.

(f) 23 applications were received during

the period. These are pending for want of detailed reports from various Government Agencies and some documents from the Travel Agencies and so far none has been finally cancelled.

(g) No such target has been fixed on any regional basis.

STATEMENT - I

List of De-Recognised Travel Agents in Gujarat

1. Advance Tours & Travels
2. Akaksha Travels
3. Akai Travels.
4. Amin Travels.
5. Chhotabhai Patel Co.
6. East African Travels.
7. Gujarat Travels.
8. Govali Travels.
9. Hiren Travels.
10. Indwest Travels.
11. International Passport and Commercial.
12. Japee Travels.
13. Kishore Travels.
14. Momip Travels.
15. M. Iqbal Travels Agent.
16. Modern Travels Services.
17. Maharaja Travels.
18. Patel Travels.
19. Prakash Travels and Trading Co.
20. Patsha Travels.
21. Rakesh Travels.
22. Sheema Brothers.
23. Subedar & Sons.
24. Syndicate Tours & Travels.
25. Shree Shakti Travels.
26. Sky Jet.
27. Sudarshan Travels.
28. Travels & Tours International.
29. Umang World Travels.
30. Vijay Travels.

STATEMENT-II

New Criteria for Recognition of Travel Agencies

1. (i) The existing requirement of paid up capital/asset investment of at least Rs. 2,00,000/- in respect of travel agencies based

in big cities and Rs. 1,00,000/- in respect of travel agencies based in smaller places has not been changed. However, the terms 'big cities' smaller places' and 'asset investment' need further clarification in order to eliminate any chance of arbitrariness in scrutinising the balance-sheets submitted by the applicant travel agencies. 'Big cities' would now mean A, B¹ and B² class cities as determined by the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 11016/5/82-E. II(B) dated 7.2.1983. 'Smaller place' would include cities and place other than A, B¹ and B².

There is no ambiguity with regard to the term 'Paid-up capital' in respect of Private Limited and Limited companies. However, the term 'asset investment' in respect of partnership and Proprietorship travel agencies needs to be clarified. In respect of partnership travel agencies, the term asset investment shall include the amount which a partnership travel agency has actually invested in the travel business. The entire value of office premises, if in the name of the travel agency, will be taken into consideration. If office premises are owned by any of the partners, the value of the premises to the extent of the share capital of the owning partner in terms of the partnership deed will be taken into consideration.

In case of proprietary travel agencies, the asset investment shall include the money actually employed by the proprietor in the travel business and the actual investment should not be less than 25% of the total asset requirement. For the remaining 75% of the asset investment, the proprietor shall submit from revenue authorities a Valuation Certificate of the immovable property owned by him, together with a certificate of payment of taxes on the value of the immovable property, wherever applicable.

The requirement of paid up capital/asset investment shall be equally applicable to fresh applicants as well as travel agencies already recognised for dealing with various passport offices in India. If any recognised travel agency has earlier shown less paid up capital/asset investment, they should be required to increase their paid up capital/asset investment, for which they will be allowed reasonable time.

(ii) For recognition of the branch office of a recognised travel agency, procedure outlined above shall also be applicable. If the Head

Office is located in A, B¹ and B² class cities, for registration to any of its branch office irrespective of the place, of its location, the travel agency will be required to show additional paid up capital/asset investment of Rs. 1,00,000/-. However, if the Head Office is located at a place other than A, B¹ and B² class cities and the branch office is located in A, B¹ & B² class cities, it will be required to show additional paid up capital/asset investment of Rs. 2,00,000/-. This would be essential for equalising the financial status of travel agencies located at various places.

A Private Limited/Limited Company shall accordingly be required to raise its paid up capital and include this in balance-sheet of the Head Office. Partnership and Proprietorship travel agencies shall submit separate balance-sheet with the application for recognition of its branch offices. But for fulfilling the asset requirement, the value of immovable property already taken into consideration at the time of recognition of the Head Office shall not again be taken into consideration.

A recognised travel agency located at a place other than the place of Location of the passport office may also be allowed, on application, to open a liaison office at the place of the location of the Passport Office for submission of passport applications to Passport Office and for taking delivery of the passports on behalf of its registered/recongnised office. For this, it shall be necessary for them to submit a balance sheet along with their application showing additional paid up capital/asset investment of at least Rs. 50,000/-.

(iii) The applicant travel agency shall be required to submit an Undertaking in the form of an affidavit on appropriate non-judicial stamp paper in the Prescribed manner as given in Annexure below

(iv) The applicant travel agency shall also be required to fulfil the following other conditions:—

- (a) The office premises should have the minimum area. of 250 sq. ft. and be located in any commercial area;
- (b) They should have a telephone connection in the name of the captioned travel agency or in the name of the Directors, Partners or Proprietor;

- (c) There should be a typewriter;
- (d) There should be a minimum of three employees; and
- (e) The travel agency should be in travel trade for at least one year.

(v) The private limited and limited concern (as under the existing Guidelines) shall be required to submit a Registration Certificate or Certificate of Incorporation from the Registrar's Office. The partnership travel agency shall submit a partnership deed on appropriate stamp paper duly authenticated by the competent authority. The proprietary concern shall submit a certified copy if obtained by them under Shops and Establishment Act, wherever applicable.

(vi) The application in proforma prescribed vide Annexure shall be submitted direct to the Chief Passport Officer of US (PVS) alongwith other documents, for consideration and necessary action and calling for reports from any other government department which the Ministry feels essential. Simultaneously, a copy of the application alongwith other documents shall be forwarded by the applicant travel agency to the concerned Passport officer who shall immediately call for police and C.I.D. reports and forwarded them to the Ministry alongwith his own comments. If the travel agency had previously been dealing with the Passport Office, a report on the activities of the applicant travel agency during the period of their dealing with the Passport Office shall also be sent to the Ministry by the concerned Passport Officer. The Office premises of the travel agency shall be required to be inspected by an authorised representative of the Chief Passport Officer before a decision to grant recognition to the travel agency is taken by the Ministry. If all the requirements stand fulfilled by the travel agency, a Registration Certificate, shall be issued to the travel agency under intimation to the Passport Officer concerned. The Registration certificate shall be valid for a period of one year. The travel agency shall be required to display the registration Certificate in their office at a prominent place.

2. *Renewal:* For renewal an application as prescribed shall be submitted to the Minsitry direct with a copy endorsed to the concerned passport officer at least 60 days before the expiry of the recognition enclosing a signed

copy of the next latest balance sheet and a fresh Undertaking. On receipt of a copy of the renewal application, the Passport Officer concerned shall submit a report to the Ministry within a period of 15 days indicating whether the travel agency has come to their adverse notice or has violated any of the conditions of Registration Certificate and Undertaking.

3. Action Against Recognised Travel Agency: If any travel agency is found to have contravened any of the conditions mentioned in the Registration Certificate, the Passport Officer concerned, after serving show-cause notice, shall have authority to suspend recognition of the travel agency for a period not exceeding three months, after the expiry of which the suspension order shall automatically stand revoked. In the meantime, travel agency shall have the right to appeal to the Chief Passport Officer against the order of suspension. If the Passport officer feels that stringent action like suspension for a longer period of cancellation of recognition is required in any particular case, a full report shall be required to be sent to the Ministry for consideration and action as is deemed fit.

Action to suspend or cancel the recognition of a travel agency can also be taken if it is reported either by the concerned Passport Office or police authorities that any criminal case directly or indirectly connected with the travel business is pending against any of the directors/partners/proprietor.

ANNEXURE

Undertaking to be Executed on Appropriate non-Judicial Stamp Paper

(Please score out inapplicable words)

1 I/We am/are applying for recognition/renewal of recognition as travel agent to deal in passport matters with Passport Office.

2. I/We solemnly declare that I/We am/are fully conversent with provisions of the Passports Act, 1967 and rules, regulations and procedures framed thereunder and undertake to discharge our obligations in letter and spirit of the said Act/Rules.

3. I/We hereby undertake to comply with the following terms and any other terms which may be prescribed from time to time:—

(i) that I/We shall not be a party to

wilful violations the Passport Act/ Rules, Regulations and procedures prescribed from time to time.

(ii) that I/We shall not deliberately delay the delivery of the passports to the applicants.

(iii) that I/We shall deliver the passports either to the applicants themselves against their signatures or their authorised representatives on production of authority letter executed by them.

(iv) I/We shall return the passports to the passport office concerned if delivery thereof is not made for any reason whatsoever within 30 days.

(v) That I/We shall not process passport applications on behalf of any unauthorised person or agent.

(vi) that I/We shall be responsible for all acts of commissions and commission on the part of our authorised employees till the date of their employment with us.

(vii) that I/We shall maintain a complete record of all Passports submitted, collected and disposed of and it would be made available for inspection, when required, to the Chief Passport Officer and/or the Passport Officer and/or their authorised representatives.

(viii) that I/We shall be liable to be suspended/de-recognised in the event of any irregularities and mal-practices detected against us and for violation of any of the conditions of recognition and terms of undertaking.

(ix) that I/We shall display at a prominent place in our office our service charges in English, Hindi and regional language for various passport services and will not charge in excess of the prescribed service charges, which is Rs. 100/- for a fresh passport and Rs. 25/- for other miscellaneous services.

(x) that in case of addition/reduction in

staff members, it will be reported to the concerned passport office with a copy to the Chief Passport Officer.

- (xi) that I/We shall not deal with any other officer and staff of passport office except those who are duly authorised to deal with us in passport matters.
- (xii) that I/We shall not knowingly process passport applications in respect of persons who are not ordinarily residing in the jurisdictions of passport office and undertake to satisfy ourselves with the help of ration cards, employers letters, bank accounts, LIC and similar other documents about the present residence of the applicant before submitting application to the passport office concerned.
- (xiii) that I/We shall submit to passport office and the office of the Chief Passport Officer a Monthly Statement in respect of the passports collected from the passport office, the number of passports delivered to the applicants and passports pending delivery with us over 15 days with reasons.
- (xiv) that I/We am/are aware that no priority for issue of passports at the instance of recognised travel agents is given. In case any priority is required to be accorded in a particular genuine case, I/We undertake to produce the applicant alongwith available documentary evidence to establish urgency.
- (xv) that I/We shall not approach police/CID authorities for expediting their reports in respect of applications submitted to the passport office by us.
- (xvi) that I/We shall not bring undue political pressure on the concerned authorities for granting recognition or for expediting issue of passports to any applicant after the recognition is accorded, and
- (xvii) that I/We shall submit passport applications complete in all res-

pects and that documents in respect of applicants submitted will be genuine to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

4. I/We solemnly declare that I/We, my/our spouse and any of my/our dependent children are not associated with any other travel agency which is already recognised or application for recognition of which is pending.

Place:

Signature

Date:

Properties Lying with Settlement wing of Rehabilitation Department

4251. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details and status of various properties that are lying with the settlement wing of the Department of Rehabilitation since last three years; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government to release these properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). By and large all the evacuee properties in the Union Territory of Delhi were disposed off by way of allotment/transfer to the displaced persons in accordance with the provisions of the Displaced Persons' (Compensation Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the rules framed thereunder. There, however, remained about 1,104 properties which could not be disposed off by 1977. Instructions were issued in May 1978 for the disposal of these properties to the sitting occupants at the current market price. 692 properties have since been disposed off in terms of these instructions and only 412 properties still remain to be disposed off. The pace of disposal of these properties has been slow because the sitting occupants were/are not prepared to purchase the properties at the current market price. Attempts were also made to

dispose off these properties by way of auction/tender, in those cases where the sitting occupants were not prepared to purchase the properties jointly at the current market price. This move also did not prove successful. A proposal to transfer the undisposed properties to the Delhi Administration is under active consideration.

Development of Tourism Spots in Bihar

4253. DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prepared any scheme for the development of tourist spots in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism undertakes development of tourist centres in the States on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. From IInd Five Year Plan to 2nd Year of the VII Five Year Plan, the Central Ministry of Tourism provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.50 crores to the Government of Bihar for development of various tourist centres. However, as a special project, the Central Ministry of Tourism has undertaken development of Gautam Vana at Bodhgaya through the India Tourism Development Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Export of Gold Jewellery

4254. DR. D. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has permitted export of gold jewellery to other countries;

(b) if so, the approximate amount permitted for 1987; and

(c) how many companies have applied

for licences and how many were sanctioned and names of the companies in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of the current Import-Export Policy, gold jewellery exports are allowed without any value limit provided the value-addition and other conditions of the policy relating to such exports are met.

(c) Ten following companies have applied for Gold Dealer's Licence for exports during the year 1987:

1. Ratilal Bechara & Co., Bombay.
2. East India Hotel, Bombay.
3. Indo Arabic Co., Bombay.
4. Inter-Gold Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
5. J.J.N. Jewellers Pvt. Ltd., Cochin.
6. N. Jewels of India P. Ltd., Delhi.
7. Intergold (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
8. M.M.T.C. Ltd., Delhi.
9. Ashoka Jewels Exports, Madurai.
10. D&G Jewellery Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Meerut.

Of these, N. Jewels of India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, and Intergold (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi have been issued the licence.

Scheme for giving wood to Tribals

4255. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for giving wood for repair of tribal houses in Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend to have such scheme for welfare of tribal population of this Union Territory?

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

(b) 0. 25 cubic metres of timber for repairs of houses is given once in ten years as free-grant-timber to the SC/ST persons who are bonafide residents of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and possess land upto two hectares or are landless labourers having a total annual income of less than Rs. 2000/-

(c) Does Not arise.

Proposal to bring Indian Flag Vessels for breaking under OGL

4256. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to bring the Indian Flag Vessels for breaking under OGL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal is likely to give relief to the shipping industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The import of Indian Flag Vessels for breaking can be made under Open General Licence by the units registered for ship breaking subject to the condition that they shall produce to the custom authorities at the time of clearance a certificate from D.G. Shipping, Bombay, authorising the scrapping of the vessel.

(c) and (d). The above decision has streamlined the procedure for quick scrapping of old vessels to enable the shipping industry to make fresh investments on modernisation of existing fleet thereby making it more competitive.

Trade exchange with USSR

4257. SHRI VAKKAM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian private sector industries to be set up in the USSR;

(b) whether USSR also would be setting up similar industries in India; and

(c) to what extent this would boost the trade exchange between India and USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) M/s India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd has set up a joint venture restaurant in Moscow in Collaboration with a Soviet firm. With the recent enactment of a new decree by the Soviet Side liberalising setting up of joint ventures on the Soviet territory, it is expected that a number of joint venture proposals would materialise from the Indian Private Sector industries. Areas where they have shown interest are: processing of leather, manufacture, of textiles and garments from grey fabrics, setting up of and modernising light industry factories, dyeing agents, production of chemicals for use as pesticides, chemicals fibres and newsprint etc.

(b) No joint venture has been set up in India involving Soviet financial participation.

(c) This is a new form of cooperation and its impact cannot be assessed at present.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Amal Ji...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: First I have to deal with Mr. Amal Datta...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): About that thing, Sir? I will give you a reply, Sir. A reply has been sought from me officially.

MR. SPEAKER: But if you can do it now...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The reply is being typed. I will give you the reply in the course of today.

After considering the reply, whatever you decide, I will do.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already decided because I saw it. It is so simple and we agreed on that day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I will give you the reply in the course of today. It is being typed.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, if you like it that way. I saw it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I will give you the reply. After that whatever you want me to do, I will do.

MR. SPEAKER: As you like, but I am satisfied.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am fully conscious of it. Only this morning I received it.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, what is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: No ruling. I am satisfied. If he wants time, he can have it. No problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): After his reply, if you are not satisfied, he will tell you...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: After seeing my reply, if you are not satisfied...

MR. SPEAKER: I have satisfied myself.

But if you want to say something more, you can do it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have got official notice...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not running away. We are here. Don't worry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, the Assam accord has not been implemented...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tanti, we are discussing floods today. We are having a discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, Tripura 'bandh' is going on for industrialisation....

MR. SPEAKER: You can say it under rule 377 if you like. There are rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Sir, there is 'bandh' in Tripura demanding construction of railway lines and industrialisation. People are observing fast...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What does it matter? Let them do it.

[Translation]

You can make your submissions.

(Interruptions)

[English]

You have got submissions today. You can make it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We have not got it today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't shout. I am not going to allow this.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record....

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will you please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow you like this. This is not the forum to discuss like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When you behave in such a manner, I am upset.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You also speak. We also speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you under Rule 377.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Thank you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your problem, Mr. Tewary?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I have given notice that a very high ranking officer of RAW was dismissed because....

MR. SPEAKER: I have written to the Home Ministry.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: He was passing on information to CIA.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, I have already taken action.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: The Home Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action and written to the Home Minister.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: We should discuss C.I.A. in this House in spite of Mr. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I join Mr. Tewary in demanding that the discussion may be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): I support Mr. Tewary's demand for discussion on CIA activities.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, drought and the price rise have broken the back of the poor.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me, I will allow whatever you want.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Kerosene oil is selling at Rs. 10 per litre...

MR. SPEAKER: You come and discuss with me. Not like this.

(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Reports of Gramin Banks
for the Year 1986**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARD-
HANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy each of the following Reports
(Hindi and English versions) :—

- (1) Report of the Nagarjuna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon (Placed in Library See No LT-4641/87)
- (2) Report of the Rayalaseema Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon (Placed in Library See No LT-4642/87)
- (3) Report of the Sree Anantha-Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. (Placed in Library See No LT-4643/87)
- (4) Report of the Shri Venkatesh-wara Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. (Placed in Library See No.LT-4644/87)
- (5) Report of the Shri Saraswathi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. (Placed in Library See No.LT-4645/87)
- (6) Report of the Sangameshwara Gramin Bank for the year ended

the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-4646/87]

- (7) Report of the Manjira Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4647/87]
- (8) Report of the Pinakini Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4648/87]
- (9) Report of the Kakathiya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4649/87]
- (10) Report of the Chaitanya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4650/87]
- (11) Report of the Sathavahana Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4651/87]
- (12) Report of the Golconda Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4652/87]
- (13) Report of the Sri Rama Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's

- Report thereon [Placed in Library See No. LT-4653/87]
- (14) Report of the Kanakadurga Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4654/87]
- (15) Report of the Lakhimi Gaonlia Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4655/87]
- (16) Report of the Cachar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT-4656/87]
- (17) Report of the Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4657/87]
- (18) Report of the Subansiri Gaonlia Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4658/87]
- (19) Report of the Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4659/87]
- (20) Report of the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and
- the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4660/87]
- (21) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4661/87]
- (22) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT-4662/87]
- (23) Report of the Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [(Placed in Library See No LT-4663/87]
- (24) Report of the Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No LT-4664/87]
- (25) Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4665/87]
- (26) Report of the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4666/87]
- (27) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st

- December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4667/87]
- (28) Report of the Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4668/87]
- (29) Report of the Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4669/87]
- (30) Report of the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4670/87]
- (31) Report of the Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4671/87]
- (32) Report of the Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4672/87]
- (33) Report of the Giridih Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4673/87]
- (34) Report of the Hazaribagh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4674/87]
- (35) Report of the Patiliputra Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4675/87]
- (36) Report of the Bhagalpur Bank Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4676/87]
- (37) Report of the Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4677/87]
- (38) Report of the Jamnagar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4678/87]
- (39) Report of the Kutch Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4679/87]
- (40) Report of the Banaskanatha Mehsana Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4680/87]

- (41) Report of the Panchmahal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4681/87]
- (42) Report of the Surendranagar Bhavnagar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4682/87]
- (43) Report of the Valsad Dangs Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4683/87]
- (44) Report of the surat-Bharuch Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4684/87]
- (45) Report of the Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4685/87]
- (46) Report of the Junagadh-Amerali Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4686/87]
- (47) Report of the Haryana-Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4687/87]
- (48) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4688/87]
- (49) Report of the Hissar Sirsa Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4689/87]
- (50) Report of the Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4690/87]
- (51) Report of the Himachal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4691/87]
- (52) Report of the Parvatiya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4692/87]
- (53) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4693/87]
- (54) Report of the Ellaquai Dehati Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's

- Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4694/87]
- (55) Report of the Kamraz Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4695/87]
- (56) Report of the Tungabhadra Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4696/87]
- (57) Report of the Malaprabha Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4697/87]
- (58) Report of the Cauvery Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4698/87]
- (59) Report of the Krishna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4699/87]
- (60) Report of the Chitradurga Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4700/87]
- (61) Report of the Kalpatharu Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's
- Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4701/87]
- (62) Report of the Kolar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4702/87]
- (63) Report of the Bijapur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4703/87]
- (64) Report of the Chickmagalur-Kodagu Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4704/87]
- (65) Report of the Sahyadri Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4705/87]
- (66) Report of the Netravati Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4706/87]
- (67) Report of the Varada Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4707/87]
- (68) Report of the Visveshwarya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4708/87]

- (69) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4709/87]
- (70) Report of the North Malabar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4710/87]
- (71) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank Hoshanagabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4711/87]
- (72) Report of the Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4712/87]
- (73) Report of the Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4713/87]
- (74) Report of the Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4714/87]
- (75) Report of the Sharda Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4715/87]
- (76) Report of the Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4716/87]
- (77) Report of the Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4717/87]
- (78) Report of the Durg-Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4718/87]
- (79) Report of the Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4719/87]
- (80) Report of the Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4720/87]
- (81) Report of the Shahdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4721/87]
- (82) Report of the Rattam Mandseur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts

- and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4722/87]
- (83) Report of the Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4723/87]
- (84) Report of the Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4724/87]
- (85) Report of the Indore-Ujjain Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4725/87]
- (86) Report of the Gwalior-Datia Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4726/87]
- (87) Report of the Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4727/87]
- (88) Report of the Marathwada Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4728/87]
- (89) Report of the Aurangabad-Jaina Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4729/87]
- (90) Report of the Chandrapur-Gadchiroli Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4730/87]
- (91) Report of the Akola Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4731/87]
- (92) Report of the Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4732/87]
- (93) Report of the Solapur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4733/87]
- (94) Report of the Bhandara Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4734/87]
- (95) Report of the Yavatmal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4735/87]
- (96) Report of the Buldhana Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st

- December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4736/87]
- (97) Report of the Thane Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4737/87]
- (98) Report of the Manipur Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4738/87]
- (99) Report of the Nagaland Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4739/87]
- (100) Report of the Puri Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4740/87]
- (101) Report of the Cuttack Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4741/87]
- (102) Report of the Baitarani Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4742/87]
- (103) Report of the Balasore Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4743/87]
- (104) Report of the Rushikulya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4744/87]
- (105) Report of the Dhenkanal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4745/87]
- (106) Report of the Kapurthala Ferozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4746/87]
- (107) Report of the Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4747/87]
- (108) Report of the Gurdaspur Amritsar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4748/87]
- (109) Report of the Malwa Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4749/87]
- (110) Report of the Faridkot-Bhatinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4750/87]

- (111) Report of the Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4751/87]
- (112) Report of the Marwar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4752/87]
- (113) Report of the Shekhawati Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4753/87]
- (114) Report of the Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4754/87]
- (115) Report of the Alwar Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4755/87]
- (116) Report of the Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4756/87]
- (117) Report of the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4757/87]
- (118) Report of the Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4758/87]
- (119) Report of the Thar Anchalik Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4759/87]
- (120) Report of the Bundi-Chittorgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4760/87]
- (121) Report of the Bhilwara-Ajmer Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4761/87]
- (122) Report of the Dungarpur, Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4762/87]
- (123) Report of the Sri Ganganagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4763/87]
- (124) Report of the Bikaner Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and

- the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4764/87]
- (125) Report of the Pandyan Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4765/87]
- (126) Report of the Adhiyaman Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4766/87]
- (127) Report of the Vallalar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4767/87]
- (128) Report of the Shivapuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4768/87]
- (129) Report of the Damoh-Panna-Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4769/87]
- (130) Report of the Dewas Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4770/87]
- (131) Report of the Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4771/87]
- (132) Report of the Mandla-Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4772/87]
- (133) Report of the Chhindwara-Seoni Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4773/87]
- (134) Report of the Rajgarh-Sehore Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4774/87]
- (135) Report of the Prathama Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4775/87]
- (136) Report of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4776/87]
- (137) Report of the Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4777/87]
- (138) Report of the Barabanki Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st

- December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4778/87]
- (139) Report of the Farrukhabad Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4779/87]
- (140) Report of the Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4780/87]
- (141) Report of the Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4781/87]
- (142) Report of the Hardoi-Unnao Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4782/87]
- (143) Report of the Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4783/87]
- (144) Report of the Sravasthi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4784/87]
- (145) Report of the Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4785/87]
- (146) Report of the Kisan Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4786/87]
- (147) Report of the Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4787/87]
- (148) Report of the Kashi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4788/87]
- (149) Report of the Basti Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4789/87]
- (150) Report of the, Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4790/87]
- (151) Report of the Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4791/87]
- (152) Report of the Bareilly Kshetriya

- Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4792/87]
- (153) Report of the Devi Patan Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4793/87]
- (154) Report of the Aligarh Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4794/87]
- (155) Report of the Tulsi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4795/87]
- (156) Report of the Etah Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4796/87]
- (157) Report of the Gomti Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4797/87]
- (158) Report of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4798/87]
- (159) Report of the Vidur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st
- December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4799/87]
- (160) Report of the Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4800/87]
- (161) Report of the Nainital-Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4801/87]
- (162) Report of the Vindyasvini Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4802/87]
- (163) Report of the Sarayu Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4803/87]
- (164) Report of the Jamuna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4804/87]
- (165) Report of the Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4805/87]
- (166) Report of the Gaur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st

December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4806/87]

with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4813/87]

12.06 hrs.

(167) Report of the Mallabhum Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4807/87]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

(168) Report of the Mayurakshi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4808/87]

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1987 agreed without any amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1987 "

(169) Report of the Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4809/87]

(170) Report of the Sagar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4810/87]

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1987 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Second part of the Current Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 14th August 1987

(171) Report of the Howrah Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4811/87]

12.06½ hrs.

(172) Report of the Murshidabad Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4812/87]

AMENDMENTS TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA (THIRD EDITION)

[English]

(173) Report of the Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together

SECRETARY-GENERAL I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments to Direction 2 (Hindi and English versions)

issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.07 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1987-88

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1987-88

12.7½ hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th August, 1987, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands of Grants (General) for 1987-88.
- (3) Consideration and passing of:
 - (a) The Brentford Electric (India) Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1987
 - (b) The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1987 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (c) The Air (Prevention and

Control of Pollution) (Amendment) Bill, 1987

- (d) The National Dairy Development Board Bill, 1987
- (e) The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha
- (f) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (g) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (h) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming today, what are you doing? There is a discussion on flood situation today itself.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Assam Accord has not been implemented even after two years.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed you to make a submission today.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : About Assam?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You do not bother to see, what can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do if you do not bother to go through the List of Business. You are wearing glasses. Kindly make use of them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a strike in Somani Pilkington Ltd., Roh-tak. Consequently, the Government is suffering loss in excise duty to the tune of Rs 4 lakhs per day and over 1000 workers have been rendered jobless

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this

[*English*]

I have done that I have already done that I cannot do anything more

[*Translation*]

DR PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janj-gir) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are dying of starvation but the Government has not taken any action in this regard. There is a revenue loss of Rs 4 lakhs per day to the Government

[*English*]

What action is the Government taking? There is a loss of Rs 4 lakhs of revenue to the Government. You should hear our submission

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have done that. I have allowed Call-attention. What else can I do? It is up to the Government now to do whatever it wants

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mohd Mahfooz Ali Khan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. The hon. Member is on his feet.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : Teachers are on strike....

MR. SPEAKER : I know that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : And the concerned Minister has left for....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you disturbing? The hon. Member is on his legs. Don't interrupt

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know why Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao has left for Sweden.

MR. SPEAKER : Because you wanted to go; so he took it before you

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following subject may kindly be included in the List of Business for the next week.

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Major part of the country is reeling under drought this year. Our district Etah is also one of them. This district is even otherwise backward. Consequently, drought has further increased unemployment in the district. The sowing of crops has not taken place because there has been no rain. Besides, due to erratic and short supply of electricity, the fields are not being irrigated and the tube-wells are lying idle. There are about 550 state-tubewells in the district out of which about 100 are not working. There are five tehsils in the district and everywhere the drought is equally serious. The district officials are not discharging their duty sincerely. There is problem of drinking water as well as fodder. No relief measures are being taken for the drought affected people of the district. So far the poor have not been provided any work and

[Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan]

as a result they have been forced to go to the cities to eke out a living. The incidence of crime is also on the increase in the district. There have been over 100 murders and 80 incidents of dacoity so far during this year.

Whereas on the one hand the poor and the farmers are perturbed on account of drought, on the other, there are complaints that the officials are swindling the relief funds by furnishing false claims through forged signatures or thumb impressions

I, therefore, appeal to the Government to start relief work in the district so that unemployment is removed and there is proper distribution of funds among the poor. Such relief works should be started that the poor are not forced to leave their villages

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to include the following item in the List of Business for the next week

There is no Navodaya School in the backward district of Gopalganj in Bihar. This district is on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Nepal and is one of the neglected districts of North-West Bihar.

I would like to remind that the district administration of Gopalganj has sent a proposal to the Centre regarding the opening of a Navodaya School on the Government land of Sipaya Agricultural Farm. There will, therefore, be no need to arrange for separate land and consequently, there will be no financial burden on the Government on that account. Once the school is opened, it will enable people of various districts of North-Western Bihar to get higher education and thereby the backwardness of the region will be removed.

Therefore, I request the Centre to grant permission for opening a Navodaya School immediately on the Government

land of Sipaya Agricultural Farm in Gopalganj district of Bihar.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Nagaland Government have occupied huge area within the Assam boundary. It has also appeared in the Press that in spite of the voice of protest raised by the Government of Assam, the Nagaland Government have not paid any heed and set up about 10 villages near Chungajan-Naojan area in Golaghat in Jorhat district on 10-2-87, a new Sub-division (NIU LAND) across the border and the Champhai River within the Golaghat Sub-division has been inaugurated by the Education Minister, Nagaland and it has been named after the people as "NIU LAND" where they have set up A.D.C. Office, Planning Committee Office, Rest House, Daily Market, Government store, Post Office, Church, Hospitals etc. The Government of Nagaland have also occupied Obehe village, Henito Village, Poekehu village, Zeheshe village, Rangmani and NIU Land and given settlement to Nagas and some foreign nationals. They have also constructed roads, electrified the villages, extended drinking water pipelines and collected revenue, from the people. And in the meantime, 98 villages have been set up by the Nagaland Government in the occupied areas of Assam.

On 16-2-87, I and the Minister of Games and sports, Assam visited the said areas and also received similar reports from the Border Security Forces posted in the border at Naojan area. I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government of India to take necessary immediate steps in the matter, so as to avoid tension in the border

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the following subject may be included in the List of Business for the next week.

In most of the backward areas, particu-

larly in Tribal and Harijan areas, the attendance in primary schools is very thin. The teachers get fed up and close the schools and complain to the villagers. The village children take keen interest in sports besides their own work i.e. grazing the cattle and looking after their fields. But unfortunately, most of the village schools do not have play-grounds where these children may play and study. As the children play and work in their homes, similarly there is need for playing in the schools along with studies. The fall in attendance in the schools is because of lack of play-ground facilities. The schools in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh complain about it the most.

There is lack of playground facilities in most of the primary and secondary schools in Bastar district. In many villages land for school building has been allotted after a lot of difficulty. The Adivasi children, having keen interest in sports, are not getting these opportunities. If opportunities for practising are not made available at an early age, the sports talent will not get any benefit in the Government sponsored Adivasi Sports Complex Scheme.

Therefore, I urge the Centre to direct Madhya Pradesh Government to provide playgrounds in all primary, middle and high schools under the new education policy.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, with democratic socialism as our national objective, we have given top priority to Public Undertakings in our Industrial Policy. The Public Sector has reached a commandable height and is playing a very significant role in our economy. In fact, it has been a matter of pride for us. But, what is painfully being observed is that due to mismanagement, many of our Public Sector Units, instead of making profit, are running in loss, thus causing anxiety in different quarters and providing a handle to the critics of the Public Sector. In the national interest, it is

imperative that all our Public Sector units function so as to make profit besides fulfilling the desired social obligations.

This being a matter of urgent national importance, I submit that 'Functioning and Management of our Public Undertakings' be included in the next week's agenda of the House for a detailed discussion.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Sir, the acute shortage of drinking water in Satna Parliamentary constituency of Madhya Pradesh has reached the alarming position. There are no sufficient funds and boring machines available in this area. Many drinking-water schemes like Majgawan in Chitrakot Assembly Constituency are not being fully operated and utilized because of shortage of funds. The dire need of the hour is maximum hand-pumps and tube-wells in the rural area. Otherwise, a large number of rural population will start migrating from their respective places.

Thousands of animals are in danger of being eliminated because of this unfortunate state of affairs. Cities like Satna, Maiher, Nagod, Kymore, Amarpatan and Chitrakot are facing the worst drinking water shortage of the history.

The Urban population, majority of which is already victims of unemployment, hunger, want, privation and exploitation, could not be left-over to their fate and immediate help on a war-footing should be rendered to them.

The Government of India may kindly sanction special funds and direct the Madhya Pradesh Government to start this work on a war-footing.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the following subject may kindly be included in next week's List of Business.

The hills of Karhal, Vijaipur and Pahargarh Development Block in Morena Dis-

[Shri Kammodilal Jatav]

tract of Chambal Division in Madhya Pradesh are no less than Kashmir and Bastar hills. A large number of wild animals like lion, leopard, bear, deer, stag etc can be found here. But the Government has not set up a national park in the area. There is neither any rest house nor proper roads in the area. I, therefore, request the Government to establish a national park in the hills of Karhal, Vijaipur and Pahargarh in Morena District of Chambal division so that it could become an attraction both for domestic and foreign tourists, besides paving way for construction of roads and rest houses.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following subject may kindly be included in the List of Business for the next week.

Even after the submission of the Jaswant Singh Commission's Report and the decision taken by the Central Government, the question of setting up of High Court Benches is hanging fire which is resulting in unnecessary dissatisfaction in the entire country there are only two or three State capitals where Benches have not been set up and there are three or four places which are quite far off from the seats of High Courts and where such Benches should be established.

In Madhya Pradesh, Benches should be set up only in the Capital city of Bhopal and Raipur. It is hoped that the Central Government will take interest in the matter and after discussing the issue with the State Governments, these Benches will be set up. If the process of setting up of Benches is to take time, Circuit Benches should be set up in the meantime.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bhopal): Sir, on a point of order. I had given a

notice for making a submission and I was told that my name did not come within the ten—which is the number specified. Then I made a request that, if any Member was absent, I might be allowed. I find that two Members are absent. Why should I not be allowed? And what is the special charm in this number?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your number is the 20th; even if it comes, it is only the 20th.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is no other Member who is anxious to make his submission. No other Member has made a request. You do not even fill the quota of ten so far as the number of Members is concerned. We do not understand this procedure. What is the special charm in this procedure if it does not help in the proper functioning of the House? I want to raise matters which are urgent and important...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have been here for a very long time. This little accommodation should be shown to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For matters under Rule 377, we keep a standby list, but for submissions we are not keeping that

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: My notice is here. I want to raise matters which are agitating the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Most of the Members are doing it at 12' O Clock.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When two Members are absent, why should I not be allowed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Kumar Rai.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the rules are changed, we can do it. You raise it and it can be sent to the Rules Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is most unfair to say this. It is entirely in your discretion. I am not violating any rules. I am not asking for any personal favour. This is not the way a member has to be treated.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not like that. We are keeping a standby list for matters under Rule 377, but not for 'Submissions'. That is the problem. We will consider it afterwards.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matter may kindly be included in the List of Business for the next week.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to Stone Crusher units in the Capital of the Country Delhi and on the Delhi-Haryana Highway. The hon. Members of Parliament have been drawing the attention of the Government by asking questions on this subject, time and again. In spite of the assurances given by the Government, the Crushers have not been removed. It is worthwhile to mention that from Delhi to Faridabad, several residential colonies have either been established or are being developed.

I am sure that the House is fully aware of the fact as to how much harmful these Crushers are for the health of the people. The DDA has declared the Delhi-Badarpur and Badarpur-Mehrauli Road as green belt. Not only this, Surajkund in Haryana, which is on the border of Delhi, is a picnic spot. Lakhs of people come to this place for picnics. This place is even on the international map of tourism.

Many people residing in the colonies on

the Surajkund Road and in Greater Kailash, Kalkaji, Okhla Industrial Area in Delhi have been suffering from dreaded diseases like lung cancer, T.B, asthma etc and these diseases have been spreading rapidly in these areas. The Haryana Government has spent crores of rupees in developing Surajkund. A five-star hotel, Rajhans, is also situated here which has also not remained unaffected.

Keeping in view the difficulties of the people of these areas, I recommend to the Government that it should look into the problems of the people and arrange for removal of Stone Crushers located on Lal Kuan-Badarpur Highway and near the colonies so that the health of the people may be protected.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, I shall place all the submissions made by the hon. Members before the Business Advisory Committee.

12.23 hrs.

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Dr. G. S. Dhillon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the National Dairy Development Board in the State of Gujarat to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for the vesting in that body corporate of the undertakings of the Indian Dairy Corporation with a view to provide for the administration and the carrying on of the functions to be performed by the body corporate more effectively throughout the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21-8-67

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the National Dairy Development Board in the State of Gujarat to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for the vesting in that body corporate of the undertakings of the Indian Dairy Corporation with a view to provide for the administration and the carrying on of the functions to be performed by the body corporate more effectively throughout the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto "

The motion was adopted.

DR. G. S. DHILLON Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.24 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—*Contd*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will not take up further discussion on the communal disturbances in various parts of the country.

Mr. Piyus Tiraky.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) Sir, much has been said on communal disturbances in the country. But one thing I should like to mention in the House, and that is, India has been ruled for many years by the British and before that, the Mughals also ruled. Some people belonging to a community feel that they had ruled the country, they are the descendants of those who had ruled this country, and this irritates some people. That also comes in the way of maintaining communal harmony. If some community feels that Hindus have

been ruled for many years and if this feeling comes from some sections of the population, it irritates. We have been ruled by the British. Suppose, if some Anglo-Indian or Christian says that India has been ruled by them, Hindus have been ruled by them, it irritates us

Sir, in Western countries there are certain people, certain places which have been universally accepted as 'holyland' or 'pilgrim centres or something like that. A question has been raised about the Babri Masjid and the Ram Janam Bhumi. Ram Janam Bhumi and Vrindavan are places which have a special significance in India and abroad also. We recognise these places as 'holyland' Even the Christians, Muslims, Sikhs and the people world over know these places irrespective of whether Ram was born or not. In order to keep the communal harmony in our country, I request our friends those who are talking about Babri Masjid or Ram Janam Bhumi to stop it because history knows that Ram was born there and thousands of people go there every year for pilgrimage. We must settle this matter. In India, when we have a respect for even the smallest of religious group should we not try to respect the places like Ayodhya or Brindavan which belong to Hindus and where thousands of people go on pilgrimage every year? This should be settled immediately otherwise India will be in troubles.

Sir, every religion has its head except Hinduism. Hinduism is not organised. They have no single head. The question comes is that of whom to obey. Christians, Muslims and Sikhs they have their religious heads. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister that many a time we have been speaking that communal parties should be banned. I say that communal parties should be banned because they are doing much more harm. For example, Muslim League is still there. We have a very bitter experience about this Muslim League. It was the muslim League which divided our country and it is still here as a political party. What they wanted they got it, but still they are here. Every

communal party is doing some good except the Muslim League. Mullahs are doing much harm because they are communally organised. If the communal party is organised, then people suspect them to involve in any responsible work. So, Sir, in order to keep the communal harmony in our country we should not allow any political party with religious base to function. This is what I understand.

India is a multinational and multi-lingual country. Hinduism is less religious and more cultural. We have all accepted this culture and this should be encouraged. Even the Muslims have accepted the Hindu culture. The Muslims of India cannot live with the Muslims of Arab countries because they have their own way of living, their own way of speaking and their own way of eating etc.

Mandirs, Masjids and Gurudwaras have all become troublesome places. When there is mushrooming of Mandirs and Masjids, etc., more trouble will be coming up. We have no national religion as we have the national language. Because Hinduism is a national culture and we have accepted it, that should be given more impetus to grow as our culture. Hinduism has accepted all the people, many castes and creeds. So many people have come here and India has accepted them. As we have accepted Christianity, we have accepted Islam and other religions as well. Even now if somebody wants to preach any religion, India is a place where he can be free. So, there is no reason why Hindus and Muslim cannot live like brothers.

Wherever there is irritation, the Government's Intelligence should work. What for the Intelligence is there? If some irritation is coming which results in communal riots, somewhere in any pocket of the country, the Intelligence should report and the Government should act accordingly. No innocent life should be lost.

In India everybody speaks of communal harmony: but all are communal. They think of their own religion, caste, language, etc.

That is also communal. Nobody is non-communal in India. But that necessarily does not mean that they should kill each other. There is nothing wrong if somebody wears Dhotis or Pajamas. We do not fight for eating habits, drinking habits. There should not be any fight on account of religion also.

In that way, the Government must take responsibility. The blame should go to the Government because its Intelligence Branch is not working at all. It does not tell from where irritation is coming and what steps should be taken to check that.

For thousands of years we have been living together. There may be difference of opinions. That does not necessarily mean that we should kill each other. That should be stopped immediately and the Government should act.

SHRIMATI ABIDA AHMED (Bareilly):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, communalism is a disease which has to be rooted out but that can be done only when we work unitedly; Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians all may go to those places where such incidents occur and they should consider this as their duty. I have visited Meerut and Ahmedabad. So far as Delhi is concerned, all of you must have gone to the affected localities. Today, the question is not only confined to as to why where and when communal disturbances take place in our country but we have to ponder over why do they recur in the same places? This shows that either the State Governments concerned are weak which cannot control such happenings or they are callous. I would urge upon the Central Government to see that the Chief Ministers who are weak or callous are removed. When you get the things enquired in detail, you will come to know about the causes behind communal riots.

I myself went to Meerut and talked to men and women. Wherever I went, it was complained that there is not much bad blood between Hindus and Muslims but PAC has brought more destruction than

[Shrimati Abida Ahmed]

any one else. They said that they are more at loggerheads with PAC and are pained to see that they are left at the mercy of PAC who shoots them. This I am telling you about the people of Meerut. In fact, there were no men there and only women and children talked to me. When I asked about whereabouts of menfolk, they told they have been apprehended and their whereabouts are not known. One thing more I noticed. When I was touring the different mohallas, some children in the age group of 9 to 11 years appeared before me suddenly. I asked them as to wherefrom they have come suddenly because earlier they were not there. They told me that they were in the jails and they have been released and left here. This means that even small children were put behind the bars. I asked them as to how they knew that they were in the jails. They showed me the stamps on their hands. When such things happen, they bring us bad name. I request the Home Minister that it should be enquired into deeply as to why small children were caught and sent to jails.

Actually, when such incidents occur, when people are bent upon killing and destroying other people, they lose their senses. At that time a person does not remain a human being any more, he becomes Shaitan. The Almighty has given us brain, heart, the power of thinking and feeling but if we misutilise that power, we are destroyed.

Ghate agar to fakat mushte-khak hai insaan.

Badhe to vuste konain main sama na sake.

It means that if the human beings want to improve themselves, the entire universe is small for them but if they stoop low, they become just dust. We are becoming barbaric instead of being human beings. I heartily wish that this evil should be rooted out and to do this all people, be they Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims or Christians, should endeavour unitedly and collectively. It is possible only when we all work unitedly, tell the people who have suffered that we are with you and create confidence among them that such incidents will not recur.

Unless we tell them these things, they will keep on feeling insecure. Presently, I do not see any women coming forward but they should come forward to achieve this goal. We all—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others—should collectively go to them. You should go to the affected localities and see the extent of destruction with your own eyes. It is beyond description. Whosoever has gone there might have seen how atrocities have been committed on the people and how their houses have been destroyed mercilessly.

Now we come to the question as to who was behind these riots. It can be the handiwork of internal communal forces or the external forces who want to make our country weak, who do not want us to march towards progress speedily. Therefore, as long as we do not come forward to face such forces unitedly, such incidents will continue to take place.

People belonging to the minority community should be recruited in the PAC as well as in Police. 15-Point Programme of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which concerns minorities, should be speedily implemented. With these words, I conclude and express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the communal situation prevalent in the country. I do so with a deep sense of pain and agony and I would, therefore, request my colleagues in this House to bear with me for some time and I would also request you, Sir, not to rush to ring the bell because I need some more time to put my case before you.

It is a reality, a grave reality and nobody can deny that it is my community that has suffered the worst for the last forty years in this country and even today, it is groaning under the atrocities and barbarities perpetrated during Meerut carnage recently. It is really a matter of shame that the commu-

nal riots continue even today after forty years of independence. You can take any report of the Home Ministry. Every year the Home Ministry Report says that there have been 300 to 400 riots in this country. That means a riot every day. Is it not a disgraceful situation? That is what I would like to say.

The situation today is very alarming. The faith of the people in secularism stands shattered and the image of our country abroad is badly tarnished, but what is most agonizing is that as days go on, the magnitude of the communal killings, devastation and the communal riots are going on increasing. In Ahmedabad in 1969, 1500 people were massacred. We said that that was the worst and we would never have anything worse than that. But then came the Nelli massacre in 1983. That shocked us and we said that we would not allow anything more. But, here again, we have got Meerut. Might be that less people have been killed, but the barbarity demonstrated at Meerut has surpassed all the previous records. The vandalism, aggressiveness and the vulgar behaviour even with ladies cannot be described here. It was so bad that one cannot describe it. It is really shameful and this matter has to be put an end to once and for all.

It is a matter of deep concern that today the secular fabric of the country stands shattered, the conscience of the people is dead and the communal divide is complete. If it is not arrested today, the country's future is going to be shattered. But I must say here that because of the atrocities that have been perpetrated, the vulgar behaviour in which the PAC has indulged:

*Eklak Ka Jalta hua Ghar Dekh Raha hoon
Dekha Nahin Jata, Magar Dekh Raha
hoon.*

This is the situation. Sir, I am sorry to say that in spite of such a situation, no effective and vigorous action has been taken by the Government. Government has failed and I will say this more than once. I would emphasise that the Government of this

country has failed to arrest the forces of communalism. They have all the power, they have the intelligence, police, paramilitary forces. What has happened to all of them? In spite of all these nothing has been done. This problem has never been tackled on national level. We must have called all the national leaders to join and put their heads together to tackle this situation. We should set Peace Committee at the national level so that wherever the riots take place these Committees could go and until and unless peace is established they should not return. But this was never done. It is always said that as far as riots are concerned, law and order situation is concerned, it is the responsibility of States. But the fact is the State forces have invariably failed. So, it is only when CRPF and BSF is called the peace could be restored. But even when army is called, it is placed under the State authority; so, they have no freedom to act. This results in delay in establishing peace. After all, it is Government's responsibility to bring peace in the society and at the same time to give protection to the life and property of every citizen. The Chief Minister of UP, has failed utterly in controlling the communal disturbances and in providing protection to the people. You are adopting double standards. The Chief Minister of Punjab has failed to control terrorism and no peace is established there. But in spite of all the killings in Meerut and failure in establishing peace the Chief Minister of U.P. sticks to his Gadi. Is it not your responsibility? Can I have an answer to this question?

Sir, no doubt discussions are there in Parliament. When there are communal riots, the National Integration Council talks of it. There are judicial enquiries also. But are you implementing the findings of the judicial inquiries? You discuss it in the meetings of National Integration Council and after the discussion is over you forget everything. When communal situation normalises, you forget everything and wait until the next riots break out. What happens is that after two months you appoint a judge after 2 years you get a report and after that this report remains with the

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

Home Ministry where dust gets piled up on this report and ultimately it becomes the food for months. That is why we are asking for the restructuring of PAC. The former Chief Minister of U.P. Shri Shripati Misra said, we do not demand Muslim force or Hindu force, Sikh force or Christian force. Who said this? We don't demand separate forces. We want representation in PAC and the police. In the Consultative Committee, Prof. Dandavate said that the forces should reflect the composite character of the country. The PAC has predominantly members of the community and if such a situation continues then confidence cannot be restored. But Mr. Misra says, no we cannot have separate forces. What is this? Is India not a composite country? India is a multi-religious, multi-lingual, multi-racial country. We all are peoples' representatives. We are not the rulers but we must have an equal share in administration. We are part and parcel of this country. If this country develops, then only we will develop. If this country fails, we fail. We are part and parcel of the country but they say, we are away from the national stream. Who kept us away from the national stream? I charge the Government of India guilty. It is they who have kept us away from the national stream. I may again say, Mr. Mishra said that we cannot have a Muslim force, etc. There cannot be any Hindus or Muslims, or Sikhs or Christians in this country. No Sikh, no Muslim, no Christian, we are Indian only." I would say that he will be a Muslim and an Indian too. Similarly he will be a Sikh and an Indian too. You cannot destroy the identity. We do not want assimilation. What we want is, integration. We would like to live in this country as Muslims and be Indians. This should be the attitude.

[Translation]

Those who do not consider themselves the citizens of this country should look for some other country for themselves.

[English]

Who is he to say this? This is my country.

[Translation]

Those who do not consider themselves the citizens of this country should find some other country for themselves... (Interruptions) They have to live as Hindus.

[English]

No Muslims, no Christians, no Hindus, nothing.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Say that we are not the citizens of this country.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: What citizens, this is my country (Interruptions) Such a threat should not be given.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order please.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Such threat cannot be given to anybody. Mr. Zainul Basher rightly said yesterday that this is our country and we have decided to live in this country and to die in this country only. We will live with honour and fight for our rights guaranteed in the Constitution. Jigar Moradabadi, the famous Urdu poet has rightly said:

*"Chaman chaman hi nahin, jisme goshe goshe mein,
Kahin bahaar na aye, kahin bahaar aye,
Ye meykade ki sakigari ki hai toheen,
Koi ho jambaqsh koi sharmsar aye."*

It is not a garden, and if this is a garden every corner in it will have to bloom. It is not spring if a part of garden blooms and the other does not. It is not proper.

We have to live together with love. We should understand each other and should

respect each other. Here, I would just refer to what Smt. Indira Gandhi said. In 1982, in her 15 Point Programme she said :

"For the recruitment of police personnel, State Government should be advised to give special consideration to minorities."

Sikhs community should be represented and similarly Muslims community should be represented. I would like to know as to how far this has been acted upon by the Central Government? I want to know what has been done in this connection.

13.00 hrs.

I must say here that both the intelligence machinery and prosecution machinery are weak in this country. The prosecution machinery is blind. They cannot find the real culprits. The real culprits go scotfree dancing on the streets. And whom do the police arrest? They arrest innocent minority people. They arrested Muslims in thousands. In Meerut nearly 3,500 people were taken into custody. Shri Saifuddin Chaudhury said that there was not a single young man in Meerut today, whose limbs had not been broken into pieces. What happens whenever riots take place? Among those who are killed, 90 per cent are Muslims, among those whose houses are burnt, 90 per cent are always the Muslims, among those whose shops are reduced to ashes, 90 per cent are again Muslims. And finally, when the arrests are made, 90 per cent of the people arrested are Muslims. This is the situation. That is why I say that the prosecution machinery is blind. It has no eyes. It cannot find out the real culprits. The only thing that the prosecution machinery does is to arrest people belonging to a minority community and break their limbs. This is the prevailing situation in this country. If such behaviour is allowed to continue, confidence is not going to be restored in the minority community.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL
(Chandni Chowk) : We are having discus-

sion on communal harmony, but what is being said in the House now is one-sided. It will be detrimental rather than being beneficial.

[*English*]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Riots took place in Meerut in the month of Ramzan. People were arrested in the month of Ramzan, the month of fasting—Muslims were on fast and temperature was touching 43°C and 44°C and you know how hot it was in those days. Muslims were taken into custody and when they asked for water to break the fast, the police told them to drink their own urine or the policemen's urine. This is the way police behave in this country

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja) : Were you a witness to all those things? I think you are depending on false reports.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Very good speeches were made by my friends Shri Shyamlal Yadav and Shri Indrajit Gupta. But there were some other speeches, with which I cannot agree. Shri Sripati Mishra said that everything was right between 1947 and 1980 when no riots of notable consequence took place, and that it was only after 1980 that serious riots started. He said that India became very strong after 1980 and these riots were engineered by some foreign hand which did not want India to progress. What about the inner hand Sir? I just do not understand when he says that there were no riots between 1947 and 1980. What about the riots in Jabalpur in 1962, in Ahmedabad in 1969 and so on? Were they not riots?

But you must understand one feature which has developed now. There is a drastic change in character of the riots. For 40 years, we have these Hindu-Muslim clashes and I understand it. But what is happening today is the complete involvement and patronage of the PAC in the riots. Nobody can refute it. For the last fifteen years, right from 1972 onwards, from the time of Ferozabad riots, there is this invol-

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

vement and patronage by PAC. Many members spoke about the ruthlessness, the monstrosity and the brutality of the PAC. I do not want to say anything else. Let me quote what others have said about it. I quote from the *Free Press Journal* of 14th June 1987:

"A group of gun-toting PAC men led by a senior officer charged towards the villagers shouting "*maro sale Musalman ko, kuttey ki mout nahin marenge tab tak sudhrenge nahin*"..."

Let me also quote from *Times of India*, dt 14th June

"There is a clear case of a wing of the State going out with cold-blooded calculation to raid and round up a group of citizens, whisk them away, shoot them while in custody and then throw their dead bodies into the river. Such a fiendish act has never taken place before. Does not this remind one of the Nazi programmes against Jews?"

Also see what the *Statesman* of 26th May said on this issue. I quote

"In the recent massacre at Mallyana, there is every evidence that the PAC started and instigated the carnage. It is also known that the Daroga, Transport Bhavan was present at the spot and supervised the killing. The authorities have a report submitted by the army, which clearly indicts the PAC."

I just do not know what to say about the massacres in Maliana and Hashimpura. Innocent Muslims, young and old, were dragged out of their houses, thrown into trucks and carried away. They shot them dead one by one cold-bloodedly and threw the dead into the river. This is the most tragic thing that ever happened. Last month, on 22nd or 23rd, people were dragged out from bus after bus and 14

persons were attacked. I do not recollect the name of the place but this incident happened on Muzafarnagar roadside. Such things happened in Haryana also. They dragged out persons from the buses and after identifying the Muslims, attacked them. All those who had beards and all those women who were in *burkhas* were pulled down and attacked. And I just cannot describe here how they behaved with the ladies before murdering them. What all they did, is indescribable. I just cannot describe those things in this august House. And who did all this? All this has been done by the goonda militant communal elements. I have always said that the PAC has become a criminal communal force in India today. I have said the same in the meeting of the National Integration Council in 1981 (after the Moradabad riots) when Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the late lamented Prime Minister of India was presiding over that meeting. I said so and she conceded it. Afterwards, there was decision taken to reconstruct the PAC, to have riot forces and to give representation to Muslims other minorities and other backward classes. What has happened to this decision? I am told that the Government raised one battalion. What can one battalion do in such a big country, when such large scale riots take place? We must find a remedy for all these things.

I want to mention one more thing. I am told that the Government has decided to pay compensation to the riot victims. Well and good. But how much are you paying? You are giving Rs. 20,000 to the kith and kin of those who are killed in riots. Is Rs. 20,000 the price of human life? If some wealthy gentleman travels by air and the plane crashes unfortunately, you give one lakh of rupees as compensation. If it is a train accident, then again the amount is one lakh. That means the price of human life varies from place to place. That should not be the case. I say that the highest possible amount should be given as compensation to the kith and kin of those who are killed in the riots. Here I have one more point. I am told that compensation is paid only in communal riots, i.e. when there is a

Hindu-Muslim riot, you give compensation to those victims. But when the PAC killed innocent people in Mallayana, by dragging them out of their houses, shooting them dead and then throwing their bodies into the river, no compensation is to be paid! I want a clarification as to whether it is correct. I am told that compensation has not been given to those who have been killed by the PAC bullets. People from Hashimpura and people from Mallayana were killed by the PAC bullets. It is said that these were not riots and therefore, they were not given the compensation. This is what I learnt. Every one of those killed by the PAC bullets should be given compensation.

I would now like to refer to the Babri Masjid issue. This issue has created a lot of tension among us. Among brothers and among Hindus and Muslims, we want to live peacefully in harmony and cordiality because both have to live and die in this country. We cannot run away anywhere else. No. We do not think of going to any other country. We do not want to look to other country. We do live and die here. But the fact should be understood.

Immediately, after the locks of Mosque were opened by the District Magistrate of Faizabad and tension increased then it is we who went to the Prime Minister, in March, last year demanding initiative to start negotiations and find an early solution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): That is an order of the court.

[*English*]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Yes it was done on the basis of the court order. It was wrong. That does not come under their jurisdiction. The matter fell in the High Court of Allahabad. What right does this Magistrate has to take a decision? Did he hear the party? It was an *ex parte* decision. There is no jurisdiction. It was at the

instance of somebody that locks were unlocked. I will tell you. It was said here yesterday, also. But one thing, I would say, we want a peaceful settlement. Fair and just settlement. We went to the Prime Minister. We told him, please take the initiative. Let us defuse the situation. Please pass an Act. Please bring a Bill in the Parliament of this country that the *status quo* as existed on 15th August, 1947 should be established. It is the easiest practical solution as far as the places of worship are concerned.

Mr. Banatwalla introduced a Private Member's Bill. The leave was also granted. It was introduced. The Government would have accepted this. That is the *status quo* which existed on 15th August 1947. That should be established in all places of worship whether a temple or a mosque or a Gurdwara or whatever it is. No more trouble will be there; no fighting would be there. No doubt that the greatest day in our history is—the 15th August—when our country attained the freedom.

Let us come out openly and come out boldly and say "this day we accept whatever had been the position of a Mosque or a Gurdwara or a Church or a Temple of that day." Let there be no change.

Shri Sripati Mishra has said that before 1952, no Muslim went there. No Hindu went there. I do not know the facts. Until 1949, for years, Muslims went on praying. Then what happened I do not say. This is the copy of the affidavit filed by the U.P. Government officer Mr. J.N. Ugra, Deputy Commissioner, Faizabad. What does he say? I quote:

"Para-14. That the property in suit is known as Babri Mosque, and it has for a long period, been in use as mosque for the purpose of worship by the Muslims. It has not been used as temple of Shri Ram Chandrajji.

Para-15. That on the night of 22nd December 1949 the idols of Shri Ram Chandrajji were surreptitiously and wrongly put inside it."

Here I emphasise the words "surreptitiously and wrongly put inside it I don't say that. The affidavit says that"

"Para-16 That as a result of the said wrongful act a situation imperilling public peace and tranquility was created and the public authorities had to intervene in order to prevent breach of peace and tranquillity "

Then the matter was taken to Court. The matter was lost. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was the then Home Minister. Panditji was here. Panditji was there. They intervened because it was a national problem.

Now Shri Sripati Mishra says, take it to the Tribunal. Who says no? We have respected judiciary. We waited for 37 years for justice from Allahabad High Court. Is it wrong? He says nobody has gone before the Court before 1952 is completely false. Let him not mislead the House. He had been the Chief Minister of U.P. I do not know how ignorant he is. He says before 1952 no Muslim went and prayed. No Hindu went and prayed. He should have given the facts. I am not sorry I cannot understand this. Shri Sripati Mishra must be known as *Akshaya Brahamachari*. I don't say that. And I think he behaves it. What does he say? Please let us know.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): He is the former Chief Minister of that State. Why are you making him the target to give vent to your rage?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: He has mis-stated the facts. None of his utterances is a fact.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Whatever he has said is based on his memory.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Memory should be based on facts.

It is a letter written by Akshay Brahmachari to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was then the Secretary of District Congress Committee of Faizabad. He says— I am quoting again:

[Translation]

"I do not view this problem from the angle of Mosque or protection to Muslims. Rather, I have in view the great ideals of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi for which we all have been struggling till now. If we do not oppose these retrogressive ideas with our full force, the very existence of the Congress will be at stake and retrograde ideas will spread among the people. I would like to draw the attention of the leaders and that of the Government to Ayodhya and request them to control the situation there without any further delay. Stern action should be taken against the elements who have spread riots and the Government officers who have aided them. The Government should take strict action against the attackers and should make the Muslims feel that they are living in a country where their lives and property are safe. Their religious feelings should be assuaged by restoring their religious and holy places to them. By doing so and by propagating the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government will succeed in setting up a true Ram Rajya."

[English]

This is what he wrote to our late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Home Minister of U.P. These are the facts (*Interruptions*). The matter is pending in the court, i.e. the judiciary. We respected it. We waited for the decision. But at whose instance was the lock there unlocked, broken, creating all this bitterness, all this madness, carnage, holocaust in Meerut and other places? Who is responsible? If Government has not acted so far, is not Government responsible for doing it?

I only want Government to take the initi-

ative. Government should take the initiative. The situation should be defused. (*Interruptions*) We are prepared to have adjudication. We are prepared to have a high-power Commission. We are prepared to have a Special Bench of the High Court to deal with this matter and give a decision within a specified time; and let the Government pass the law, as I told you before, to have 15th August 1947 as the deadline. All this—I do not say here is a party memorandum.

Recently, we had a *dharna* on the 17th, to keep the matter alive. That is all. We never wanted to break the peace. We presented a memorandum to the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha to convey our feelings with regard to this conflict. There also we said—I am quoting

"The Movement reiterates its demand that since there is no possibility of a dialogue or negotiation or mediation or political consultation or parliamentary intervention, the title suit which is the heart of the problem should be referred to a Special Bench of a High Court preferably in South India."

Why? Why from South India? Because of a passion-charged atmosphere in the North. So, let us go to South India. It is a suggestion. I further quote

"... preferably in South India, in order to determine the title to the disputed structure and that a law should be enacted to maintain the *status quo* of all places of worship as on 15th August, 1947 in order to avoid similar disputes in future."

We have had meetings with Shri Buta Singh so many times. No doubt he has been kind enough to give us some hopes. But the hope has not been realized so far. We want action, not promises. He has been promising that he will be looking into the matter, meeting other leaders of the other community, to come out with decision, a

solution. We want no promise further. We want action. The more we delay the matter, it deteriorates. Things in India have deteriorated to this position...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sait, you have taken half an hour. How much more time do you want? You should finish now.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I am finishing, Sir. In the beginning itself, I had asked for enough time.

Now this is the position. So, we must understand that we are for a just and fair settlement. These are the facts of the case. I have told you what the affidavit says. I have told you what Akshay Brahmachari said, and how some people come forward and try to mislead things. So, this is the position. Now, honestly and sincerely all should come forward to arrest this monster of communalism and this virus has to be wiped out. The responsibility for this lies on everybody.

We talk of secularism. Who is secular in this country? Mahatma Gandhi was here. When there are riots, he went all out to arrest the situation, to hold the hands of the murderer. Panditji was also here. Once he went to Old Delhi in front of the crowd and—he did not go there to see it—held the hands of the murderer who was committing murders. Where is such a leadership today? This will not help. The secular people might be there. But are they prepared to come forward and arrest that menace of communalism? Nobody has got the guts to do it. Excuse me, our Congress I friends are very secular, but how many of them have come forward to arrest this mass of communalism. I will be with you. I will risk my life to establish peace and harmony. I again emphasise the riots should be treated as a national issue; and if you want to tackle this national issue, then all people should be taken into confidence. They should sit together at the place of communal riots and see that riots are completely stopped. If this is done, then permanent peace can be restored.

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

So long as PAC is there, confidence cannot be returned among them. It must be sent back immediately to barracks. Action should be taken against all the massacre that they have committed. Then the peace loving people will have some hope to live in peace and harmony.

Complete compensation should be given to those who have suffered. There should be occupational rehabilitation. Hon. Members have said so many things here. All these things are important. But we must launch a drive to create an understanding between these communities and tell them that they are the two eyes of India. Let us have a drive to remove bitterness and see that we trust each other, love each other and must understand each other. In this way only we can create complete harmony among the people where we can live together in complete harmony, love and brotherhood. Such a situation alone can help us and this country can become a better place for all of us to live.

*Hayat le kar chalo, kayamat le kar chalo,
chalo to Saare Jamane Ko Saath le Kar
chalo*

I want all of us, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to come together; there should be a missionary zeal to establish communal harmony and peace. We want peace in this country; we want that each one of us should understand each other so that this country becomes a happier place for all of us to live in. May Allah help us all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Amal Datta has to make a submission.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): An observation was made by me on 19.8.1987 regarding a publication being Mr. Poojary's own. On checking I found that it is not so. I express my regret for the same.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

since yesterday we have been discussing the subject of communal harmony. In that context, several hon. Members...

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I am on a point of order. This is an important issue in which many members are interested, even though they are not participating, to hear the views of other hon. members. I know that the lunch hour has been dispensed with. Today is Friday and I feel that for half an hour we can break for lunch. This is my request to you, this is my proposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I have no objection.

13.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at
five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

DISCUSSION RE. COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing a very important issue since yesterday. The hon. Members who have participated in the debate so far have drawn the attention of the House to the national problems and have put forward very good views with regard to the unity of the country and for maintaining harmonious relations among the different communities. Yet there are a few who have pushed the basic issue to the background and have said such things which encourage those very tendencies which are causing great concern to the whole nation.

I would like to submit that not all people in the country have yet assimilated the feeling of national unity, national thinking and national viewpoint which are essential for national harmony. The people put forward many things in such a way as if they are from outside and are fighting for some forces based outside the country, whereas this is not the problem before the country

We have been seeing right from our Independence that it is not the communal riots between Hindus and Muslims alone that are harming the country; the forces of disintegration at the instances of others are continuously causing harm to the country on one pretext or the other.

I am one of those who believe that ours is a secular country. The entire struggle of our independence was fought by making secularism as the base. After breaking the shackles of slavery we are heading towards the goal which our leaders, such as Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose and Rajgopalachari had set, but I feel that in spite of the fact that all forces were united in the attainment of 'Swarajya', yet there were some elements which were impediments in the national unity and peace even at that time.

I would like to remind you about the emergence of Muslim League during the Indian National Movement. What type of seeds were sown by the Muslim League when the entire nation was fighting the war of Independence? It was at that crucial moment that the Muslim League chose to disintegrate and divide the country and create differences among the countrymen. At that juncture, Indian leadership failed to assert itself fully because the Britishers were ruling us. As a consequence of the conspiracy hatched by the Britishers, we witnessed a happening on the 15th of August, 1947 which should not have occurred. The country got divided into two—India and Pakistan. When people say that

we should forget all that preceded 15th August, 1947 and should decide the issue by keeping in mind the position that existed only on 15th August, 1947, I feel that such people do not want to learn any lesson from history. After all, can there be a heart which beats but will forget its own history, its sufferings, its pain and its tears?

I do not think that the people of a country who have achieved victory after hundreds of years of slavery and crushing defeats can forget so soon their history of sacrifices and giving away every thing for the nation. When people start talking these sort of things, I feel as if people are not talking of the human feelings. Rather they are avoiding the truth.

One more thing that I would like to submit is that the country became independent on 15th August and the people divided this country by giving Hindu-Muslim slogan. The country was divided because a third force was present in between us. Had there been only two communities, Hindus and Muslims and had there been no third party to divide them, I am confident that Pakistan would not have come into being. Had there been not British power in between us, there would have been no division of the country, in spite of any leader's best efforts. It is only due to the conspiracy of the British people that our country was divided.

When I find the people levelling charges against the Government, I am forced to tell one thing more. The Congress has fought the battle of independence for the country and has made a lot of sacrifices for it. But at the same time it has sacrificed for communal goodwill also. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi made his first sacrifice for the Hindu-Muslim unity. He belonged to Kanpur, a constituency which I represent. He was an outstanding personality of that place. He was a great national leader. He had sacrificed his life for Hindu-Muslim unity in 1931. Thereafter, at the time of the partition of the country Mahatma Gandhi, who was a great man and the best representative of humanity, became a martyr.

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

Then, very recently, in the fight against terrorism. We lost the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi on the altar of communalism. These three great leaders of the Congress sacrificed their lives and our heads bow down in reverence to them. I offer my tributes to them. Why are we forgetting all these things? It has been the spirit of this country that people living here they may be followers of any religion and they may belong to any state or any caste and may speak any language, are Indians first. Some of our worthy friends, while making mention of the speeches of some of our other friends said that they have objections to them. I feel that these are wrong objections. It is not Muslim India, but there can be Indian Muslims; It is not Hindu India, but there can be Indian Hindus. Similarly, it may be Sikhs, Christians and so on, they are Indian Muslims, Indian Hindus, Indian Christians, Indian Sikhs. People belonging to these castes and these religions may be living in other places also. There are Hindus in Nepal also. Nepal is a Hindu nation. (*Interruptions*). If you ring the bell within three to four minutes, how will I express my views. These are very big issues and so far I have given the background only as to what should be our mode of thinking about these things. For every person, be he Sikh, Muslim, Hindu, Christian or anybody else, the country is above everything. All people living in this country, belonging to any caste, creed or religion or any state, and speaking any language, have equal rights. I strongly oppose the move when the Government is blamed on some point and effort is made to avoid the truth. I do not comprehend that when somebody encourages terrorism, why Army and P.A.C. should not be used against him. It is not possible to allow somebody to take refuge in any temple, mosque, gurudwara or church after he commits murder or dacoity and starts stockpiling arms and ammunition there, and despite all this, it is said that the army and the P.A.C. may not enter these places. The country can never be secure in this way. They want that the army and the police

should not enter the places of worship. It is not possible. If the people resort to fortification of these places, these will definitely be destroyed. If people start firing at the army and P.A.C. jawans, throw stones at them and create barrier and do not allow them to pass through it to enter any house or place, then it is definite that strong steps will be taken.

Every person in India is free to follow any religion but if those, who are considered symbols of Indian pride are not given respect by all, then I do not feel that unity of the country could ever be achieved. If the Sikhs make Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh their exclusive property, the Muslims make Allah and Hindus make Ram and Krishna their exclusive property, the unity of the country will never be possible. The unity of the country will be possible only if every Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian has faith in Ram also.

Similarly, the same respect should be given to Christian and Islam deities also. I do not think that there is any difference between a temple and a mosque, a church and a gurudwara. But as I have already told that the Government will definitely intervene if these places are misused.

Just now Shri Sait while delivering his speech raised several points very emotionally. He raised those points in a wrong way. I am really astonished. I do not think the points he presented in connection with the Maliyana were based on facts. A list of 167 or 168 persons was given out of which the authorities verified the names of 97 persons who were alive. Even after that it is being said that a massacre took place. What type of language is this? On the one hand you say all these things and on the other hand, you do not ascertain from Shri Bukhari as to what authority he has got to put locks in the mosque of old Delhi. Property worth crores of rupees was looted in Sita Ram Bazar and Chawari Bazar in old Delhi, thousands of people suffered losses and hundreds of people were killed. I can cite the names of several such places. I can cite the name of Allahabad, Jammu and

Kashmir and names of other places also. If I say that a large number of Hindus were killed at these places, will it serve the purpose? It would not serve the purpose. Muslims should not allow Hindus to die and Hindus should not allow Muslims to suffer the losses. If these things are not there, the country can not live. I am of the view that every person, for the sake of his racial vanity, for the sake of his leadership and for the sake of his political interests raises these issues vehemently. These speeches when published in Indian and world press will create an impression that Muslims are not safe in India. It is known to every one that there is no confrontation between the Hindus and the Muslims. Whatever confrontations are made to exist, these are by some undesirable people and political elements for their political interests.

I fail to understand one thing. Whenever some arrests are made, it is said that the number of Hindus or the Muslims is more among the arrested persons. If somebody commits any wrong he is arrested. There is no question of his being a Hindu or a Muslim. When something wrong has been committed and some people are arrested for that, efforts are made to prove that the number of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs is such and such among the arrested persons. What could it mean?

The Ram Janambhoomi and Babri Masjid issue has been raised here several times. I would like to make a benign submission that there is no such dispute as Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid. It is all an obsession of your mind. People belonging to both the communities, Hindus and Muslims live in Ayodhya. This confrontation is taking place either here or in the newspapers or among those who have no business to indulge in it. Both Hindus and Muslims live in Ayodhya and they will decide this thing mutually. There is no need for people to come from thousands of miles and start a confrontation there. This is an issue which concerns Uttar Pradesh and both Hindus and Muslims living in Uttar Pradesh will themselves decide this thing. The number of our Muslim

brethern is not less there. We will ourselves sort out the issue. It has been published in the newspapers that a march will be held towards Ayodhya. If some people belonging to the Muslim community influenced by their communal feelings march towards Ayodhya and do this improper thing, do you think that the people belonging to majority community will keep quiet and sit in their homes? This is communalism. What else is communalism? Other people get instigated by such wrong utterances. Similarly, I have urged that Shri Bukhari should also stop giving these types of statements. In the rally that was held at the Boat Club, a lot of things were said to Mother India. People of the whole country worship her feet and people had sacrificed everything for the sake of Mother India during the freedom struggle. Maulana Azad, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and the like made these sacrifices. We feel an urge to bow down our heads before these great men. Were Abdul Rahim Khan Khana, Raskhan, Jayasi and Qutab Manjhan not the Muslims? It is not advisable to say such things in the name of all Muslims. I would never like to follow those Hindus who talk of Hinduism and forget the entire Hindustan. I cannot support them. I support each and every such Indian who honours national pride. But one thing should be remembered that Ram is the symbol of this country's pride, he is not the symbol of any religion or community. We should face those people and curb them who give communal colour to Ram. These people must be punished. There is no doubt about the fact that India will be recognised in the world through Rama, Krishna, Budha, Mahavir, Guru Nanak, Kabir, Maulana Azad, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Though Godse, who killed Gandhi was also an Indian but will India be recognised through him? No. It will be recognised through Gandhi. Godse has no value in India.

I would also like to submit that the Members who have criticised the functioning of the Government have themselves forgotten their duty. They have forgotten that Government has not done any such

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

work, has not committed any atrocity which should be criticised, whether it is in regard to P.A.C., Military, Police or any officer of the Government. No one has given any encouragement to communal elements. Mentioning the name of Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, it has been said repeatedly that he provided help in this work. I would like to say that there could not be a greater untruth than this. Whether it is the question of literature, culture or that of the history, I am opposed to the idea that all the things should be decided on the basis of the situation prevalent in the country prior to 1947. This is never going to happen. India has its history of several thousands of years prior to 1947 and it will have its history in future for thousands of years. India will decide its course of action on the basis of Indian culture. I am opposed to those communal elements who incite disturbances outside the House and organise rallies but ask for a debate in the House. Outside they say that people should work against it and inside the House, they give a call for national integration. I recollect a couplet by Shri Akbar Allahabadi:

*"Kahne Ko To Mudda Kuchh Bhi
Nahin Par Ek Akhara Kayam Hai,
Gar Isase Falak Ka Kil Bahle Ham
Log Tamasha Kyou Na Karen."*

There are many people today, who are engaged in the task of jeopardising the feeling of national unity and integrity with a view to maintain their leadership and to earn their livelihood. Such elements should be curbed completely. With a view to achieve this objective, if constitution has to be amended, it should be amended and if some rules are to be framed, these could be framed, but there should be no complacency to suppress such elements so that entire world could know that this is the country of Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and may respect it. That is all.

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Mr. Chairman,

Sir, there is no doubt that after independence, the communalism in the country has increased and it is very unfortunate that the people who rise to oppose the communalism, have themselves a feeling of communalism in their hearts and it finds expression in this House and outside as well. What happens is that when one Hindu kills a Muslim, Hindus of the entire country are dubbed as guilty and when some Muslim kills a Hindu, all the Muslims throughout the country are termed culprits. It is propagated that all the Hindus have killed the Muslims or all the Muslims have killed the Hindus. Thereafter, there is a chain of reaction in the entire country. One can understand if there is reaction at a place where incident has taken place, but its reaction takes place in Karachi. There were riots in Meerut, but hue and cry was raised in Karachi. Why did it happen? Were the Hindus living in Karachi at any fault? Such a propaganda is indulged in almost daily. People talk against communalism, but encourage it by propagating. Minor issues create the riots. Such minor issues become the national issues. For example, the riots in Meerut are taking place for only 3 yards of land. Earlier, one section of the community tried to construct a grave there, when other section of the community found that that piece of land is being occupied by some people, where there was a Pipal tree, a flag was hung on the tree and it was said that it is Pipaleshwar. In this way poor and innocent people were murdered for three yards of land. Similarly, riots in Moradabad took place, because some one drove an animal to Muslims gathered at the Idgah, which was not to the liking of Muslims. One or two persons were involved in this act, but this point was made a national issue and it was said that all the Hindus have done this act. Were all the Hindus of the entire country responsible for this or were the Hindus living in Moradabad responsible for it? Why is it happening so? People have to be educated about it. They should be told that whatever is happening is wrong. It has to be propagated and people have to be told that if one person commits a crime, he should be hanged or sent to jail, but it is not proper to

punish all the Hindus or all the Muslims for that but propoganda is made just the opposite. Today, one after the other, many Members have condemned the role of P.A.C., but I would like to ask as to why P.A.C. is being condemned. Nobody has seen P.A.C. committing such crimes. All the things are based on hearsay. Mr. Sait was saying that he was witness to these things. I would like to say that if Mr. Sait would have been on the place of the incidents, he would not have been present here to make allegations against the Police and speak against it. All the reports published in the newspapers are based on hearsay. If news reporters would have been witness to the incidents, they would not have been present here to write the reports for their papers. I would like to say that such a hue and cry is being raised on the basis of wrong reports. It has been published in the newspapers that a large number of people have been murdered in Maliyana... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi):
Your argument is going opposite to what you want to say...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIR SEN: My argument is correct.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda):
You are proving that P.A.C. has done this.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIR SEN: You are making allegations against P.A.C. (*Interruptions*).. Kindly listen to me. If this had happened as you have alleged against the P.A.C., you would not have been present in the House. This means that P.A.C. has not done this. You want to derive wrong meaning out of it? You want to make allegations in one way or the other... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur):
When riots had taken place in Meerut last time, an All Party delegation had gone

there in consultation with the Home Minister. We had unanimously said that the happenings occurred there must be enquired into. There was no partisan opinion in that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Minorities Commission has written on page 6 of its first report that anti-minority feelings are found in P.A.C... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not record the interruptions. Order, please. Mr. Banatwalla, please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions are to be recorded. Mr. Vir Sen, please address the Chair. Nothing else will be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah): Sir, on a point of order. This sort of conversation between each other should not be allowed on the floor of the House. Secondly, this sort of argument between Members is not going to encourage communal amity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. There is no point of order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIR SEN: It was said about Maliyana and Hashimpura that people were asked to stand in a queue and then they were shot dead. There cannot be a greater untruth than this, which has been said in this House. (*Interruptions*)

I was submitting to you that it was mentioned here that many people were murdered in Maliyana. I had asked the District Magistrate if any dead body found flowing in Murad Nagar Canal, had been identi-

[Shri Vir Sen]

fied as belonging to Maliyana or Hashimpura.

...(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair. Don't record.

[Translation]

SHRI VIR SEN: The evidence of the S.H.O. is not any evidence. It cannot be considered to be sufficient. The district Magistrate told us that no dead body has been identified as that of any person belonging to Maliyana. Their photographs have been put up there and if anybody wants to identify, he can do so. In this way there is no evidence to show that those deadbodies belonged to Maliyana or Hashimpura, but I am very sorry to find that no Member either from this side or that side has expressed balanced views. Speeches have been made here in support of Hindus or in support of Muslims, but nobody has so far spoken against the poison that was being filled in the minds of the people of Meerut city for many months and years. They were being asked to prepare for a battle and arms and ammunition were being distributed among them. At least 15 or 16 Members have already spoken, but no Member has referred to it. I would like to ask as to why no mention was made about it? On 19th May, at 4 O' Clock, a distance of 3 kms. shops were set on fire, but no Member has referred to it and has said as to who had started this thing?

Some people started arsoning and burnt down an anesthesia doctor who was going to Hapur to attend a patient. If you want to give an impartial view then why do not you condemn this act? Had the above heinous act been condemned, then I would have felt that the hon. Members from both the sides have expressed balanced view. But on the one hand, you are trying to hide a

thing and on the other hand, you want something to be highlighted—you want to boost communalism and do not want to reduce it.

The second thing I would like to submit is that as and when a debate is held on an issue, nobody goes deep into it. Speeches are delivered that there should be national integration and others should be treated sympathetically. But speeches will not end communalism. Delivering speeches will not serve the purpose. There are two reasons for this. Lust for power is the main reason for this. This is the reason that those people who cannot live on their own ability try to raise the banner of casteism. They want that banner of casteism and religion be raised. In our country people can easily be instigated in the name of religion and can be made to follow others. As such, lust for power has a major contribution to this phenomenon due to which riots take place in the country. A lot of discussion is held here to separate politics from religion and religion from politics. It is correct and it should be done, but mere saying will not serve the purpose. First of all, those political parties in the country whose members belong to a particular community should be banned. The name of Muslim League comes first in this category, followed by the Akali Dal, the Hindu Mahasabha and Vishwa Hindu Parishad etc. Besides these, organisations like the Adam Sena, Shiv Sena or other 'armies', the B.J.P. etc. which have been formed in the country should be banned. It is possible that some parties which are banned to-day may come before us in some other name tomorrow. That will be like old wine in new bottle with a changed label. Hence in order to check this tendency, a provision should be so made that only those political parties will be given recognition which have at least 30 per cent members from other communities. No other party should be recognised. In Bharatiya Janata Party, only one gentleman from Delhi belongs to some other community. I do not remember the name of that gentleman. Except him,

no one belonging to some other community is a member of that party.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you not to ring the bell. I have to express my views on a number of things. I am only half way through. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, please wind up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't ask him to wind up, Sir. He would ask winding up cost.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIR SEN: What I was going to tell is that such political parties should be banned in the country which do not have at least 30 per cent members from other communities. The second most important reason behind these communal riots is the existence of discrimination and partiality. It will not be an exaggeration if it is said that though the Constitution of the country provides equal status to all, yet in reality every citizen maintains his separate status. Some are first class citizens and some other are second class citizens. We will have to eliminate these classes and will have to make arrangements to ensure that everybody is equal in the eyes of the law. It is said that justice is blind. But in our country judges see the things with wide eyes. If a Brahmin judge hears the case of a Brahmin he decides the case in favour of the Brahmin. If the judge belongs to Bania or some other caste, he shows favour to his own caste. I am saying from my own experience. This policy of partiality needs to be ended. There should be provision for awarding strong punishment to those persons who sit on the seat of justice and do partiality. No other measure will end the poison of communalism from this country. It will be possible to end communalism and bring national unification only when the evil of partiality is brought to an end and casteism is rooted out by law. It is a practice to add surname like Sharma, Gupta

etc. after the names. It should be done away with. Then Shri Indrajit Gupta will have to remain as Shri Indrajit only Until and unless this practice is given up, people will go on doing like this. If we ascertain the reasons as to why people are not prepared to give up their surname, it will be revealed that people get respect on that basis without any labour. It has been mentioned in the Manusmriti that people who have not studied the Vedas should not be given respect, should not be allowed to sit along with the Brahmins. But what I find is that people cleaning utensils are also being called Pandits.

Finally, I would like to submit only this much that if at all national integration is to be maintained and communalism is to be eliminated from this country, the practice of dual treatment and partiality has to be removed and practising of any religion has to be stopped totally. The practice of people making propaganda from mosques, temples and gurudwaras will have to be stopped. If this is not stopped, this phenomenon will continue for ever.

Since you are ringing the bell again and again I conclude with these words and express my thanks to you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after 40 years of independence, people not singing the "Vande Mataram" and boycotting the Republic Day have a place in this country where people sing "Vande Mataram" as a devotional song. It is India. The hon. Members have explained as to what happened before 14th August, 1947 and what more than that is happening now. What is the reason behind it? You think communalism is increasing. It is not that the communalism is increasing. Rather it is the external forces which want both the communities to fight against each other and in this way destroy the country. If any riot takes place in Meerut, the news to this effect is broadcast first from Peshawar and Karachi. And why do these riots take place on Hindu festival days? Why no disturbances are created on a Id day or on the day

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

of Muharram? It is the same whether it is in Hyderabad, Moradabad or Gujarat. Bullets are fired and stones are thrown from mosques at the procession of car festival passing through that area. In this connection a report has been laid just now as to how many people came from Pakistan. Their number is said to be 125. They have been put behind the bars. That is why no incident took place on Janmashtami day. In Meerut also Pakistani weapons have been seized. A large number of infiltrators have come here. It should be looked into as to how many people have come from Pakistan and Bangladesh without passports. But how did they continue to stay in Kerala for years even after period of their stay was over? Is there any account of the money coming from Kuwait and Dubai? What for this money is coming here? Do they have any affection towards us? Has anybody ever thought as to how much money is coming to Hyderabad? Just now one of our friends has told us about their intentions—"we have taken Pakistan just with a smile and will take India forcefully". Bullets are shot from mosques where worship ought to have been done. But there are no instances where bullets were fired from a temple. Shri Buta Singh, who is sitting here may tell if there has been any such incident at anytime. Today bullets are fired from mosques and gurdwaras we know as to what our C.P.M. friend and the Nambudripad Government has done just to catch votes. We forget this thing in the hope of catching votes, pleasing the people and in becoming secular.

Just now one of our colleagues from Uttar Pradesh said that people belonging to minority should be recruited in the police. What does recruiting on the basis of caste mean? People have not been recruited in violation of the provisions of the Constitution. If anybody has committed any excess, he can be removed. The Government of U.P. can be dismissed. But those who assist you and work in your interest should not be removed from service. What

crime did the P.A.C. do? Our friend was reporting to the Home Minister about the role of the P.A.C. Can anybody say as to how the people who had been reported dead returned back? It was reported that 200 people were killed in Maliyana and now 185 out of them have come back to life. What about their whereabouts during these days? Had they taken shelter in God's abode or whether they were hiding in Kashi or behind some Shiv temple? If anybody like me speaks out such things he is dubbed as a B.J.P. activist and is charged with instigating communalism. Had the Hindus been with B.J.P. it would not have been represented by a single Member in this House. It would have been in majority like the ruling party after winning the elections. This much you should keep in mind.

Just now Shri Gupta was telling that the name of one B.J.P. M.L.A. from Jamshedpur was mentioned by the Commission. He was removed from the party membership on the same day. He was not elected. Whatever you want to say is in regard to BJP, you can say. I am listening to it.

Our friend Owaisi Sahib made an insinuation against the R.S.S. people I will tell what they had done. When Pakistan launched an attack in 1965, these RSS people served the jawans with meals and donated their blood. When people died in floods in Gujarat, the RSS people extracted their dead bodies. They helped in setting the people in Deendayal Nagar when tragedy struck in Andhra Pradesh and pulled out dead bodies from the debris. The R.S.S. people are always in the forefront to serve the people. Whenever there is war, the R.S.S. people come forward to offer their services.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you belong to RSS?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: We are RSS people and we are proud of it.

What are the causes of the riots that took place in 1984 during the regime of Bhaskar

Rao? Muslims-Hindus riots were instigated at the time of Ganesh festival. Who was that Hindu who instigated the riots. That Hindu is the protege of Bhaskar Rao. They should have called Assembly within a month of Ram Navami. We all M.L.As were present in Mysore at that time and we were presented in entering into the city on the plea that curfew was in force there. People were celebrating Ganesh festival in August. They snatched away the horse belonging to the Muslims and also looted Hindus. If you see the report you can know who suffered loss most at that time. At that time Shri Owaisi was holding the umbrella of Shri Bhashkar Rao. Curfew was clamped at that time and we were prevented from entering into Hyderabad. The police prevented NTR and other M.L.As at the outskirts of the village on the plea that there was curfew in that area. We told them how curfew can be clamped during the day. They said that it could be clamped during the day also. Shri Bhashkar Rao wanted to pull on their Government somehow. This you should understand

While speaking on the riots in Meerut, reference has been made about Shishu Mandir. We know what are taught in the temple and the mosque. They teach Quran to the children between the age of 5 to 7 years. They can teach as they like but we do not teach such things in Shishu Mandir. In Andhra Pradesh, a student of Shishu Mandir stood first in 11th class. He was a Muslim. We do not teach communalism. You recite God in the same way as Hindu recite Ram. You can see in the villages. In our town about two thousand Muslims live. We participate in their Id festival and they also participate in our festivals. (*Interruptions*). Of course, I belong to RSS... (*Interruptions*). Why are you getting provoked? I would like to tell you a story. A Panditji came to us in 1952 when we were young. He showered abuses on Jan Sangh and advised us not to join Jan Sangh as it was a communal party. Jan Sangh came into existence in Andhra Pradesh only in 1965 but Panditji was too scared with Jan Sangh. He used to give false speeches at Hanamkonda in such a way that if a lie is

repeated several times, ultimately it appears to be true. I would like to say to Shri Buta Singh ji that action should be taken on the reports in regard to the communalism in accordance with the law. A few days ago a powerful bomb was found at the residence of a congress MLA in Gujarat... (*Interruptions*). I would like to say that every person should become an Indian first. There is no controversy between a Hindu and a Muslim. Whenever an issue like Bofors is raised it is said that foreign powers are creating instability in the country. The foreign powers do such things. We should try to prevent them from doing such things.

I would like to remind you that a Pakistani Programme was telecast over T.V. for 45 minutes in Hyderabad on 7th August. How it happened? How this programme was telecast from 1511 to 1600 hours? Why does this programme not shown in Delhi? Is Hyderabad nearer to Peshawar or Lahore? What are the reasons and what are the factors responsible for it? No one like to build house across the Musi river. This is a fact. You can go and see. You will find arms, bombs, radio and T.V. transmitter through which propaganda is made from foreign countries. In the event of riot in Char Minar, we do not get its news first. It is first broadcast from Peshawar radio and Lahore radio. What are the reasons of it? There are about 75 thousand Muslims in Warangal but not a single riot took place there. Warangal is a stronghold of BJP and RSS. Actually, there are persons who instigate riots and try to put blame on others. No riot occurs in Nalgonda. But where Shri Owaisi gives speech, riots take place there... (*Interruptions*). If they win corporation election, there is no riots and if they lose, riots take place. For the sake of seeking votes, they say that Muslims are in danger. You go to Nalgonda or Karimnagar and see how they construct commercial complex there. How can this happen. They cannot widen the road but can construct commercial complex. Whether it is a temple or mosque, we do this work for maintaining leadership. They sometimes strike deal with the congress

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

and sometimes with the opposition. Why they had dismissed the Government of Shah in Kashmir? Someone said to Shri Rajiv Gandhi that temple had been demolished there. Now why Farooq Abdullah has been brought to power again? They are playing this type of politics. Prof. Soz has left..... (*Interruptions*).

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

AN HON. MEMBER. Shri Soz Sahib is sitting there ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: They turned me out and they turned out NTR also. We have been united to oust Rajiv Gandhi.....(*Interruptions*).. This is the politics. They want to strike deal. They are the persons who believe in running politics by causing bloodshed and spreading violence. They should be identified for the sake of saving the country. We also want this. We are not against it. They were pointing to Sikandar Bakht and Arif Beg Sahib. Instead of doing themselves such bad things, they instigate others to do these things. We say proper thing. We know our every topic is in regard to Khalistani terrorist. A number of BJP men were killed. Who worked for the protection of Sikhs.....

AN HON. MEMBER: A sense of communalism has been created..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Panditji used to be afraid of us in 1952 when we have not heard of Jan Sangh. They made propaganda in 1952 not to vote for Jan Sangh..... (*Interruptions*) Communists also died..... I am not saying this. There are good as well as bad persons everywhere (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Persons belonging to communist, Congress, Akali and BJP Parties all had to lose their lives in the trouble in Punjab..... (*Interruptions*)....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All are united in dying.... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: We are not concerned how many persons belonging to some parties died. We are telling you what the RSS men are doing. Buta Singhji regard them as fundamentalist and revolutionist. People come for self defence and die(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Tell me who is secular?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Yours party is also not secular. You gave a district to the Muslim to remain in power. We were arrested in Trivandrum while leading agitation against Nomboodripad. We are staunch secular.

AN HON. MEMBER. Is B.J.P. secular?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: BJP is a secular party. There are a number of Muslims in our party. In rural areas a big chunk of Muslims are with us. They remain in the ruling party for their self interest. They support the Government which is in power. Do you know how many Muslims are there in the Telegu Desam Party? That is why I am saying not to level charges on others but try to improve themselves. The speakers gave threats in their speeches at the rally held at boat club. When such type of speeches were made there, what action have you taken against them? They called for boycott of Republic Day. To which party they belonged. He was All India Secretary of a party.

AN HON. MEMBER: Tell the name.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: There is no need to tell the name. Only they want votes. They had not been sacked from the party for the sack of votes. They should keep the Members of their party in discipline and not to throw mud on others. They should identify such persons who are indulging in these things and sternest action should be taken against them.

Bells should not be rung in the temples in such a way that its sound comes out of the temple. Similarly use of mikes should not be allowed in the mosques. In our State, the Andhra Pradesh Government did not allow to organise the procession which is taken out once in a year. Even then those people took out the procession and Shri N.T. Rama Rao had to lead it. I would also like to say that the Muslims spread communalism for the sake of votes. You might have noticed that communalism erupts at the time of election. This is done for the sake of votes and keeping the Government in power. In Kerala recently, the C.P.M. workers misled the Hindus there and raised slogans of Indianization just to seek votes from the people.

In the end, I want to submit that the country is greater than the Government and we have the highest esteem for our country.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): This august House is discussing about the communal disturbances in the country for the last few days. Our Prime Minister, in his Independence Day speech was mainly aiming against the communal forces which try to divide the country. This shows how our nation is worried about communalism which has taken a violent and monstrous shape. I am wondering how our land of Shri Buddha, Shri Shankaracharya and Mahatma Gandhi is under the turmoil of communal violence. I also wonder how *Bharatha Varsha* which has a glorious heritage of religious tolerance and where all religions of the world like Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity have embraced one another has become the land of communal violence.

I would like to raise a simple and basic question, whether our people are communal? My answer is emphatically, no. Even though the average Indian is highly reli-

gious, he is not communal. Many of the speakers who participated in this discussion over the last few days have brought out a large number of examples where, during communal violence, Hindu brothers have saved their Muslim brethren, and Hindu brothers have saved their Sikh brothers.

I know a large number of Hindus going to the mosque; I know a large number of Muslims who go to the temple, and I know a large number of Christians who go both to the temple and to the mosque. This shows that the average Indian, be he a Hindu, Muslim or Sikh, is taught to worry about his earning a livelihood than to bother about the relative merits of various religions. He prays to God to keep himself alive, rather than to keep his religion alive

When we analyze the communal violence that has taken place in our country, we cannot ignore certain factors. Some places have experienced the wrath of communal violence just as a cancer in the body politics. One reason for this is the part played by our political parties. In our polity, a large number of communal, regional and other forces have stepped in. We know very well that even though many of the political parties claim that they are above communal considerations and above communal forces, when candidates for the elections are decided upon, they first study which community is the largest in a particular constituency, and then put up a candidate whose community happens to be the majority in that constituency. This is a bare fact. All the political parties in this country give more consideration to the majority of the voters in a particular constituency, than to the merit of the candidates.

In Kerala, we have the experience of different types of United Fronts. One election is just over. In the last election itself, both the United Fronts had said: "We are above communal forces; we will not give any weightage to these communal factors." But it is a clear fact that the election was fought in Kerala on a communal basis. These are the facts. Why I am pointing out

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

these facts is that in Kerala where the percentage of literacy is the highest, in that State also during the elections it is actually the basis of our democratic system. Instead of looking into the merits of the candidates, very often all the political parties have gone to see to which community the candidate belongs. They take into account the total number of voters, then they find out what is the percentage of Hindus—and among Hindus, people belonging to which sub-division are there; and among Christians, people belonging to which sub-division are there. When the Ministry is formed also, whether led by the UDF or LDF, they give more importance to the different communities which have to be given representation.

In the present Ministry itself, in order to give a representation to a particular community, they have increased the strength of the Ministry. This is how our political parties give importance to the communal elements. Unless political parties take a bold decision that they will not encourage these communal forces, communal practice, our nation cannot survive.

Then I come to undue publicity given by our media especially the newspapers. There was an incident in Kerala a few years back. Christians and Hindus are living together as brothers. When that incident took place, Government called all the editors of all the newspapers and told them that no newspaper would give any news on that particular incident. But all the newspapers fought for how much coverage could be given to this particular incident. You can find out when a communal violence will take place. Many of our national dailies are giving too many stories which are worse than the rumour spread by ordinary people. So, our national dailies, which are the 4th pillar of democracy, have to take a vow that they will not give undue publicity to communal violence.

Timely action has to be taken by the police force and other law enforcing agen-

cies. This has been discussed at length in this House. Our police men should be given a special training so that they can control this communal violence. Otherwise, instead of solving these problems, they are creating more problems.

We are always thinking for a new education policy, and in this education policy we are to give more importance to how all the communities can live together. In Kerala I know that there is a campus where we have got a Church, a mosque and a temple; and all the people go to that Church, mosque and the temple. In our new education policy, students, the coming generation should be taught how all the religions can co-exist together. We have a very glorious heritage where we have shown to the world how different religions can live together.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there cannot be two opinions regarding the fact that Kabir, the great saint, lived in this country who preached the values of unity and humanity to the whole world. It is true that our country is the land of Lord Rama and Lord Krishna where inequality does not exist. Tulsidasji said--

*"Daihi, daihi, bhowtik tapa,
Ramraj kahuh nahin vyapa.
Harshit rahenhi nagar ke loga,
Karhi
Sakal sur durlabh-bhoga."*

In the Ram Rajya, there were no discriminations. All were equal. There was plenty of everything. There was no question of caste at all. In this land, persons like Mahatma Gandhi were born to preach truth, non-violence and tolerance to the people but it is a matter of regret that in such a huge country a handful of undesirable elements, goondas and antisocial elements, are ruining the lives of thousands of people thus depriving them of their source of livelihood and yet we are not paying sincere attention to them. Has anyone

asked those people who are anit-national elements, who challenge the peace of the society and who incite people and communal and linguistic lines that.

*"Tumhari sar-pasandi se kate hein kitne sar socho,
Jale hein kitne ghar, iska tumhen ahas kya hoga.
Bahalo khon sarakon par magar itna to socho tum,
Vatan jab khon mangegar, tumhare pass kya hoga?"*

I have to say it with regret that our hon. Members have discussed the subject of communal riots in great details but they did not try to find out the causes as to why communal riots take place again and again only at certain places like Meerut, Moradabad and Aligarh. There are certain villages in the district which I represent, where 90 percent of the population is Muslim and only 10 percent is Hindu and there are certain other villages where 95 percent of the people are Hindu and only 5 percent are Muslim but I have never seen any communal riots there. I am sorry to say that ordinary Hindu-Muslim clashes are being given a communal colour by some hon. Members in this House. The Muslims support the Muslims and the Hindus support their own community. In spite of this apparent show of solidarity have you not seen that in times of crisis people belonging to the same community rarely help each other. When children of Muslims or Hindus die of hunger or they cannot get married due to the paucity of money, the people of the same community do not show any concern. But small disputes divide the people totally on communal lines and Hindus and Muslims form their own separate blocks. What can be more unfortunate and shameful thing for this country?

Certain very senior and experienced Members have suggested that collective fine should be imposed on people of both communities of a place where such riots occur occasionally. I strongly oppose this suggestion. In reality, only a handful of goonda elements who are not more than 10 or 15 in number are responsible for

creating communal riots at a particular place. You should identify such persons, draw up a list of their names, award strict punishment to them like hanging them or burying them alive but the innocent people should not be penalised by way of imposing collective penalty. If they have to pay such taxes then from where can they get the money to look after their homes and cattle? This suggestion is not reasonable and I oppose it strongly. I want to request the Government and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that as in the case of thieves and other criminals, a list of names is drawn up in every police station, so also in the case of such persons who incite communal riots, give inflammable speeches, erect barriers between peoples or create feelings of hatred, a list of their names should be prepared and Constitution should be amended to provide the most stringent punishment to them. This is my demand. Besides, every one had opposed the proposal of sending P.A.C. there in one voice. I and Professor Sahib were the first to visit that place and I want to draw his attention. Who started those riots? Hundreds of houses were destroyed and an equal number of people were killed in them. Who started this violence? Who killed a person riding on a scooter? Who did that? If P.A.C. was not available there some other Police Force, para-military force or B.S.F. would have been sent there. Should those persons be garlanded for their deeds? If we had gone there, we would have attacked the rioters and driven them off. But whatever the PAC had done was just in retaliation and in self defence as they were attacked by the rioting mobs. I strongly support their action. If this action is supported by all the people of our country, these goondas will not have the courage to strike again in a similar way. Did the Police, the Government, the P.A.C. made the mistake by giving them timely help when they sought for it? This flame is still burning and will continue to burn until the whole country unites in condemning such action and demands the most stringent punishment for them. Everyone should cooperate in this regard. This country belongs to us all. It does not belong to any

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

particular community but to every citizen of this country. We are all the children of this nation. No discrimination has ever been made on any ground in this country.

The first words of our Vedas are:

"Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina,
Sarve Santu Niramayah"

This means that all the people should be happy and healthy and should enjoy all the amenities in life. This is not the slogan of today but this has been our motto since the time immemorial and since the man was born on this earth. Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever a discussion on communal situation, has been held in this House, the issue of Ram's birth place and Babari Masjid has always been raised. We have always accepted the supremacy of the judiciary in our country and we give respect to the judiciary. Whenever any citizen finds that he or she is being deprived of his or her rights or injustice is being done to him or her, he or she can seek redressal from the judiciary. Any person can go to the courts and all the persons have a right to go to the courts. The issue of Ram's birth place and Babri Masjid remained pending in the court for quite a long time. Now if the court has given some judgement and if it appears to be wrong should we incite all the people? If court has not considered certain points and has ignored them, you should have gone for an appeal against it rather than indulging in an agitation throughout the country or inciting of religious feelings among the people. In our country, persons of a particular caste are being incited in the name of religion and they are being called upon to come under one banner. Various types of senas are being formed. At the meeting at Boat Club, the very existence of this country is being challenged. In my view, perhaps no body would support such actions and no Member would hold it justified. In my view, efforts should be made to solve this issue by holding a Panchayat. As the case is pending in the court, instead of inciting the

feelings of the people, all Hindus and Muslims should put forward all their points before the court. If we create communal tension by inciting the religious feelings of the people, it would not be in the interest of anybody and I am of the firm view that we will never be able to solve this problem.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one more point and which is a fact. Perhaps the Government may show a little hesitation in accepting it, but in many states of our country, illegal arms are being collected in every house and specially in the areas bordering Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh, illegal arms are being collected on a very large scale in every house and in every village. One, two or three countrymade pistols and guns are collected in every house. Mischievous elements use these arms in the situation of communal tension. I would like to request that Government should thoroughly search each and every house collectively in these areas and the persons found in possession of illegal arms should be sentenced to death. Under the present law in case of recovery of illegal arms, there is provision of Rs. 200 or 250/- as fine and imprisonment upto 6 months. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister that this provision should be strengthened by amending the law and in such cases, there should be a provision of a fine of lakhs of rupees and imprisonment for a longer duration so that the tendency of the undesirable elements to collect illegal arms could be checked.

I would like to draw your attention to one more point. In the House, the issue of minorities and the majority community is raised time and again, but as a matter of fact, such issues should not be raised, because in the riots, actually the minorities and the majority community are not involved. Goondas and unsocial elements hatch a deep conspiracy in the riots. I would, therefore, like to request that instead of raising the issue of minorities and majority community. We should consider as to who are the persons responsible for creating a rift between Hindus and

Muslims and after going through such causes we should try to remove them. Sir, one of the greatest philosophers of this country, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan had once said:

[*English*]

Let the rich put their houses in order, the poor are bound to follow them."

[*Translation*]

I would like to request that the big people in the society should provide a lead in this matter, whether they belong to political field, social field, economic field or any other field, they should not provide protection to the communal elements, but instead, they should co-operate in developing communal harmony. Unless we dealing sternly with communal elements, we would not be able to do away with this evil. With these words, I express my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Mr. Chairman, Sir, while concluding his speech, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait has appealed that all of us should live unitedly, harmoniously and peacefully. I would also like to associate myself with his appeal, but, in the beginning of his speech he said that in all the riots that have taken place since 1947, atrocities have been committed on Muslims and they have always been victimised. I would like to amend his statement a little bit that in all the riots that have taken place since 1947, neither Hindus, nor Muslims have been victimised, but actually the poor and the weaker section of the society have been victimised. Atrocities are committed on the weaker section of the society and if anybody is benefited, it is the rich and influential people. Therefore, whenever riots take place, the Hindus communal forces or Muslim communal forces are behind such riots. In both the cases some influential person is certainly involved and it is very unfortunate that some influential persons, who are responsible for riots, come forward to take maximum advantage from riots and call

themselves the leaders of one section or the other.

Sir, a number of hon. Members have spoken about the riots in Meerut and everybody is pained over the naked play of violence there. The manner in which the innocent bus passengers were dragged on the road and killed, can not be held to be correct by any person and nobody can tolerate such an incident. This incident is a blot on the name of democracy and secularism. No words are sufficient to condemn it, but I would like to submit here that whereas on one hand, people indulged in beastly behaviour, on the other hand some people showed humanitarian behaviour also and it would have been better if our some colleagues including Sulaiman Sait Saheb would have referred to that humanitarian behaviour. That bright aspect should also have been mentioned. If it would have been mentioned, it would have very salutary effect. I understand the anger and the pain of the people and keeping this in view. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to conduct a thorough enquiry about the causes for riots in Meerut. This enquiry should not be confined to ascertain the number of Hindus and Muslims who had been killed as also about the damage that has been done, but enquiry should also be held as to how the riots in Meerut began. The enquiry should not be held simply to go into the dark deeds of P.A.C. alone, but it should also be found as to how and from where people got the telescopic rifles. It should be ascertained as to how and from which source, such dangerous weapons were supplied there, which were used to terrorise the innocent people.

If we carefully go through the news reports, one thing that clearly emerges is that had the P.A.C. and the U.P. Government not taken effective steps in time, Meerut would have been the scene of mass killings. The riots in Meerut are the result of a well-planned conspiracy. The communal forces within the country were, no doubt, behind that conspiracy but they were not alone in this act. There were some forces

[Shri Harish Rawat]

from outside the country which too had a hand in it. How did they get foreign made arms within the country? Today, nobody is in a position to pinpoint the origin of the riots. Who were the leaders of the rioters? How did they acquire arms? Sir, such arms were smuggled not only into Meerut. They found their way into Allahabad too. Arms were stockpiled, and that too in large quantity, in Allahabad also which did not witness a communal riot before. Sometimes, the administration comes handy to us for criticism. It is very easy to condemn any armed force or para-military force. I am not the admirer of the P.A.C. When the P.A.C. had resorted to indiscriminate firing in Morababad, we had condemned them. It is just possible that some stray cases of atrocity might have occurred in Meerut also, but it is also true that had the P.A.C. not tackled the situation firmly, Meerut would have witnessed a still bigger blood-bath. It is very easy to blame the Government of Uttar Pradesh, but one must realise the much difficult task which the State Government has to face. On the one hand, there were Hindu Communalist forces which were out to vitiate the atmosphere in the entire State in the garb of religion and on the other there were some people who posed themselves as the messiah of Muslims and were hell bent to worsen the situation in Meerut. They went there time and again and tried to spread poison among the people by issuing provocative statements so that the rage could engulf the entire State and turn it into ashes.

A number of friends have made a mention of Babri Masjid and Ram Janambhoomi. We do not know whether Lord Rama was born there or not; we do not know the actual position, but we do know about the situation prevailing there. Today Babri Masjid and Ram Janambhoomi issue is growing like a sinus on the heart of India. Therefore, the Government should go in for a timely remedy. It would have been better had we invited all sensible persons belonging to all communities for talks

soon after the judgement was delivered by the court, so as to improve the situation. Now when the people are engaged in trying to fan the communal fire, there can be only one solution to this issue which the Government must implement firmly; i.e. to declare the disputed place a national monument. What is the hitch there in declaring the place a national monument which otherwise is causing harm to the people in the whole country?

We have many places to offer prayers. Where we fold our hands, it is a temple and where we bow our heads, it is a mosque because neither the Muslims nor the Hindus know where exactly is the abode of Allah or Lord. But those who are creating friction between Hindus and Muslim in the name of God or Allah are in fact, instrumental in beheading their own brethren. They are a blot on the country. Therefore, I would submit that we must take some decision courageously on the issue of Babri Masjid. The second step which I suggest is that we have to firmly crush the communal elements whether they are Hindus or Muslims.

Just now, Shri Vir Sen has said a very good thing that as long as there remains an organisation in the country in the name of religion, such as, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, R.S.S., Bhartiya Janata Party, as long as such people remain in the politics, they would continue to poison the minds of the people. It applies to Muslim League and Akali Dal as well. Whatever may have been the past history of Akali Dal, but the situation in which the Akali Dal finds itself today and the acts that are being committed by some people in the name of Akali Dal should suffice the Akali Dal to feel ashamed of. Therefore, the political parties based on religion should be banned. If we do not do that, believe me, it will be very easy to play politics in the name of religion. To practise politics in the name of economic policy or in the name of social service is a very difficult task. There should be no place in any political party whether it is Janata Party or the BJP., for those who incite the

sentiments in the name of religion or practise caste-based politics.

Accusations are made against the Congress Party as well, but I would like to say forcefully that had Congress not been there and had it not come forward to implement its secular policies firmly, the country would have been divided on the basis of religion. Therefore, to condemn the Chief Minister of a particular State simply because he happens to belong to the Congress Party is in itself improper. So far as the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it is facing the religions fanatics firmly even today. By condemning the State Government at such a juncture, you are encouraging the forces which spread religious fanaticism.

With these words, I would request the hon Home Minister to firmly come forward at this critical hour to sternly deal with the elements which spread religious fanaticism

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri M.S. Gill. 4 minutes please. In fact, there was no time to call you.

SHRI M S GILL (Ludhiana): I am sorry, I would not be able to say in 4 minutes

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, please resume your seat. The Minister will reply.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Chairman, there are still a few of us who would like to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. We have given enough time to discuss this issue.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had promised to us that there shall be exhaustive debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): This has been discussed for over 9 hours.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The debate can be carried on to Monday, if necessary That is what the hon. Minister told me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally under rule 193, the time allotted is only 2 hours. But in this particular case, we have taken more than 9 hours.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am not speaking on a technical point. I am speaking with a very heavy heart in the interest of the country.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: We have carried on for too long and it is not good for us to carry on any further. Enough of poison has been vomitted here. What more do you want?

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, some of the speeches made here today have actually distressed me very much. I feel, if these speeches have actually reflected the minds and thinking of the people outside this august House, then all this debate is nothing but mental gymnasium. I participating in this debate with this objective, with this view in mind. A lot of points have been argued here. But the basic point which has been in the minds of the people is, the communal hatred has been practised here for the last one century and this communal hatred has actually destroyed the very fabric of our nation. This is the point which we have to think over. How to get out of the situation and how to take certain steps so that we can go forward as one nation? This point has not been brought forward. We have been pointing out accusing fingers on one or the other.

This is the country, Mr. Chairman, where for centuries together Sages, Saints, Gurus, Shankaracharis, Suffis and all sorts of people, thinkers and poets have come and preached communal harmony and they have been preaching for days together and years together. But what is the result? This is the country where all these sermons, sacred sermons, even after centuries of these teaching, have failed to act upon the

[Shri M.S. Gill]

minds of the people. This is the country, Mr. Chairman, where religion has been drastically misinterpreted and miserably misunderstood. So, this is the point we have to take into consideration. Bhagat Kabir came here and taught the principles of sacred Quran Sharif to the people and told them in his own language:

*Awaal Alla noor upaya, Kudrat ke sab bande
Ek noor se sab jag upja, Kaun bhale kaun mande.*

These things were taught in the streets of Northern India. Guru Nanak, along with his disciple, Mardana, a Muslim, roamed about the length and breadth of this country for a period of 21 years and gave the message of love and affection and oneness of God to the people.

Then again, Guru Govind Singh had to stand up and say:

*Kou bhyo mundia Sanyasi Kou jogi bhayo
Kou brahmchari, Kou Jatiyam manvo
Hindus Turk Kou, Rapji aman saafi manas ki jaan sabe ek hi pahichanvo
kurta karim soi, raajak rahim wahi isron bhaid koi, mool bhram manvo.*

This message was given even when he was facing the swords during his time.

This was the message which Dr Iqbal gave:—

*"Mazhab Nahin Sikhata aapus mein ber rakhna
Hindi hein hum watan hai, hindustan hamara."*

In all these messages, what is the result? The result is, as we have seen year after year, toddlers, infants, women, weak persons and old and sick people, are being sent down the drain of death at the altar of this communal frenzy and property worth crores is being lost every year and people are being looted and murders, arsons, gang rapes, are being committed in the

name of communal frenzy. These are being done. After all, we have to think over it. What is the cause of it? We do not think about the causes. We have to look into the cause of this disease. The cause is very simple. One is a historical cause. In the Hindu mind of India, it is very much entrenched there, that the historical raiders, *Gajnabi and Mohd. Gouri and others* came to India, looted the property and spoiled the honour of the people and took away along with them even the womenfolk of these people.

Secondly, they were declared *Mlechhas* by the Hindus because they were raiders.

We have to take this idea out of our minds and we have to make certain strides in this direction.

The Muslims were the rulers of this country for some time and the Muslim brothers have got this idea in their minds that they have been the rulers of this country.

This contradiction in the minds of the people of India continues even after 40 years of independence.

Unless a huge effort by the ruling party and the Government is made to remove these ideas from the minds of the people and re-write the history of India, this evil of communal frenzy cannot be removed.

We have to implement the suggestions of the various Commissions including the Minorities Commission, the National Integration Council and we have to implement the 15 Points. If this is not done, then there is no possibility of getting out of this rut.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, this is the third day in succession that this august House is engaged in a very serious debate on a very important problem facing the country. We had a very serious discussion and to a large extent the hon. Members

nave tried to raise above the party politic to express their views by treating it as a national problem.

Keeping in view the present day circumstances it is evident that even after 40 years of Independence, communalism continues to be a blot on the glorious future of the country. This is not at all proper in the present context. First, we should have taken a lesson from the freedom struggle as a result of which the Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi, gave us an ideology and philosophy which is reflected in the constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly. In my opinion, the Indian Constitution is the result of our experiences of 100 years. It embodies all the experiences gained during freedom struggle and it reflects the sentiments of all the sections of the people. Not only this, the Constitution reflects the aspirations of those martyrs and Patriots who went to the gallows in hundreds and faced bullets dreaming of this day. If anything reflects their aspirations, it is the Constitution. If all the parties unanimously decide after this discussion that come what may, they will not violate the Constitution, I can say, we will be able to do away with communalism and casteism from the country. As I said in the beginning this is a national problem and we cannot blame one particular party for this. It does not behove us because there is no such political party which can claim that it has high ideals so far as political power is concerned and it has tried its best to wipe out communalism. Had it been so, the ghost of communalism would not have taken such a gigantic form today. The need of the hour, therefore, is to follow the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Saheb Ambedkar who gave us guidance through the Constituent Assembly. I am confident that only then, we will be able to deal with communalism in an effective way and solve this problem.

I am grateful to all the hon. Members who participated in this debate particularly, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, the mover of this debate, who drew the atten-

tion of the House and the country to this problem. While participating in the debate Shri Indrajit Gupta went to the root of the problem and highlighted all the issues seriously. I think the views expressed by Sarvashri Shyam Lal Yadav, Zainul Basher and other hon. Members were inspired by those very sentiments which I had expressed. In our last meeting with the opposition leaders, under the chairmanship of Hon. Prime Minister, we took important decisions regarding communalism. The most important decision that we took was, that the present situation cannot improve merely through administrative measures. It is true that administrative measures are very important. We have to assault communalism through people's intervention. We have to organise people leaving aside party politics because it is the poor and the common man irrespective of caste and class who suffers irreparable loss in these riots, wherever they take place. Therefore, at the very outset we shall have to launch a national movement wherein people will have to be made aware and organised and efforts will be made therein to seek people's intervention. Those of us who are dedicated to the cause of the nation, irrespective of party affiliations, should come forward and join the movement.

During the discussion many hon. Members made insinuated remarks. Shri Sait Saheb said that our country is multi-religious and multi-national. I do not agree with him. No doubt, it is multi-religious because everyone has his own religion and I am not against it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I never said like this.

S. BUTA SINGH: I will read out what you have said. I have noted it. If you have not said, it is a good thing.

[English]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I said multi-lingual, multi-racial.

S. BUTA SINGH: You said, multi-national.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: No, I did not say that. I said, multi-religious, multi-racial, multi-lingual, multi-cultural.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: If you have not said it, I agree with your sentiments and I think it is good also. When we go into the reasons of riots we find such sentiments there and that is why I thought that ideology of someone may be behind it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Nobody can say like this.

S. BUTA SINGH: We are multi-religious and multi-cultural. But to say multi-national will be a treason in the present day context. We have one nationality and nobody should pass any remark or comment against it. This is absolutely wrong. Nobody will be allowed to do so.

Shri Mewa Singhji and others said that poet Iqbal's couplets remind us that we are Indians first, irrespective of the religion to which we belong or the ideology which we follow. We are Indian first and something else after it.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Whatever may be the language

S. BUTA SINGH: Language or race or culture or region or anything.

[*Translation*]

My first and foremost religion is that we are Indians first and then anything else.

I was submitting that if this problem is to be solved it can be done through people's intervention. When we refer to people everybody is included in it. It is most regrettable that when Muslims are affected by riot, only muslim volunteers and organisation

come forward for their help. Why should not all go for their help? First of all there should be no riots and in case it happens then all the people of that city, district or village irrespective of caste and creed should go for their help. Why only people of that particular community should go for their help? There should be no differentiation between a Hindu doctor or Muslim doctor. Doctor is doctor and anyone can go to him.

16.00 hrs.

Besides, there are sensitive areas which should be identified. There is need to ponder over their problems seriously. The entire community should celebrate festivals whether it is Id, Ramlila, Dussehra, Baisakhi, Janamashtami, Guru-parb etc. All of us should celebrate it together so that bitterness is wiped out. Being sons of the same nation why should we not celebrate it together? The issues of that area should be solved beforehand. Mohalla and district consultative committees should be set up and these should decide about the route of the procession at least six months in advance and the entire programme should be implemented with each other's cooperation. This can be done only through people's intervention...(*Interruptions*)

16.01 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: How can this be done?

S. BUTA SINGH: For that all the political parties will have to formulate a plan of action together, we have prepared it and we had taken all of you in confidence. Prof. Sahib is aware of it. As soon as the session began, I had asked for a discussion that we can do it at a later date. We are ready for this purpose, we are ready to forget party's policy.

[*English*]

Administration will be given by the Government. If it is Government of India,

we will provide it, if it is West Bengal, CPI(M) should provide it, if it is Jammu & Kashmir, National Conference will provide it. Every Government, every party must participate in that. They should take it up as their responsibility. This is the only way.

[*Translation*]

We may be administratively efficient but unless we involve the people in this endeavour nothing will happen. I have myself seen in the Meerut riots, I used to appeal to the Muslim brethren, but nobody came forward. It was because they had lost confidence. Had there been a people's Intervention Forum there was no reason why they would not have come forward. The people should have confidence in the institutions and the administration. I would like to remind Shri Indrajit Gupta that this can be done only when the political parties who claim to be progressive and secular, try to involve the people in the institutions and administration. Why does not his party, which claims to be leftist and non-believer in any religion come forward and join hands with us. We are ready to cooperate. Let us not make it a prestige issue. We want that a national forum or a morcha should be formed to achieve this goal....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: PAC is also part of the administration.

S. BUTA SINGH: I will come to that. I was trying to list out the way in which it should be done. You said that there was no political will.

[*English*]

What more do you want? We are willing to cooperate. We are willing to participate. We are willing to mobilise the entire administration of the country behind this. Let us finish this cancer from the roots of our country. This can be done only through the people's participation. I throw this invitation to the Leaders of the Opposition that let us do this. Let us forget about party politics in this. There can't be any barrier,

there can't be any party lines. Let us do it. And the time has come if we don't wake up.

[*Translation*]

The giant of communalism and country's unity and integrity....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You have rightly said. But to say that we should forget party politics is not right. Instead, party politics should be such that if there is any disturbance, like in Meerut, all parties should come forward and forget their affiliations and try to intervene in the situation and inspire the people.

S. BUTA SINGH: You forget that I have appealed to you because the principles of your party are such. I do not think you have reservations about the principles of your party....(*Interruptions*) You carry us along. Our manifesto should lay stress to wipe out communalism through people's intervention....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You have not allowed to go till date even delegation of the MPs....(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: If I am saying a good thing, that means you will not do that because of the earlier episode. Secondly, I think....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a good sermon for the future.

S. BUTA SINGH: Not a sermon, I am giving concrete suggestions. You had said in your speech:

[*English*]

"The Government lacks the will." We have the will. We come forward. We give this invitation to all those secular and progressive parties to come forward to finish this cancer of communalism from the roots of our national unity.

[*Translation*]

I want to draw the attention of the House

[S. Buta Singh]

to the fact that the Government is ready to give full cooperation to all such fora which believe in secularism in real sense. We want that such fora should create good will and a feeling of unity in each mohalla and colony. We want to work unitedly. The Hon. Prime Minister has said that we should prepare a plan of action on national level and that has been prepared.

[English]

I am waiting for the day the leaders of the opposition could sit together and finalise that plan of action. We are prepared to launch a country wide *Morcha* against communalism.

[Translation]

Shri Indrajit has said that this Government is not taking any initiative in the matter of Babari Mosque and Ram Janam Bhumi, Just now Shri Naresh Chander Chaturvedi has told in detail that the local people do not want interference from outsiders. The people there have lot of mutual cooperation. They want that the local problems should be sorted out by themselves. Even then the Government of India has constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee. I told Shri Shahabuddin, Shir Jafer Sharif, Shri Suleiman Sait, Shri Khurshid Alam whosoever came to me I told him that a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted which is having constant liaison with the Uttar Pradesh Government and all those who have been showing interest in this matter. We will give cooperation. Whatever suggestions have been given here we welcome them. We want that unless it is convenient to the local people, howsoever big that decision may be, it is not going to work and that will not be proper. We are ready to implement the decision which is convenient to them. This has now become a country-wide issue. I am of the view that the communal people have played the politics and have made it country-wide by taking out processions etc. This has proved to be very harmful. We will not tolerate these things anymore. What has not been

said in the Boat Club Rally? The Government of India wants that no one, howsoever big person or priest he may be, can be allowed to say things which are harmful to the unity of the country. We will not allow any community to hurt the feelings of the other communities. We will give full protection. They should not think that they are not being trusted and their problem is not being considered at the national level. All these things were submitted before the Cabinet Sub-Committee. We want to cooperate with the local people and want that some such solution should be found out with the help of the people and the Chief Minister concerned which is acceptable to all and no one is disappointed. You have talked about administrative measures. My colleague Shri Chidambaram rushed to Meerut as soon as the news came to us. Member of Parliament from that area and our colleague Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai also reached there. I myself reached there alongwith the Chief Minister. We kept a constant vigil on the situation and monitored Police Authorities, District Authorities, CRPF etc. till the situation in Meerut was brought under control. Many difficulties had to be faced in this regard. One main difficulty was that certain local newspapers indulged in rumour mongering with the result that whatever good was achieved used to be washed away and the situation used to deteriorate further. Through this House I appeal to the friends from the Press that as a result of riots a very dangerous and harmful situation arises in the country; the innocent children, women, elderly and young persons all are killed and innumerable persons have to go to jails. A sort of madness, a frenzy arises among the people which has not rationale at all. The Press should play a very constructive role in it. If the Press instead, stokes the fire, these riots will never end. It is regretful that a handful of people arouse the communal feelings of the people by publishing such news or pictures which further fan the fire. Incidents of Hashimpur and Maliyana were mentioned here. Judicial enquiry has already been started in the case of Maliyana incidents and the same is going to be started for

Hashimpur also. It will not be proper to say anything before Enquiry Report is received because that can be prejudicial to the enquiry. But this much I can say that with the receipt of the Report our effort will be to take expeditious action on the findings. Though it is a State subject and the action has also to be taken by the State Government, we will make such arrangements that such incidents do not occur again. It is a matter of regret that such Reports are received very late and secondly, as the State Governments have to take action on them, delay occurs some time because of this also. The result of all this is that the guilty people become fearless and when some riots erupts again, the situation becomes all the more dangerous.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Interim Report might have already been received by you. Initiate action on that.

S. BUTA SINGH: The final report is likely to be submitted tomorrow and we think that on receipt of final report effective implementation may be done and strict action may be taken as has been suggested. I have talked to the Chief Minister today. Many hon. Members have asked as to why we do not get the cases scrutinised expeditiously by constituting special courts. The Chief Minister was agreeable with me on this issue. In a given situation, the special courts can be constituted and the matters settled expeditiously so that no guilty person, whether he is in the Government or out of it goes scot free. Only then people will learn a lesson not to indulge in such activities in future.

As in the beginning, in reply to Shri Indrajit Gupta's speech, I had said that peace committees should not only be constituted mohalla-wise, village-wise or state-wise, a peace committee should be constituted, as has been suggested by one hon. Member, on national level. Peace committee may immediately go there and help the administration and the affected people. It will get our full cooperation. So far as 15 Point Programme formulated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the help of the poor is

concerned, we have sent its revised version to all the states. A special cell to monitor this programme has been set up in the Home Ministry; it will oversee whether it is being properly implemented in the states or not.

So far as the Central Police Organisation is concerned, though all the State Governments have been asked to ensure that a special police force should be available to curb the riots in their states which should have special training and should be capable of controlling the situation arising out of riots etc. because our regular police force has lesser experience of facing such situation as training to cope up such situations has not been imparted to them. The police force remains busy in maintaining law and order and tackling ordinary crimes. We are, therefore, going to set up a new force, peace keeping force, and the Government of India has already advised all the State Governments in this regard and I have come to know that perhaps in Uttar Pradesh a battalion has already been raised. But the State being a very big one, it is an uphill task to control the situation or riots with a small force. Therefore, CRPF, BSF or other forces are deployed there. If we do not have sufficient force, we requisite them from other states, from South or other states so that the influence of the local police is neutralised. A lot of things have been said about PAC. Now as there is an enquiry going on, we will consider the recommendations in depth. But it is not proper to punish, to level charges against some police force before hand. We should not pre-judge anyone. If some one is guilty he should get the punishment. But it is not right that we may term any such force as communal. We have seen the harmful results of such utterings in Punjab. Therefore, we should act with utmost seriousness and caution because it is a very delicate matter. It is a question which relates to the entire society. We should not, therefore, be biased. Whatever report is received and whosoever is found guilty will be fully punished. Regarding Maliyana and Hashimpur I have just now submitted that about one, the report will be received

[S. Buta Singh]

tomorrow and about Maliyana judicial enquiry has already begun. For this we should wait. I think of all the enquiries held, this has been the fastest and we will be getting the report at the earliest. Whatever comes before us, we will take action on that. A small group under the chairmanship of Shri Hakser had been constituted in the National Integration Council meeting. Its Interim Report has been received and many of the points submitted by Shri Shyam Lal Yadav and Shri Indrajit Gupta have been included in it. This Report has been accepted in full. 12 of its items are as follows:—

[*English*]

1. Create a common consciousness among citizens of India through educational processes, media projections, political processes and process of economic development.
2. Ban the use of religious symbols in electioneering—election law should be properly implemented.
3. Importance of educational processes more specially between the ages of 6 and 14
4. Urgent need for evolving programmes aimed at familiarising each and every one of us in each and every part of India with our common heritage bogh in terms of territory, people and culture.
5. Voluntary organizations to be promoted for communal harmony and national integration.
6. Three language formula to be implemented more vigorously in north India.
7. Interaction between Indian students drawn from all parts of the country.

8. Strict enforcement of existing laws to curb communal ill feeling
Laws of IPC/Cr PC to be properly used.
9. Use of loudspeakers at religious places to be regulated.
10. Unauthorised construction of religious places to be curbed. Public places are encroached upon by building on them places of religious workshop.
11. Institution of national awards to encourage those who save lives of members of either community during riots for their acts of courage and humanity.
12. Public involvement in prevention of communal riots—Ekta/Mohalla Committees should be set up.

[*Translation*]

These were their 12 points which have been adopted by the National Integration Council and accepted by all the State Governments and the Central Government. I am quite sure that this sub-group will shortly submit its full report to the National Integration Council and on the basis of that report, if considered necessary, we shall bring forward an amendment to the IPC before the House so that all the hon. Members are able to participate in the discussion and extend their co-operation in safeguarding the unity and integrity of the country.

Sir, it is very difficult to keep in mind each and every sentence said here in regard to what happened in Meerut, Ahmedabad, Sera and in Delhi, but as some hon. Members have said that speeches of some hon. Members have created bitterness. I have no information about the facts which have been mentioned here, Shri Sait Sahib has mentioned two or three such incidents that pain us. We feel shamed of ourselves that such treatment has been meted out to the members of a particular community.

But I would like to say one thing that we should not say any such thing which cannot be substantiated. If he has any proof, he should send it to us and we will get it investigated by the Central Government but merely saying these things can create considerable tension. Whatever we say here, is printed in the press and there are the enemies of the country sitting outside the country; there are some such powers and such countries which take advantage of it and try to malign the image of our country. The foreign media, especially the western media has no other work but to run down India and to denigrate the institution of the country and to sabotage the democracy. They are always on the look out for an opportune time to hurt our feelings.

For a long time, I have not visited any foreign country but whenever we watch T.V. programmes in other countries, we are pained at what is televised there. Our ghats are depicted in these programmes. It is our tradition to perform last rites on the banks of rivers but the people of other countries do not understand this and they think that we have no culture. So, when such things are said and particularly if something is said by a great leader of a political party, it is printed against the country and it causes great harm to the country. The outside countries think that such a barbarous treatment is being meted out to a particular community.

I am pained to find that such a thing is never published, that despite all this the roots of our democracy are very strong and the people have implicit faith in it. They do not mention about our matured democracy but if some such incident takes place, they make a report of it and try to malign the image of the country by publishing it in the newspapers and also by telecasting it. I am distressed when some responsible leaders get such interviews published in their names that are detrimental to the interest of the country. I would implore with folded hands not to do any such things which hurt the feelings of our countrymen or the members of a par-

ticular community. By getting published such things, we serve neither our community nor the country. It causes harm to the interest of the country and unsavoury things are said about the country.

I have submitted in the beginning that we want to solve our complicated and serious problems through people's participation. The media should not forget the fact that ours is centuries old culture and it is a composite one. You take any festival whether it is celebrated in the South, North, West or in East in the country, there is spiritual feeling in it. This thing should be brought out to strengthen the bonds of unity, love and cooperation among the people.

It is said that Islam is the most pious faith but why we do not propagate Islam of Chisti and why we propagate Islam of Babar and Aurangzeb? How many persons belonging to Hindu, Sikh and other faiths go to Ajmer to seek blessing of 'Garib Nawaz'? If you go there, you will not be able to identify whether they are all Muslims. It seems that all are the disciples of Khawaja Gharib Nawaz and all hold him with reverence. If such a thing is publicised, I think there can never be a riot of any kind.

Similarly, people go to religious places of the country from Kashi to Kamakhya with the same reverence. Once I went to have darshan of Vaishno Devi, I saw that persons belonging to different faiths were going to have darshan of Vaishno Devi with the same reverence and faith. They were all chanting the name of 'Ma', that power, that God and that light. There is controversy going on in regard to the Ram-Janam Bhoomi and it is said that Ram belonged to a sect. Lord Ram did not belong to any sect. Ram and Rahim are one and the same. In Indonesia, our Muslim brethren celebrate Ramayana. Had Lord Ram belonged to one sect, the Muslims of Indonesia would not have held Ramayana in reverence. Not only that even the Muslims in Soviet Russia also celebrate Ramayana. Lord Ram is an ideal for us. If

[S Buta Singh]

people of different faiths follow the ideals of Lord Ram, there cannot be any suffering to the nation, sect or any person. The whole land is the birth-place of Lord Ram. If the head Kazi, the head Priest, the head Granthi and the Shankaracharya together lay the foundation stone of Ram Janam Bhoomi, that place will become Ram *Janam Bhoomi* in a true sense. We have to build such a type of *Janam Bhoomi*. But if we associate Lord Ram with some king and instigate the feelings of the people to spark off riots, that cannot be a religious act in any way. Temples and mosques are holy places and the abode of God. The holy Quran, the Guru Granth Sahib do not teach us such a lesson. Therefore, we will have to abandon parochial thinking and accept all the people as our brethren and as true sons of the country, we will have to make sacrifices for the sake of the country. If we are true sons of the country, we can become true Sikhs, true Muslims and true Hindus also. If we inculcate such feelings, our country can face the most powerful nation of the World.

Now coming to the discussion in the House, I pray to God that such riots do not take place again so that instead of wasting our time on such things, we could devote our time in removing poverty from the country and unemployment among the youth. We should discuss how to grant the right of equality to women and how to give them powers. We should devote our time in solving the problem of poverty and illiteracy. In this way by becoming a disciplined citizen, we should serve the country and not waste our time on discussing the number of persons killed in Meerut and also the number of those whose dead bodies have been found outside Harminder Sahib. Such things should not happen at all because these things are irrelevant in the present context. We should be ashamed of all these things. We have to serve our country keeping in view our glory and history of our nation as also the ideals of all our religions. I am fully confident that the suggestions given by hon. Members would be

implemented fully by the Government of India and I am also sure that all the parties would extend their full co-operation to us in this task.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, I just want to mention two points.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I want to know about compensation to be paid.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, my hon friend the Home Minister himself has given us a very good definition of an India, that India comes first and everything else next. And if one has to forget anything at all, he should forget everything else—not India. That is exactly what he has done even at the risk of his life and even when he was challenged by those high priests. I give him praise for it and I congratulate him.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH This point has also been raised that compensation has not been paid to those persons who have been killed or shot dead during the riots. I would like to tell the hon. Members that after examining all the cases, full compensation will be given in all such cases.

16.30 hrs.

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, we take up Private Members' Business

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*Translation*]

Fortieth Report

SHRI RAM AWADH PRASAD (Basti) Sir, I move that this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Disturbances

presented to the house on the 19th August, 1987.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th August, 1987."

The motion was adopted

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up further discussion on...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, this is the third Friday on which this particular item is being discussed. After this my item will be coming up.

Now, I would like to know, is it a fact that only one hour and fiftyfive minutes are left even after the second extension of time? I would like to know whether this will be completed in time?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will try. I want to tell you what has happened. Generally we allot two hours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let there not be another manipulation. I would like to tell you very frankly, we had one experience of manipulation two days back. Again we do not want to suffer from the same manipulation. Today, for the third Friday, this particular resolution is being discussed. Therefore, at least there should be one second left for introducing the resolution so that it does not lapse. I do not mind moving even at 12 O' clock at night.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House

accepts, you can continue. I have no objection. It is left to the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us be told first. Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister manage it in such a way. And let us be taken into confidence. Let us not be manipulated every time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not only this subject today, but there are so many other things concerning Private Member's have taken more time. There were even instances where Private Member's Bills were discussed not only for two hours but for more than ten or fifteen hours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Firstly is it a fact that only one hour and fiftyfive minutes are left?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes. Now only one hour and fifty-five minutes are left.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I think it is according to the extended time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I am submitting that this Resolution is inadmissible because there are two subjects in it. One is regarding Defence deal and the other about FERA violation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No Mr. Naik, now we are not discussing that matter.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has already been admitted by the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want this matter to be raised now.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I won't allow it to be raised now.

*(Interruptions)***

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES FOR
UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBAL PEOPLE
— *Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on measures for upliftment of tribal people. Miss Mamata Banerjee.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on measures for upliftment of Tribal people, which is very essential. For the upliftment of Tribal people the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of our Constitution provide for (i) Maintenance of their ethnic identity and (2) Preservation of their areas. Tribal people live in a very small area of our country. Our Government has undertaken a large number of programmes for the upliftment of tribal people. Many projects have also been started. There are certain projects which are yet to be implemented and Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria has brought forward this Resolution for their implementation. I would like to submit that the customs, culture and tradition of the tribals living in India are somewhat different which should be kept in mind while solving their problems. Most of the tribals live in North Eastern region of our country comprising Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our country is 5,16,28,000. For the Tribal Sub-Plan, an amount of Rs. 756 crores has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. For their upliftment and education, an amount of Rs. 1239.21 crores has been provided in the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 281.22 crores has been allocated for the tribals in the Central Sector. In the Central Plan for the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 2000 crores has

been allocated for rural development, Rs. 310 crores for I.R.D.P., Rs. 480 crores for N.R.E.P., Rs. 725 crores for R.L.E.G.P. and Rs. 125 crores for the Indira Awas Yojna, but we have to see whether the amount allocated for the upliftment of tribals under the Tribal Plan and for the 20 Points Programme is utilised properly and whether programmes under it are implemented properly? I would like to quote from the Statement of Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai in the House on 31st July:

[*English*]

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute the most vulnerable and socio-economically backward sections of our society. Government is committed to promoting their welfare and development, and to ensuring effective implementation of the safeguards provided to them in the Constitution.

Article 46 of the Constitution lays down that "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Article 338 of the Constitution provides for Special Officer to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. After careful consideration, Government have decided to further strengthen this institution so as to ensure effective implementation of the recommendations of the Special Officer.

[*Translation*]

The Government has appointed representatives of Scheduled Castes in every Ministry, Department and Agency to look after the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is a very good step.

[*English*]

All the Ministries, Departments and

agencies of the Government of India will be given specific directions to provide all help and cooperation to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes...

A Secretary will be appointed... to look into the following:

- (i) reservation in public employment, both at the Central and State level, and in admission to educational institutions,
- (ii) land reforms;
- (iii) prevention of alienation of tribal lands and other land disputes;
- (iv) rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes displaced consequent upon implementation of developmental projects.

[*Translation*]

The Government has formulated all these programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government was formulated these programmes for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[*English*]

There is also the policy of implementation of anti-poverty programmes including programmes for self-employment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes has been set up under a Ministry of Home Affairs resolution dated the 21st July 1978

[*Translation*]

It is also a good decision and we welcome it but at the same time we will have to see that what was the percentage of literacy before independence and what is the percentage at present. The Government has formulated many programmes for the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is known to all that Pandit Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi have paid the maximum attention towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Our Government has done a lot of work in this direction but we should pay more attention towards the real problem. The percentage of literacy is coming down. In 1979, the percentage of general literacy was 33.8 which increased to 41-42 in 1981 but literacy percentage of Scheduled Castes remained 27.86 whereas in the case of Scheduled Tribes it came down to 8.94 from 10.93 in 1981. It is further coming down. We should pay attention to increase this percentage. The Government has done much in the field of education. It has opened Ashram Schools and arranged adult education but all these steps are still inadequate. The condition of female education is also very poor. It also needs to be improved. In those areas also where there is cultivated land, the percentage of literacy is coming down. In such areas in 1971, the percentage was 43.4 whereas in 1981 in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribes it came down to 41.51. In 1971 Scheduled Castes literacy percentage was 27.87 and in the case of Scheduled Tribes it was 57.60. In 1981 this came down to 28.17 and 54.43 respectively. In the Seventh Five Year Plan an integrated tribal development project has been provided for these people and there is need to strengthen the agricultural multiple society in tribal areas. The Government has a programme to this effect also. I want to submit to the Government that there is need to pay more attention towards this. Land reforms have been carried out in many states but unless the surplus land is given to the poor; unless all facilities are provided to them; unless waste land, surplus land etc. is distributed among the tribes, no constructive work can be done. Besides the RLEGP, which is being run in the rural areas for the landless labourers, they should be provided more assistance. The 20 Point Programme is for the socio economic development. Similarly, there are other programmes also,

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

like the RLEGP, the IRDP, etc. But their full benefits are not percolating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In several States, proper banking facilities are not available. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised the banks to remove poverty but the attitude of the banking management has not changed; their tendency has not been nationalised. They do not provide loans to poor tribals whereas industrialists get loans in lumpsum. Their applications remain pending though they can get loan on 4 per cent interest. The Government should see whether its projects are being implemented or not? It is said that much attention is not paid towards SCs and STs. It is not correct. The Government pays attention to them but the authorities who are responsible for the implementation of the programmes, do not pay much attention to these communities. They should pay more attention. The *Naari Shiksha Parishad*, Chit indwara has set up a ladies' school for providing education to women. Tribal women are being provided education there. It is proposed to open such ladies' schools in all the States so that development of the tribal ladies may take place. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are backward communities but their loyalty and sincerity to the country is utmost. Due to large scale de-forestation, forests are being reduced and they do not have agricultural land. They are, therefore, in much difficulty. A Master Plan should be formulated for them. Central Government has provided funds to all the States for the Indira Aawas Yojana. What happens in our State is that the funds provided for this programme are shown as received from the Marxist Party and they put the board of Marxist Party at the site of the project instead of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's. You should get it surveyed and ask for the report. If the work is not being done properly, you should ask the State Government as to why such things are happening: You should make efforts towards adult education also. In this way illiterate persons will get education. More attention should be paid towards this. There should be a spe-

cial cell in the Handicraft Board for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes so that some training is imparted to them and they are able to start some business by taking loans. This Cell will be quite beneficial to them. I want to tell you about the allocations made in our State for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

[English]

Targets fixed —2,00,000 and 54,000 Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe families respectively

Amount allocated—Rs. 1837.86 lakhs and Rs. 760.26 lakhs for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes respectively.

Rs. 7,953.05 lakhs for Sch. Castes and

Rs. 3,266.891 lakhs for Sch. Tribes.

[Translation]

The funds made available in the Seventh Five Year Plan and in 1987-88 should be spent properly. The State Government does not spend the funds properly which you provide to it. Therefore, you should make available some money to the small organisations of SCs and STs so that they may spend it. These organisations can spend that money, which is not utilised by the State Governments.

In regard to the District Advisory Board for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we see that—

[English]

Only the Scheduled Caste MPs and Scheduled Caste MLAs are the Members of this District Advisory Board.

[Translation]

I also represent 10 lakh people and I am also people's representative but to say that only a Scheduled Caste MP can represent them is not appropriate. There are Sche-

duled Castes in my constituency as well and I want to help them and that is why I take up their case here. There are Muslims, Brahmins and Scheduled Castes in our constituency. I am fully conversant with the problems of Scheduled Castes and therefore I should also be associated with the Advisory Board. One of my friends belonging to Scheduled Caste in Shri Manoranjan Halder, MP. He is not present at the moment. On an enquiry from him I found that he is not a member of the District Advisory Board. Though circulars are issued mentioning the names of such Members yet these are not implemented. All the concerned MPs should be Members of the DRDA Committee. Our position has been reduced to that of being an MP for the name's sake. If we take our problem of drinking water or roads to them they say that you may go to the panchayat member. I should also be associated with the DRDA, the IRDP, the NREP, the RLEGP as a member. I do not have any objection to their being members but I should also have a role to play. Whosoever is competent and is able to work must get an opportunity. The purpose of the Government will be fulfilled only when these programmes are implemented properly. Therefore, there is need to look into the problems of Scheduled Castes in my area and remove them at the earliest.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): I have recently read in a newspaper published from Andhra Pradesh but you will be upset to know it—that the Chief Minister is trying to displace the tribals who have settled there after 1976. The only reason being that they have come from Nagpur and Maharashtra. They are exploiting the tribals of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, we are trying to drive out those who have settled after 1976 in Hyderabad. These tribals are called *Sugali* in Maharashtra and *Lambada* in Telangana, *Sugalis* in Vijayawada and from Kamma to Hyderabad they are known as *Lambadas*. The *Lambadas* of Andhra are called *Sugalis* in Maharashtra. The *Sugalis* and *Lambadas* have close relations and even matrimonial alliances. Whereas *Lambadas*

are treated as tribals in Andhra Pradesh but *Sugalis* are not so in Maharashtra, even though there is not much difference between the two. That is the reason why *Sugalis* are trying to settle in Andhra Pradesh so that they can avail of Government facilities. There is no doubt that any Indian can settle in any part of the country and can engage himself in any profession. The *Sugalis* are trying to get facilities in Andhra Pradesh thereby depriving the *Lambadas* of their rightful claim. The *Lambadas* of Andhra Pradesh, the *Sugalis* of Maharashtra and the *Sugalis* of coastal Andhra Pradesh are exploiting the original tribes which used to live in the forests. The tribal youth are being misled and imparted naxalite training. Consequently the number of naxalites is gradually increasing. Three days back on Tuesday when a group of 12 police personnel were passing through that area these naxalites attacked and killed them. The group consisted of two Inspectors one Head-constable and other constables. The main reason behind the naxalite movement is that the original tribals were given the status of tribals since the British days and they were accepted as tribals after Independence under the Constitution, but today the Government is not giving them this status. The Government had included *Lambadas* in Scheduled Tribes list in 1977. The *lambadas* are in good number and most of them live in the plains instead of forests. Those living in forests would not be more than 5% of the total population of *lambadas*. They live in upland and are educated and sagacious. Whereas there are other tribals who live in the forests along with wild animals and are therefore savage. You compare the two. Until 1977 the *lambadas* were included in the backward class. Now they have been declared as tribals under a Presidential order. Naxalitism is on an increase because the facilities given to original tribals are being usurped by others. For that it has become necessary to ensure certain facilities to those who have been getting them prior to 1976. All those tribals who have settled in Andhra Pradesh prior to 1977 have been treated as *lambadas* but because the *Sugalis* have not been

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

declared as tribals in Maharashtra, they are forced to settle in Andhra Pradesh and consequently, they are exploiting the facilities meant for the *lambadas* of Andhra Pradesh.

17.00 hrs.

According to a press release, the Chief Minister has made a statement that all the *Sugalis* who have come to Andhra Pradesh after 1976 or 1977 will be driven out. He made this statement after reviewing the situation in Hyderabad two or three days ago. I want to tell you that there was no tribal constituency in Warangal District earlier. There are two or three development blocks, which were there earlier also and where original tribals live but since the *lambadas* have been included in tribals, two tribal MLAs have been elected from our district, out of which one MLA has been elected from Kamman. He resides in the city, runs a hotel and is engaged in business. By including him in the tribals the original tribals are being exploited. They grab the facilities meant for original tribals and thereby the latter are deprived of them. This is the main reason behind the growing naxalitism in forests. I therefore, want that the *lambadas* should be categorised in three groups viz, A, B and C and separate funds should be allocated for original tribals. This should be done on similar lines as in the case of Scheduled Castes and Backward classes. Now the *Malas* and *Malias* are also trying to come. If this goes on then the original tribals will continue to suffer. If the tribal law goes on changing, no purpose will be served.

Therefore, I think that all these facilities should be made available to those people who have been living in forests since pre-independence days and those who are actually Scheduled Tribes. Those who live in the plains should not be given these facilities. We formulated MADA programme and started a scheme for Indian tribals. The facilities are not reaching the tribals living in forests and they are being

exploited. If some non-tribal has purchased the land of a tribal, the Government has a law under which the land can be restored to the tribal, but why do the Government not do so! I would like to know from the Government the number of such cases in which land has been restored to tribals from non-tribals. Law should take its own course. Today we see that cities have come up on the land where tribals used to live once. If any person has purchased land from the tribal and a young IAS Officer goes to restore the land to the tribal, the State Government at once transfer that Officer. You know that free licences for liquor shops are issued to tribals in such areas, but the non-tribals manage to purchase such shops from the tribals and exploit them by forming a cooperative society of the tribals by becoming a member thereof. Therefore, I would like to request that the people living in tribal areas should be allowed to produce liquor by treating it as a cottage industry. The Government should not open their own liquor outlets in such areas. The entire land of theirs should be restored to them. But no State Government will come forward to do it, not even the Andhra Pradesh Government. Therefore, the Central Government should take up this work at their own level and should set up some machinery for the welfare of tribals. The Government should also look into the dispute regarding '*lambadas*' which is going on in Andhra Pradesh.

Now all the MLAs that are being elected to the Assembly in the name of tribals are *Lambadas* and none of them is original tribal. Earlier when I was an MLA some original tribals have been elected. At that time, a number of *Lambada* MLAs were elected to the Assembly as general candidates. But after 1977 they were elected from both the seats in the tribal areas. What is the excuse for including them? If the Government want to give them some reservation, let it be on the basis of economic backwardness. You please re-consider it. I do not say that they should be excluded from tribals. I am the Chairman of the District Advisory Board and I know to what

extent they are being exploited politically. You have recently declared some new communities as tribals, with the result that the number of Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh is on the increase. I have an English newspaper and I shall send it to you for reading. You kindly try to change this system. You should also enquire into the extensive programme that is being run by the Centre. Today, there is no implementation of the Land Regulation Act. If at all some Officer gathers courage and goes for its implementation, he is got transferred immediately. To-day the situation is that no Officer is prepared to go against the other Officer because the non-tribals who have already purchased land have since become rich and more powerful politically. If a tribal MLA or MP wants to buy that land, who will accede to his requests? Therefore, I want that there should be some central machinery to ensure that no non-tribal purchases land from the tribals. If some non-tribal manages to do so, the Government should see that the land is restored to the tribal under the Land Ceiling Act. You do not have any figures because there is not a single case in which land has been restored to any tribal and as such, your law is on papers only. It is, therefore, necessary to bring about a change in this attitude. Coming to the question of scholarship, I want to ask how many IAS Officers belong to tribal communities. Today, the big person exploits the small one. Today, the people belonging to *Lambada* community live in the plains and not in the forests. The Government should look into the incident which has happened in the forests and Girijan areas of Andhra Pradesh. Mahua which grows in forests is used for making liquor, but the tribals are not allowed to drink it. This liquor is purchased by others and the tribals are, thus, exploited. Beedi leaves, mahua, pal, dry gum, etc. which are found in the forests should be supplied to them free of cost. The entire amount which the Girijan Corporation gets from sale of these products in the market should be distributed among the tribals as royalty.

Residential schools should be opened for those tribals who are living in the

forests. Why do you open such schools in the forests, why not in cities? These should be included in the public schools and should be funded by the Government. We know what happens in the residential schools which you have opened in the forests. The atmosphere for studies in those schools is somewhat different from that of their counterparts in the cities because the wards in the latter are a bit clever. Therefore, you should open residential schools for them in cities. I would like to cite an example. There is a voluntary organisation by the name of *Kalyan Ashram* which is working there. Their hymns and standard of teaching is worth noting. The people are living in forests to work for this organisation. They love them from the core of their heart. They sing good songs, compose melodious music and stage good plays. Their standard of education is also good. Those who want to do MA or PhD. should be given assistance by the voluntary organisations. The Government should make such an arrangement whereby only one member of a family gets Government job under reservation. If an MP is elected from a family, some other family should get this opportunity next time. If one particular family monopolises in getting all the benefits, as is happening in the case of Scheduled Castes, I think, it would not be proper. If a member from one family gets a job under reservation, the chance for this benefit should go to another family the next time.

I would like to tell you that if the children of Harijans living in the rural areas or of Girijans living in the forests sit in a competition with the children of Harijan and Girijan IAS Officers based in Delhi, then the children of the IAS Officers based in Delhi would get jobs again because the Harijan candidates who have passed their matriculation examination from a school located in the forest would not be in a position to compete with them. The reason being that there is no proper atmosphere there for them. Therefore, if a son of a Harijan or Girijan IAS Officer applies for a job, he should be declared a general candidate. (Interruptions) What I mean to say is that if

[Shri C Janga Reddy]

a son of an IAS Officer based in Delhi competes with the son of a tribal living in the forest, it is but certain that the son of the IAS Officer will get through. Therefore, my submission is that the families of IAS officers should not be entitled for the benefits which are otherwise available for the families of tribals. Similarly, if somebody has been elected as an M.P. or has been appointed a Minister, their families should be debarred from availing of reservation benefits. Their children should compete as general candidates, otherwise, there will be no end to it. If this is not done, it will create a sense of resentment among the families who are deprived of these benefits. The Naxalitism will spread fast. You just see what is happening in Nagaland. Therefore, this matter should be considered at the Central level and a Committee should be set up to ensure proper implementation of the programmes being run by the Centre. This is absolutely necessary. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria. These tribal people are the weakest members of our society and all out efforts should be made for their protection and betterment. It gives me pleasure that the Government has been making concerted efforts in this direction right from 1947. The Government have launched various programmes for the development of the tribal areas. The most essential thing is that the culture of our tribal areas and people should be preserved. Wherever these tribal people come into contact with urban people, they acquire their weaknesses instead of acquiring the virtues of the urban culture. Mostly efforts are being made to pervert their culture by taking advantage of their innocence. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of culture to preserve the tribal culture for which all out efforts should be made.

The people living in our tribal regions have begun to feel that their very existence

is being challenged gradually. It should be our effort to make them feel that instead of challenging their existence, we are making efforts to uplift them. Otherwise it will be a difficult task to arouse requisite self-confidence in them. It may not be the case with all tribals. But there are some tribals who still lack self-confidence as a result of which they have not been able to march forward on the path of development as expeditiously as we want to take them ahead. If the Government wants to build a self-reliant economy for the tribal areas, steps should be taken to protect their lands, forest and handicrafts. The tribal land is gradually being snatched away from them. There is a tribal community called Tharubaksa in Uttar Pradesh. Most of their land is fertile but that has been purchased by non-tribals by paying a very nominal amount. No doubt, laws have been enacted in this regard by the Government of Uttar Pradesh as well as the Central Government but the difficulty is that these laws are not being implemented strictly. Even to-day people coming from hilly areas are purchasing their land in exchange of a bottle of wine or by offering a cigarette. That land is not in their possession now. This is the reason that it has not been possible to implement the consolidation of holdings and land reform laws in the entire Terai region. Their land has not only been acquired by rich people of hilly areas but also for launching big projects like hydro-electric projects, coal mining projects, etc. for the development of tribal areas and for exploitation of the rich natural resources available there with the result that their dependability on land is also being finished.

A few days ago a law was enacted for the protection of forests, but the tribals are being deprived of the forests on which they are dependent. They used to do farming on forest land and maintain their families by selling fruits and wood. But under the new law they cannot take anything from the forest. This has given rise to resentment among the tribals. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Welfare that the Government of India should under-

stand this problem and make all out efforts to ensure that the right of tribals over forest is maintained in its previous form.

Efforts should also be made to promote handicrafts of the tribal people and make arrangements for their marketing. The Government should come forward to purchase them. Tribals living in my constituency are traditionally engaged in making carpets and shawls. But due to non-availability of market for these products, their art is gradually becoming extinct. I have drawn the attention of the Government of India for its preservation. We match their art with that of Kashmiri artisans. If their handicrafts, which they have been making since long, are competed with those of the artisans of open development areas, the latter will be left behind. Therefore unless they are given protection by the Government, they cannot stand in the market. I would, therefore, like to urge the hon. Minister that efforts should be made to develop markets in the neighbouring areas of tribal localities for their handicrafts which should also be purchased by the Government. At the same time in order to preserve the natural skills of these tribals, the Government should open training institutes which may benefit them. Though formal education is important for them, but it is more important to set up ITIs there so that they may further promote their old skills. The Government is running a number of schemes in various fields like education, construction of roads, drinking water supply, medical facilities, etc. But despite all these arrangements and spending of crores of rupees on the development of the tribal areas, the people of these areas do not get as much satisfaction and benefit as they ought to have got. The main reason for this is that the machinery entrusted with the task of developing tribal areas is not committed to its work. Until and unless committed machinery is provided and willing and honest workers are posted, we will not be able to do as much as the Government of India or the Congress Party wants to do for them. Steps should be so taken that the benefits may reach them within the stipulated time.

Though funds are reaching the tribal areas, the quantum of benefit being made available to them is a matter of doubt. In most of the cases officers and staff of the Government simply disburse the funds and do nothing more. Therefore, I urge that only those officers be deployed in these areas who are committed to the development of tribal areas.

I would like to make a submission that some tribes living in tribal areas have been left out and not included in the Scheduled Tribes. In this respect a survey has been conducted by the Government of India and suggestions of State Governments have also been called for. But the officials of the State Governments do not at all go to the remote areas and they do not approach the people living in far-flung areas. In this connection, I want to mention names of two tribes. One of them is called Anwal and lives in Garhwal and Kumaon regions. Their culture and civilisation is the same as that of tribals. There is no literate person among these people. When the officials reached their villages for census, these people fled their villages and ran towards the border and some of them even crossed the border. They thought the officers might have come to arrest them. So they fled. It is for this reason that this tribe could not be included in the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I request that the Anwal may be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also perhaps made a request for this and I have been raising this, issue since 1981. The other tribe is 'Kuthaliya Bora'. All the customs and traditions of this tribe are the same as that of tribals but it has also been left out and not included in the Scheduled Tribes. These people live in Tehsil Gangoli Hat in the district of Pithoragarh. I would like to urge that this tribe may also be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

I would like to make one more submission. A special plan has been formulated for the development of tribal areas especially hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. But this plan is not being approved by the Planning Commission on the plea that a special area

[Shri Harish Rawat]

development programme is already being implemented there. But the Hill Area Development Programme which is being implemented at present there is useful only to a limited extent as the tribal population living in hilly areas are getting only an indirect benefit but no direct benefit is accruing to them. So another plan has been proposed for the development of the tribals but the officers of the Planning Commission has rejected it. I would like that the issue may please again be taken up with the Planning Commission and the Integrated Development Project for the development of tribal areas forwarded by the Government of Uttar Pradesh may please be approved.

With these words I strongly support the resolution moved by Shri Bhuria.

[English]

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I thank you very much for giving an opportunity to speak on this Private Members' Resolution moved by my friend Shri D S Bhuria.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE No question of thanking. They want more speakers.

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO I fully express my unanimity with all the provisions of the Private Members' Resolution moved by Shri Bhuria.

Sir, though, from the beginning, the Government is saying that it is working for the tribal development and for the speedy development of the tribal areas, unfortunately, things have not moved in the proper direction, with necessary speed because of poor allocation of funds in the earlier plans. Sir, though the amount that was spent for tribal development in the First Plan was only 1%. Unfortunately till the Fifth Plan has taken shape, in the subsequent plans—Second, Third and

Fourth—the allocations were paltry 6% even 5% of the total expenditure. That is why the tardy progress in regard to tribal development got very adverse results.

You know, Sir, the Naxalite Movement which started in West Bengal has taken firm roots in the tribal agency areas of Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh, some years back. The Government has understood the potentialities of the Movement. It has understood the extent to which these illiterate poor tribals were being exploited. Then only the Government has given some serious thinking for tribal development and then in the Fifth Five Year Plan, they have brought this concept of 'Tribal Sub Plan'. The main objectives being to narrow the gap between levels of development of tribal areas and the other areas and also to improve the living conditions of the tribal people.

Sir, some Hon Members have talked about the extent of lack of education among tribals. I will not repeat it. But, I would like to say that some findings show that the dropouts is the highest in respect of tribal children. It is as high as 76%. It is more so, in the case of girl students. Sir, unless the Government takes adequate steps to increase more number of schools as well as to increase more number of two-teacher schools, substantial change may not take place. And in these poor tribal families the young children have to take care of kids in the families when the parents go out. It is these small children who have to watch their houses. So, till now, usually the tribal families are reluctant to send their children for education. So, unless the Government gives some incentives in the form of mid-day meals and some other incentives, there won't be much positive results. So, I request the Government to take up necessary steps to provide mid-day meals to the children in the tribal areas.

Unless the level of education improves,

substantial change in the socio-economic conditions may not take place.

Agriculture is a very important aspect which will play a vital role in the economic development of the poor tribals. As these locations are mostly in the medium to heavy rainfall zones and since these areas will be mostly sloppy, instead of paddy cultivation, dryland farming will be better suited there. The Government should provide supply of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at subsidised rates. Because they are backward and ignorant about the improved cultivation practices, unless the Government makes the fullest efforts to take these improved cultivation practices through extension of its machinery to these remote tribal areas, the situation may not change. Because of their illiteracy, most of them may not be able to go through the leaflets or the literature. The best way would be that since most of the areas in the country are now covered under TV network—the community TV sets in the Zilla Parishad buildings or in some other locations where most of the tribal people meet, though not everyday but very often, will be very effective in transferring the improved cultivation practices knowledge to the poor tribals.

Even now in most parts of the tribal areas, money lending is going on. In fact, the main reason for the origination of the Naxalite Movement in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh was the squeezing of these tribal people by the merciless money lenders. So, the Government should make available credit at cheaper interest rates to the tribal people and the cooperative structures should be strengthened, so that the tribals themselves will play a vital role in strengthening of not only the cooperative societies, but also the marketing aspects whereby they can get a better price for their forest produce.

The Government should give maximum support and help for digging of borewells and dugwells. The Government should supply electricity, so that they can get maximum benefit out of the land and thereby

their economic conditions will improve, and they will cross over the poverty line. In this way a large percentage of the poor tribal people can be brought on par with the people in other areas.

Because of the abundant forest areas located very near those tribal areas, there is a vast scope for cattle breeding. The Government, under ITDP programmes, can give the tribal people small cows so that those poor tribal people can bring up those cows with the least expenditure because abundant greenary is available just near their locations. Once they grow, they can sell them again to the plains or somewhere-else, make a money and come above the poverty line.

There is plenty of scope for dairying. The dairying programme should be extended to, though not the remotest area, but at least to substantial tribal areas of the country.

Sir, my friend Mr. Harish Rawat has just now mentioned about the difficulties being encountered by the tribal people due to certain provisions in the Forest Conservancy Act, 1980. There is some heart-burning. But we must see that it is removed.

In the matter of re-forestation, contrary to earlier practice, now we should also include species like mango and some other fruit-bearing trees to enable the tribal people to get their fruits. They should be permitted to sell the fruits so that it further adds to their paltry income. They must have a complete authority over the minor forest produce like gum, tamarind, 'bidi' leaves, etc., which are easily available in the forests. Fair prices should be fixed for such produce to improve the economic condition of the tribal people.

Medical and health facilities available at present are not at all satisfactory. I would like to quote only one instance reported in the press. The areas of Lahul-Spiti district as well as the Keolong valley in Himachal Pradesh have been found to be infested

[Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

with tuberculosis. Most of those people cannot come out for about six months due to heavy snow. Therefore, this disease is increasing at an alarming rate there I request the Government to conduct as many medical camps as possible at frequent intervals. Necessary medicines and nutritious food should be supplied to the poor tribals to fight tuberculosis in those parts. That is only an example. I request the Government to extend the medical and health facilities to the largest number of tribal people.

The tribal people should be supplied essential commodities. The public distribution system should be strengthened so that not even a single person is left out of this system. Sir, in our State, the Government—you are aware; I will not repeat—is taking up so many welfare measures, especially supplying rice to the poor people at Rs. 2 a kg scheme. But after the Government's efforts, a situation has now come when every month the poor people go to the owners of the fair price shops to demand the quota of rice alongwith other commodities. We request the Government to create that consciousness in the poor person who has to take his rations from the public distribution system outlet.

Sir, in the tribal areas, for most part of the year, they do not have adequate work. They are very very backward. There are no adequate road facilities. There are no 'pucca' buildings for schools, hospitals, cooperative societies, or for godowns to store the forest produce. Therefore, the Government may take up construction of these things which are having a large scope for providing employment to the uneducated, unemployed, under-employed tribal people in the forest areas. I request the Government to take up this programme on a maximum scale. Drinking water should be provided. At least, one source should be there in every village.

The Government should take necessary steps to set up industries which are

dependent on the forest produce near the tribal areas to enable the tribal people to work in those industries. As one of my friends has told that apart from the Government allocating necessary funds for the speedy development of these areas— Shri Rawat is quite correct in saying that—there should be committed machinery and committed bureaucracy. Only then these schemes would be really implemented and much development can take place

I would like to quote one instance I hope I will not be misunderstood. Some time back, a large number of Congress(I) MPs as well as MLAs met the President and the Prime Minister and requested them for declaring Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas as Union Territories. That shows how the State Government concerned is taking care of the welfare of the tribal people in the Bihar State. This is not to criticise the Bihar Government or any other Government, but I am just quoting this example to make my point clear. When so many MPs and MLAs have gone to the President and the Prime Minister and requested them for separate Union Territories for those areas, that shows that the local State Government could not generate the necessary confidence in the minds of the representatives of the people, very responsible people that they are working for the welfare of these people.

Though there is a Tribal Advisory Council under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, my information is that it has not met for several years in this State. I may be corrected if I am wrong. The Tribal Advisory Council is there as per the provisions of the Constitution, but as I said, it is not functioning satisfactorily in the State which I have referred.

In fact, these areas, Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas, are very rich in natural resources, but unfortunately when compared to other parts in the matter of development, they are far behind. For example in the case of pucca roads, while in other areas, it is 20 kms average for roads of 100 kms, it is only 8 km in this region. While in

other areas, 40 per cent area is electrified, it is only 5 per cent area in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas.

My submission is that there should be a vast change in the attitude of the Government at the Central level, at the State level as well as the district administration level

In this context, I would like to say that for the first time, our Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a decision on a single point administration in tribal sub-plan area with Project Officer of ITDA having to approve all development programmes in the sub-plan area. Without any connection with the district collector, this project officer of the ITDA is made responsible for approval of developmental programmes in that tribal area, as well as posting of the officers, staff, as also in regard to the jobs that are being created to fill the vacancies in those tribal areas. The State Government has also taken a decision that only scheduled tribes candidates are appointed as village assistants in the tribal areas.

I would like to strike a note of caution. Unless the State Governments and the Central Government take in all seriousness the work for the development of the scheduled tribe people, the socio-economic and educational development of these areas, the things will become worse. I have earlier narrated the experience of Naxalites. My friend, Shri Junga Reddy, has narrated the experiences in Adilabad district. Some of these naxalites may have the ideology of Naxalism but most of them are taking money from some contractors who are allowed to cut trees in the forests. In that way, they are encouraging deforestation and at the same time, they are taking money from the contractors.

They are purchasing arms and then they are assaulting the Government officers and small people like the middle level farmers and small traders in the villages. They are committing all sorts of atrocities. They are not killing the big landlords or some 'Karor-patis', they are attacking even the middle

class farmer or a trader. So, to safeguard themselves from the Government, they are inciting the ignorant and poor tribal people not to take to afforestation. That is how they are obstructing the Government's policy. I fear that this situation will continue if no timely and stern action is taken against them. I hope the Government will take all necessary steps to improve the conditions of Scheduled Tribes people who require more attention than anybody else. With these words, I thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Bhuriaji regarding the upliftment of the tribal people. One amendment in this resolution should be that:—

[*English*]

This House express its concern over the continued backwardness of tribal people in the country even after 39 years of independence."

[*Translation*]

For '39 years', '40 years' should be substituted because one year has since passed when this resolution was admitted for consideration. This slight correction is necessary, Secondly:—

[*English*]

"And in order to prevent their exploitation and uplift them economically, socially, culturally and educationally recommends to the Government to...."

[*Translation*]

In this connection, I want to submit that the original inhabitants of this country are the tribals. They are the real inhabitants. They are the actual inheritors of the country and their miserable plight is certainly a matter of shame for us. Therefore, arrangements should be made for their upliftment. They should get land, houses, employ-

[Shri Girdharilal Vyas]

ment, education and medical facilities. Unless all resources are made available for the development of their areas industrially it will not be possible to uplift them.

Firstly, you should make arrangements for their education. As Mamataji has said a little while ago that very few tribals are educated and their plight is miserable. We should look into the main reason behind all this. It is because their primary concern is to earn their bread. Everything else is secondary. All the people have to do something or the other to earn their bread and that too they are able to do with difficulty. Therefore, we have to devise some system by which education can be imparted to their children. Upto the Primary level, the children can study at home but it is very difficult for them to reach at the middle, high and higher secondary levels. Moreover, the meagre scholarship amount of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per month is quite inadequate these days. I want to request that in all tribal areas hostels should be set up on population basis. Unless separate hostels are provided at all High and Higher Secondary Schools and their expenses borne by the Government, we will not be able to educate the *Adivasi* children and the tribal sub-plan and other programmes will not serve any purpose. Hostels should be set up first so that food, clothing and other requirements are provided to the children and their entire expenditure should be borne by the Government. Besides, they should be exempted from paying school fee. His family should not have to spend even a single paisa for his education. Only after providing all such facilities can we think of uplifting them educationally. The progress is very slow today and it will not do. Therefore, first of all we will have to look into it seriously.

The moot point is how to advance them economically. For this purpose land reforms are necessary. The Government has taken only one step in this direction but that too half heartedly. It does not even apply to the whole country. The big

farmers whose lobby we have here also have vast areas of land which they have divided into small holdings and have got them registered in different fictitious names with a view to escape from the Land Ceiling Laws. Therefore, it is essential to strictly implement the land reforms at the earliest because I have definite information that big farmers in Rajasthan, UP., Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra are owning hundreds and thousands of bighas of land in this way. You should implement the land ceiling law strictly and the surplus land should be distributed among the tribals, the Scheduled Castes and the poor. I know some non-tribals like Brahmins, Baniyas, Jats, Gujars have bought land at very low prices by exploiting *Adivasis*. But in future they will not be able to do so because the tribals have now become somewhat conscious about the provisions of certain laws enacted by both the Central Government and the Rajasthan Government providing therein that no non-tribal shall buy land from any tribal and in case some land is bought, it would be restored to the tribal under the provision of the law. Hundreds and thousands such cases have come to our notice in my area

Just now Janga Reddyji asked the hon Minister about the number of cases in which such land has been restored to the tribals. I want to tell him that in Rajasthan, thousand acres of such land has been restored to the tribals, but still more remains to be done. Where such cases have been detected and the innocent tribals have got the necessary information, they have filed *suo-motto* applications and their cases have been decided. But those who do not have the resources, are being exploited. Until Government officials have full information regarding the details of the land of tribals usurped by non-tribals, we will not be able to do the needful fully. The Government should help such exploited people by implementing the land reforms and spend money on behalf of such people and engage lawyers to initiate legal proceedings against those people who exploit them. Such work cannot be done by your sophisticated and tip top IAS officers who

are not really concerned about their upliftment. This work should be entrusted to some dedicated officers, who should be fully trained for this purpose, only then we can hope for the successful implementation of your plans.

There cannot be two opinions on the point that the policies of the Congress party are very good but it is essential to implement them properly. But we do not have the right people for this purpose. Today, everyone only thinks of self-advancement. IAS and State Government officers, Doctors, and Engineers are only interested in the enhancement of their own salaries but they do not think about the income of the common man like the tribals the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the people living below the poverty line, etc who are exploited and are oppressed. Nobody bothers about these people. Today some want their salaries to be increased to Rs 4000/- or 5000/- per month and some want it to be Rs. 9000/- But a poor man is not even getting Rs 200/- to maintain his family. Hence, it is absolutely essential to set right such a state of affairs. The white collar workers who are organised, are able to get everything done for themselves by putting pressure on the Government and the Government also accepts their demands but those who are not organised and whose number runs into crores are not able to get anything. That is why we see naxalite tendencies among them. Today, they are also becoming conscious of their rights. There are misguided people who want to get their demands accepted by the Government through use of force and by taking recourse to violent means. Therefore, I want to submit that Government should take some definite steps to improve their economic condition by distributing land among them found surplus by implementing the land reforms under the ceiling laws. Similarly, under the TRYSEM, training facilities should be provided to tribals keeping in view their capabilities. For this purpose free camps should be set up and maximum possible training should be imparted to them so that they are able to

earn enough to maintain their families. By making such arrangements you can improve their economic condition. The programmes like the NREP and the IRDP meant for the upliftment of the poor people should be properly implemented.

The Government has made arrangement to provide employment for hundred days in a year to one person in every family. In this connection it is necessary to identify those who are without employment and who are landless. Actually what happens is that those persons, who have their own land, are also engaged in work under the NREP and the RLEGP with the result that those persons who have no land are deprived of the benefit of the NREP and the RLEGP. The hon. Minister of Welfare should pay maximum attention towards this matter and efforts should be made to find out in which States persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get employment under the NREP and the RLEGP and in which States they do not get. We should definitely monitor the implementation of these programmes so that we are able to improve their economic condition.

Our tribals particularly know a lot about handicrafts. If they are provided assistance through small scale industries, they can definitely become self-sufficient and their economic condition can improve. It is therefore, necessary, for the Government to give them guidance and involve them in handicrafts.

Moreover, tribal areas are rich in minerals like mica, copper, zinc, soap-stone, lime-stone and other metals. Our country is really rich in the matter of mineral wealth. If the industries based on minerals are to be set up in the Private Sector licences for the same are issued to the multi-millionaires and if these are to be set up in the Public Sector, the IAS Officers take charge of the administration and we are unable to contact them. They are just white elephants. Employment should be provided first to those persons whose lands have been acquired for extracting depos-

[Shri Girdharilal Vyas]

its. But these persons are not getting employment. An Officer from Bihar likes to give employment to Biharis an Officer from U.P brings people from U.P., an Officer from Maharashtra brings people from Maharashtra... (*Interruptions*). I am not speaking ill of you. This is a tendency An Officer from Rajasthan will bring people from Rajasthan. Similarly, an Officer from Punjab will bring people from Punjab and an Officer from Haryana will bring people from Haryana. I would like to ask why this type of arrangement is there. Persons from that area could be given employment where factories have been set up and mines have been dug no matter whether they belong to Punjab, Bihar, Haryana or to any other place. Employment should be provided to the local people of that area on whose lands factories have been set up. But they indulge in favouritism as a result of which local people are deprived of employment. This system should be streamlined only then the local people will get justice.

There is a lot of forest produce like *bidi* leaves, *mahua*, etc. Similarly, herbs are grown in the forests which are used for making ayurvedic medicines. The contract for these products should be given on cooperative basis so that tribals living in forests are able to earn their bread and the big people who indulge in exploitation, should not get an opportunity to exploit them. This system should be strictly enforced and cooperatives should be formed to undertake all these jobs. There are quarries in Bhilwara. Big people belonging to different castes like Rajputs, Brahmins who live there form co-operative societies in the name of bheels and take land from the Government for mining purposes. These big people are doing all these things. In this way they do wrong things by forming cooperative in this way. They pay Rs. 5 to 10 to these poor people and take their thumb impressions and thus earn crores of rupees in this way. The hon. Minister for welfare should pay attention towards this matter and prevent such peo-

ple who exploit them in this way so that these poor tribals are able to earn their bread. All these works should be entrusted to cooperatives so that these poor people may get more and more employment.

Mostly these people live in hilly areas. They have as much as 250 bighas of land. Small tanks should be built for irrigation. The Government has implemented the sub-plan in this area. There is no two opinions that crores of rupees are being spent on them but what is the use of it? The question is how many ponds have been built for irrigation of their land, how many tubewells and electric pumps have been installed; and how many wells have been dug. It is essential to look into all these things. Unless they have irrigated land, they cannot improve their economic condition. Leaving them only on the mercy of God will not help. Their condition has worsened these days due to lack of rainfall. They have to dig pits daily to earn their bread. They are never sure whether they would get any work tomorrow or not. One can imagine their sad plight under this condition.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are ringing the bell again and again. If you do not want to listen to the plight of the poor, I conclude my speech. Since you are sympathetic to the poor so you should hear with these things. Our hon. Minister is also sympathetic towards the poor. Unless tanks are built, wells are dug, pump-sets are installed as well as free fertilizers and seeds are provided, we will not be able to uplift them. Our Chief Minister belongs to Banswara where the tribals get fertilizers, seeds and all other facilities free of cost but in our area the tribals do not get such facilities. It amounts to favouritism. In the constituency of the Chief Minister of the State, people get all these facilities free of cost but in our area where tribals live and are poor, are being exploited as before. The hon. Minister should give attention towards this matter. Pampering of one constituency will bring prosperity neither to the whole country nor to the whole tribal... (*Interruptions*)... I am not speaking ill of others. He is doing a good work in his constituency

but such work should be done in our constituency as well. The tribals of our area should also get the same type of co-operation so that their economic condition can improve. There is need to take such measures. It is well known that tribals are illiterate people for whom medical facilities are required to be made. You will not find a dispensary in any village of a tribal area. There is neither a health worker nor any medicine is available. Are they not human beings and should they not get such a facility? The State Government is not in a position to provide such facilities. Hospitals are opened for the rich but the poor do not get this facility. There is need to open hospitals for the poor people also. For this purpose necessary provision should be made. Health and family planning facilities should be provided there. Their children should be provided vitamins, etc.

I want to make this submission that the MADA and Child development schemes are superfluous. The people come for jobs but do not do any work. Female workers also do not do any work and only draw salaries. Such arrangements should be made under which poor people are helped and they are able to earn something to look after their health and also to maintain their families.

I would also like to say that the field of employment leads in the matter of irregularities committed against the tribals. It is said that suitable candidates are not available. But who is responsible for preparing suitable candidates? It is the Government. It should open training schools for them so as to make them suitable for big posts. It is the duty of the Government to make such arrangements, and they should do their duty. The posts of LDC, UDC, School Teacher and other posts, which require different qualifications, should be filled in by them according to the percentage of their population. This is the least which we should do but if more persons are recruited, it will be praiseworthy. But the fact is that they do not get jobs in accordance with the percentage of their population. Of

course, it may not be possible to get suitable candidates for first class posts but the second class, third class and the fourth class posts are also not being filled with those candidates. You should pay attention towards this matter. Shri Reddy has rightly said that the economic condition of those persons have improved a lot who have become MLAs, Ministers, IAS and IPS Officers but the economic condition of other poor people has remained the same. I have, therefore, been saying repeatedly that the reservation should be made on the basis of economic condition of the people. I would also like to say that the reservation quota for Scs and STs should be maintained for some more years so that their economic condition can improve. The economic condition of those persons have become sound who have become IAS or IPS and big Officers. What is the point of keeping them in this category now because they take away all the benefits of your schemes; their children get scholarships and other facilities; they get their education in the public schools whereas our children do not get such type of education. So what is the need to provide all these facilities to them? (*Interruptions*).

Let me say what I want to say. You can speak later on. There is need to pay attention towards this matter. All these facilities should be provided to the children of poor Adivasis. I am not against reservation but how far it is proper to provide this facility to the big people who exploit the poor.

In this connection, I would like to point out one thing to Mr. Das. The Meena caste is included in the category of tribes. Jats, gujars and Ahirs who belong to this caste, do farming and a number of person belonging to that caste are IAS and IPS Officers. You will not find so many such officers belonging to any other tribe. There is a Bheel community in Dungarpur and Banswara. Not a single person belonging to that community has become a tehsildar what to talk of IAS and IPS Officers. Now tell me whether Bheel community should get reservation or the Meena community. In tribes only persons belonging to Meena

Community get chances in the administrative services. In a single family as many as two to four members are IAS or IPS Officers. Is it desirable to grant them such a facility? This needs to be investigated whether this benefit should be granted to poor *advasis* or to a particular community or a family. The facilities provided by the Government should be enjoyed by all equally. This should not be that only a handful of persons enjoy them and others are deprived of them. This must be ensured that all are benefited by those facilities.

Similarly, our late Prime Minister, Indiraji had done away with the bonded labour system altogether declaring punishment for those who would engage such type of labour. But this evil is again raising its head because the law governing the bonded labour is not being implemented properly. Therefore, it needs to be implemented strictly.

The poor, Scheduled Castes and Tribes are provided loans under the IRDP and other schemes. Compound interest is charged from them if they are unable to repay the same for one or other reason. Their lands are auctioned. It is a matter of great shame that the very Government which want to uplift the poor, auction their land. We should prevent such auctions and should not charge compound interest from those poor persons.

With these words, I fully support the resolution moved by Shri Bhuraji and request the Government of India to do their best to uplift the tribals and raise them above the poverty line. The Government should do their utmost to successfully implement the schemes.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): For every one *roti, kapada aur makan* are essential. These things are also essential for tribal people whether they are

in hilly areas or in the plains. There is a weaker sections housing programme under RLEGP. So far as SC & STs are concerned they are given Rs. 6000/- per house. But this amount is not sufficient. Our State Government has already increased this amount to Rs. 8000/- for other weaker sections under rural housing programme. I request the Minister that the same thing should also be followed in other States.

Education should be made compulsory in rural and hilly areas. The Ashram Pathshalas, which were existing earlier, have proved a failure. I would request the hon. Minister to convert these Ashram Pathshalas into residential schools. We have done it in Andhra Pradesh and there they are successful. The same thing should also be followed in other States.

Amenities should be provided to Girijan areas. In my constituency nearly 27 per cent are Lambadas. There is a scheme called MADA. There are some schemes for recognised tribal agencies. But those facilities are not extended to MADA areas. I request that these facilities be extended to MADA areas.

With regard to construction of roads in my constituency, I have written several letters to the hon. Minister. Each time I got the same stereo-typed reply "I am looking into it". The same proposals have also been forwarded by the State Government. But I am given to understand that the proposal has been setn back to the State Government saying that the Central Government is not taking up the roads this year. I contacted the State Secretary of Tribal Welfare Department. He gave the same reply. I will mention the name of four important roads which need to be constructed immediately. They are: Dindi PW Road to Kambalapalli—Rs. 64 lakhs. Chandempet Road to Chitriyal—Rs. 36 lakhs; Guddipalli to Pollacumpalli—Rs. 22 lakhs; Deverkonda to Arkapalli Border—Rs. 24 lakhs. Those roads will connect all the Lambada tandas. There are many rivers and rivulets which fall on the way. I request the hon. Minister

to get them included to this year's budget so that their construction can be started soon.

Our State Government has increased the percentage of reservation in educational institutions and for jobs from 4 per cent to 6 per cent. The same has been extended to local body election also. I request that the same be extended to other States also.

From Class I to Class III there are so many vacancies lying vacant for STs. their reservation quota in 7.5%. But actually three or four per cent people are there in jobs. The remaining posts are lying vacant. In order to fill up the vacancies you can promote from among the available personnel or give them some training. Keeping the vacancies longer will affect the work of the State as well as Central Government.

Lastly, I again mention that the roads which I have just now mentioned, are important. They may be taken up at an early date. Under RLEGP for construction of houses the amount may also be increased from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000. I request the hon. Minister to consider the proposals which I have given and not to reject them.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) :
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria.

[Translation]

I have an amendment to the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria.

[English]

I want to first read out the amendments for which I have given notice and then I will proceed further;

1. "That in the resolution, in part (i),—

after "tribal welfare schemes"
insert "such as Cooperative Credit and Marketing, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, liberalisation of excise policy, conservation of forests, etc. and enforcement of various laws relating to Land Ceiling, Bonded Labour and Its Regulations, Money Lending, Migrant Labour, etc."

2. "That in the resolution,—
for part (ii), substitute—

"(ii) open more schools, vocational and technical training institutes, adult education centres and hostels in the tribal regions."

3. "That in the resolution,—
add at the end—

"(v) open more branches of nationalised banks in the tribal regions;

(vi) open more fair price shops in the tribal regions;

(vii) make arrangements to teach the tribal students in the local language at the primary education stage."

[Translation]

Before starting my speech I would like to urge the hon Minister to clarify the points which have been raised by Vyasji. Howsoever important a person may be or he may be an IAS officer, a ceiling has been imposed that those who have income more than Rs. 12000 will not get any stipend or any other facility in the matter of education. Therefore, what he has said is not correct.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to speak in Oriya, so I will start my speech in Oriya.

*Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an impor-

* The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

tant resolution. If the Government accept the resolution it will go a long way in the upliftment of the tribals. If the various provisions made in the resolution are properly implemented the tribal people who are backward will certainly be benefited. In his resolution Shri Bhuria has expressed his concern over the continued backwardness of the tribal people. I fully share the sentiments expressed by him. At the same time I would like to say that the Govt. of India has taken a number of steps for the upliftment of tribals. Many schemes have been implemented to provide the benefit to the tribals. But it is regrettable that the tribal people have not developed to the desired level. The reasons for their continued backwardness are not for to seek. I think exploitation is one of the main reasons for their backwardness. We have not been able to put an end to exploitation. We always speak very high of our intention to prevent exploitation. We have framed several rules and passed Acts for this purpose. But it is unfortunate that the tribals are still being exploited. The Govt. have issued strict guidelines to the officials to prevent exploitation. But it is seen that the same officials are exploiting the tribal people. The officials working in tribal areas are earning huge amount of money by unfair means. The projects that we have undertaken should be applicable for tribals as well as the general people. The Central Government has sponsored some schemes for the upliftment of tribal people. But those schemes should be properly implemented and the benefit must reach the people for whom those schemes have been sponsored. Therefore, I once again urge upon the Government to put an end to exploitation both in tribal areas as well as in non-tribal areas.

Sir, the Govt. have banned the sale of tribal land. But still people are purchasing tribal land in bename names. For example a tribal cannot sell his land. But the non-tribal rich people are buying the land from tribals in fake tribal names. The officers posted in the tribal areas have joined

hands with the non-tribal people. This is a great injustice and this should be stopped at any cost.

We have spent huge amount of money under different schemes for the upliftment of tribals. But it is regrettable that the money is not properly spent and if the same state of affairs continued the tribal people will continue to remain backward. The tribal people are simple and innocent. They have many blind beliefs. They are illiterate. I would like to say about Koraput district in Orissa which is represented by our Deputy Minister of Welfare Shri Giridhar Gomango. I have worked in that district for 17 years. I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As the Chairman of the Committee I had visited that district with the Committee in 1983. I had observed that there were only 34 graduates in that district at that time. The tribal population in district is the largest in India. But why only 34 tribal people have graduated in that district. What is the reason behind it. There may be some mistake in the statistics. But why they are not advanced in education despite the fact that many educational institutions have been opened in that district. Why the tribal students are not helped properly to continue their higher education. It is regrettable that the officials outside the district posted there have no sympathy for the tribal people. The local non-tribal people also are not helping the tribal students. We have been spending huge amount of money for their education. But the money is not being properly utilised for the educational development of tribal students. This is the situation everywhere. Therefore, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Govt. to take all possible steps to educate those peoples at any cost. Secondly, the tribal students should be imparted education in their mother tongue. I have made it very clear in my amendment. It is a matter of great concern that the drop out rate among the scheduled tribe students has been increasing. We have to check the drop out rate at any cost. For that, I would like to give the following suggestions.

Mid day meal scheme should be introduced in the tribal areas. The students as well as their parents should be given mid day meals. This will encourage the parents to send their children to school. Thus the enrolment of ST students will increase and the drop out rate can be checked. If more number of tribal students can complete their school education then only they can go for higher education. They can also join in some technical institutions. So we have to see that they are able to complete their school education at any cost and for that we have to encourage them accordingly. I would like to give one more suggestion.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Mrs. Das, please wait for a minute. Now I want to inform the hon. Members that the time allotted for this particular Resolution has already been consumed. If the hon. Members want to continue this debate for some time more, I have to know the wishes of the House.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : We want two hours more for this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is upto you to decide the extension of time for this Resolution. Now, how much time do you require for this Resolution?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : At least two hours, Sir.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabubnagar) : Sir, we are not opposed to the extension of time provided it is finished today. (Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I want to make it very clear that if the hon. Members want to extend the time for discussion on this Resolution, you can do so. I have no objection to that provided the same item is continued, that is, in today's business. But the Private Members' Business cannot be extended after 7 O'

clock, because only two and half hours are allotted for this. Therefore, afterwards we cannot continue the Private Members' Business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as extension is concerned, it is perfectly within the rights of the Members to plead for an extension. But even when we say that we had agreed up to 7 O' Clock, we shall continue. Also, the House has the right to sit beyond 7 O' Clock. (Interruptions).

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : That is only for Government business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Today there is no Government business. It is Private Members' Business. Therefore, Sir, it can be extended on this particular understanding. Only the other day the Speaker had given the ruling that rules permit the House to take any decision that they want. But the convention of this House has been that both sides in consultation with each other have been fixing up the time and he has recommended that the same convention should continue and, therefore, in view of the fact that the Speaker has permitted my important motion and since on the next Friday, it will not be possible to take up the Resolution—the Session would be over by that time—we want assurances from the Treasury Benches, particularly from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister today that at least for a second I should be allowed to move my Resolution. I have no objection let them continue the debate and the reply be over and the Resolution is passed. But I might be permitted at least for a second formally to move my Resolution so that it may survive for the next Session. If they want to kill our motion like this, by manipulation, let them remember that they will require quorum every day, during lunch hour, throughout the day,

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and at any time. Without the cooperation of the Opposition, this House cannot go on. That is what I want to tell the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will allow you. I will call you. First I want to tell him about what he asked. Rule 26 says, only 2½ hours we can allow for Private Members' Business for a particular day. I cannot violate the rule by extending it after 7 O'Clock. If at all you say, convention, conscience and everything, I cannot say anything now

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : That is also subject to the consent of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On Private Member's Business. 2½ hours time was never extended. It is as far as the Private Members' Business is concerned. About the other thing like Government Bill, discussion under rule 193, you can continue.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara) : The convention has always been there that you begin at 3.30 p.m. The convention has been, you begin at 3.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. It is the last 2½ hours, not 3.30 p.m. This is clearly mentioned. It is the last 2½ hours. Therefore, the last 2½ hours only are allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : In this very House, we sat up to 8 O' Clock, 9 O' clock. No-confidence motion was disposed of at 12 O' clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is different. On Private Members' Business, we did not do like that.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : On no-confidence motion we sat up to 12 O' clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Sir, if you do not want extension of this item, I am

not objecting. It can be stopped, regarding what is going on on the subject and you can take up your resolution. I have no objection, if you take it up. But if you insist to extend this particular thing, then I cannot extend the House after 7 O'clock.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That rule is very clear. It is 2½ hours for Private Members' Business. If you want Prof., you can take it up, I have no objection. If you stop this resolution up to this. If Prof. wants to take up the resolution, I have no objection, if you stop up to this. If you extend this thing, we can extend it up to 7 O' clock only. But after 7 O' clock, I cannot allow.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The House does not agree to sit after 7 O' clock. That is final.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Is it the intention that item No. 2 should not be taken up?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Let the Minister give an assurance that Prof. Dandavate will be allowed to move his resolution today. His resolution may be allowed to be moved.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The resolution which is supposed to be moved is inadmissible under the rules of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not coming now. That point is not coming. Only the time factor we are discussing. If the Minister intervenes and finishes her speech and also the Member's reply is over, and if the time permits, let him take up his resolution. I have no objection.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : We are not against the extension of time for other Members who want to speak. But Prof. Madhu's resolution should be allowed to be moved. It is on the defence deal. This is a matter on which the entire country is seized of. Let him move his resolution.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Defence deal and FERA violations are two different subjects. They cannot be combined. It violates rule 173(ii) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That subject is not coming. That it not the problem now. That is not the discussion now. Only the time factor, you have to decide. Then only, I can proceed. Up to 7 O' clock, time is allowed. Now, I want to know how much time, we have to extend for this debate which is going on the tribal welfare.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : 2 hours.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : This House can sit beyond 7 O' clock. This House can do it. This House is sovereign. The House can decide.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Item No. 2 should be taken up. Two hours extension should be given.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The time of the House is not extended beyond 7 O' clock.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : This is a very important resolution. You will be surprised to know that Mr. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and I, both of us, are tribals. I do not know whether he is interested in participating in it. I am very much interested in participating in it. Let us first of all extend the time of the House at least by two hours. Let us sit up to 7 O' clock and then take up next day.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Rules are framed by the House. House can decide.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : I am on a point of order. The time extended for discussion of this Private Members' resolution is 7 hours and today one hour 55 minutes is left to be spent on that of Mr. Bhuria's. If you say that Prof.

Madhu Dandavate's resolution cannot be taken up after 7 O' clock, I would like to submit the Minister's reply also be concluded within this time which is previously fixed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting and then allow Prof. Madhu Dandavate's resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. It is not a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : We don't mind further extension. Whatever time they want, 2 or 4 hours, does not matter. Let it be completed today because next Friday there are Bills. Afterwards, I require only two seconds to formally move my resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to be very clear. 7 hours is already exhausted. Extended time already you have taken. That is a fact. The Minister can reply within 5 minutes. Therefore, within 10 minutes it is over. Still some more time is left. Therefore, Prof. Madhu Dandavate's resolution can be taken up. That is left to the House. You have to decide. If you want to continue this debate, including Prof. Madhu Dandavate's resolution, I can extend maximum only up to 7 O' clock. If you want to continue this debate beyond that, rule is not permitting.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : I propose to see that they are not inconvenienced. Under Rule 388, we can suspend that rule and then we can continue for 2 hours

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : We are not willing for suspension. Motion is inadmissible. How can you insist upon a motion which is not admissible under the rules?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : The other day the Speaker himself had observed that House is supreme and it has every right to extend the time. Members from this side have just now expressed concern for tribals. Shir Syed Masudal Hossain himself was a tribal. He wanted 2 hours for discussion. We do not mind even if they discuss for another 4 hours. Not that

[Shri V Kishore Chandra S Deo]

we are not interested in tribal welfare. Let this be made clear. Just now they said 2 hours. Somebody said 7 O' clock. Not beyond that. If you want time, ask for it. We want an assurance that the resolution moved by Mr. Dandavate be moved by him today because this subject is very important and vital.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : No rule permits to give such an assurance by this House. There is no rule.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : Sir, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad moved for suspension of rule under Rule 388 to see that the discussion on communal disturbances is suspended. His motion was taken up. Check up the records. He moved for suspension of rule under Rule 388 to postpone the discussion on communal disturbances. He moved his motion the other day....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Suspension for what? For the illegal Resolution?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is casting aspersions on the Speaker. He said that the Resolution is illegal. I have to say that the Speaker has gone through the legality of the Resolution and he has admitted the Resolution. He can challenge....

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not the question now.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can move it. I can raise the matter now. I can move it in the Parliament of this country....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : In 1968, there is a precedent. I will show you.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. There should not be any discussion like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : Sir, are you opening the ruling given by the Speaker? He has admitted this Resolution.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not for discussion now

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, in 1964 and in 1968, the Resolution which was moved was amended ..

(Interruptions)

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : About the White Paper on the economic offenders, I have discussed the matter with the Speaker in his Chamber and he pleaded because ..

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : It is very simple. Can I say?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been mentioned earlier the business in the House is transacted with the cooperations between the ruling party and the Opposition.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, you tell your rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a ruling already. The Speaker has advised them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the point is....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Convention about the Private Members' Resolution and other Resolutions is different. Conventions after conventions he has given general direction and advice to the Ruling Party and the Opposition regarding conventions of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, it is so inconvenient for them...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As I have not been allowed to formulate, let alone to complete my submission.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER . Formulate, Sir. You take your own time...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are all for discussion on the Resolution regarding the Tribal Welfare. We are only interested in getting the Resolution of Dandavate-ji moved today so that the discussion can take place atleast in the next Session.
(Interruptions)

We have our generous Lady Minister for Parliamentary Affairs present here in the House and it is for her to agree. But she is maintaining silence. She is also interested in killing the Resolution of Dandavate-ji.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I am on a Point of Order. There is no such precedent in this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : This House has the right to create its own precedent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This House has the right to suspend the rule, create its own precedent or modify its procedures and what is required now is for the Lady Minister to say. The ruling party also has no objection to extend the time beyond 7 O' clock because Members are interested in the discussion about the welfare measure of the tribal people.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to suspend it, you have to give proper notice. You should give a notice for that and the House has to decide.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Let me make one point....

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, if you want to suspend the rule, you can..

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN. Let me make one point.... *(Interruptions)* The question is very simple. This House has to decide whether the time is to be extended or not. Let me say this thing. Before that, where is the question of discussing about something which is in the agenda and which is yet to come. This is irregular. You cannot discuss about something which in the Agenda, which is yet to come. What we have to decide is whether the time is to be extended or not.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The time allotted for this Resolution is over.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: How can we discuss something which is yet to come? Prof. Dandavate's motion is not yet before this House. How can we discuss about that? How can we talk about that, Everything that is said on that now is irregular. Sir, you decide about the extension of time for this Resolution. I move:

"That the time for the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria be extended by two hours."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You know what Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad did the other day. He moved for suspension under rule 388. You forget that so soon.. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Sir, we demand for suspension under rule 388.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Prof. Madhu Dandavate is stressing upon the suspension aspect. So far, before the House, nobody has moved any motion for suspension under rule 388. There is no such motion before the House, and even if it is moved, we will be defeating it. There is no motion before the House now for suspension.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What I say is this. They have the majority. Anything that we move from here can be defeated by them. (Interruptions) But that is not the convention of this House. Otherwise, from the Opposition nothing will be moved—because already the strength is clear. Nothing will be moved. Only the other day, the Speaker has commented that rules are there but there are also conventions and he has said that, whatever might have happened here, in future con-

ventions are to be followed. Remember, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs got up and said, "I regret that there was a lapse on my part; we will follow the procedure in future". Check up the record. He has said it. I would like the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs to confirm that. I do not want her to react only with to confirm that. I do not want her to react only with her smile, but I want her to react with her concrete action. (Interruptions) Then everything you decide. You need not come to this House.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not want any discussion like this. I want to make it clear once again that if the Members want the time for this Resolution to be extended, it can be extended by two hours or three hours, as the Members like I have no objection. It is left to you. But about the question of the House sitting after 7 O'clock, I cannot do... (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Why don't you take the sense of the House? I have already moved for extension of time for this Resolution?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already pointed out what the Speaker has said the other day. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat had to express his regret for the lapse that he committed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One thing we will do now. We shall first extend the time for this Resolution. I hope the House agrees to extend by two hours the time for discussion of the Resolution on 'Measures for upliftment of tribal people'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT): Sir, I had no intention, whatsoever, to say anything on the Private Members' busi-

ness. I absolutely appreciate everything that Prof. Dandavate is saying. Had the reference to my 'smile' not been there, I would not have intervened. It is for this hon. House to decide what it wants to do.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): You are supposed to guide the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: No. This is your time. This is the time of all Members of the House. It is for you to decide what you want to do with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want the conventions to be followed. *(Interruptions)* Then we will raise the question of quorum every day during lunch hour. We will not give you priority for anything. From Monday the confrontation will begin. Be prepared for it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order, I want to make one observation on this. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We shall use our right to raise the question of quorum ten times a day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Mr. Dandavate is threatening the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. It is a breach of privilege.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to say one thing.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will begin our battle from Monday. Every two hours I shall raise the question of quorum. Let me see how you carry on. We shall

refuse priority when you demand it. *(Interruptions)* Let them use their brute majority.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to suspend the rule, you can give notice. I have no objection regarding this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If everybody speaks, I am not able to follow anything. Secondly, till now, we never had such a kind of convention for extending the Private Members' business beyond 2½ hours. If you want to create a convention that is left to you. It is up to the House. If you want to create new conventions, you can create. I have no objection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me tell you from my experience that beyond 6 O' Clock, for Private Members business, permission has been taken in this very House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Still the total time would have been only 2½ hours.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I want just one moment to set the records straight. If Professor Dandavate believes that we are trying to scuttle his discussion, I want to correct it *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. I really want to say nothing. You are saying things which are not fair. Two days ago, a discussion on this very subject came up before this very House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, this is not on Bofors. This is on Submarines, FERA violations, malpractices, economic offenders... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to her. Let her complete.

(Interruptions)

447 Resolution re: Measures AUGUST 21, 1987
for upliftment of Tribal people

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: May I please. The Hon. Speaker has been kind enough to accept another discussion next week...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is only on Bofors. But this is regarding a White Paper concerning all defence deals from January 1980 including FERA violation.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: If there is anything that stops you from saying anything and everything under the sun on any subject .. *(Interruptions)* You are talking of a situation as though we are doing it. And one of you talks about brute majority. What do you mean by brute majority? We are a majority.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I don't want such kind of remarks... *(Interruptions)* I cannot allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First of all, I want to announce that regarding the Resolution on Measures for Upliftment of Tribal People, we will extend the time based on the sense of the House by two hours. I think the House will accept this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not accepting it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Under Rule 388 I move that the rule regarding restricting the extension upto 7 O' clock be suspended and after that whatever they will require may be done

Motion re: suspension 448
of Rule 26

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give it in writing. I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He moved for extension of time orally.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Generally for the extension of the same discussion it is put to the House orally. Now you have asked for suspension of some other thing. This kind of extension of time for the same discussion is orally done always. Regarding extension beyond 7 O' clock, a separate notice is required.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The other day Mr. Azad moved the Resolution for suspension orally. He did not give you in writing. He moved for suspension under Rule 388 orally.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to make it clear. The first move has come for extension of the time. If this move is adopted by the House then I will give extension. After that you can move immediately, I have no objection. *(Interruptions)*. I think the time has been extended for this discussion by two hours. That is accepted. Then, Prof. Dandavate, what is your Motion?

19.05 hrs.

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF RULE 26

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move the following under Rule 388. I beg to move:

"That Rule 26 be suspended so as to allow sitting of House beyond 7 p.m. today to transact Private Members' Business for the day."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Rule 26 be suspended so as to allow sitting of House beyond 7 p.m.

449 *Motion re: Suspension of Rule 26* SRAVANA 30, 1909 (SAKA) *Motion re: Suspension of Rule 26* 450

today to transact Private Members' Business for the day."

Those in favour may say "Aye".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER; Those against may say "No."

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The "Noes" have it. The "Noes" have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : "Ayes" have it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That Rule 26 be suspended so as to allow sitting of House beyond 7 p.m. today to transact Private Members' Business for the day."

The Lok Sabha divided.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to inform the House that there is no quorum. For lack of quorum, I cannot announce the result. Therefore, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 24th August, 1987, at 11 a.m.

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 24, 1987/Bhadra 3, 1909 (Saka)