

Eighth Series, Vol. XXVIII; No. 48

Friday, May 8, 1987
Vaisakha 18, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 41 to 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 8, 1987/Vaisakha 18,
1909 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: It is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of two of our former colleagues, namely Dr. Purnendu Narayan Khan and Smt. Padmavati Devi.

Dr. Purnendu Narayan Khan was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Uluberia constituency of West Bengal.

A medical practitioner by profession, Dr. Khan took active part in the proceedings of the House. A well known social worker, he was associated with several social organisations and served as President of Madhya Howrah Assam Relief Fund in 1960. A widely travelled person, he was the Editor of a medical journal during 1937-38.

Dr. Khan passed away at Howrah on 7 March, 1987, at the age of 76 years.

Smt. Padmavati Devi was a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Rajnandgaon constituency of Madhya Pradesh. Earlier, she had been a member of Madhya Bharat and Madhya

Pradesh Legislative Assemblies during 1952-67. She served as Minister in the State of Madhya Pradesh from 1956 to 1967.

A well known social worker, she was associated with several social organisations. An able and distinguished academic, she took active part in the spread of education and served a number of educational and cultural organisations in various capacities. A widely travelled person, she attended the Plenary Session, 13th and 14th World Health Assembly in Geneva and New Delhi in 1960 and 1961 respectively. She led the Indian Delegation to the 12th International Conference of Social Work in Athens in 1964.

Smt. Padmavati Devi passed away at Bhopal on 12 April, 1987 at the age of 69 years.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Loss to the Cotton Corporation of India in Exports

*966. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINGHA†
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has suffered huge financial loss during the last one year due to its having undertaken exports of cotton at a very low price than available in the then ruling international market;

(b) if so, the facts about the price of exports received by the Cotton Corporation of India actually and also about the ruling international price at the time when the contracts for such exports were entered into; and

(c) the total loss suffered on this account and the action contemplated to recover such losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). A comparative statement on prices of cotton as well as a statement on losses suffered by CCI on exports of cotton during May, 1986 - April, 1987 is given below.

STATEMENT						
(Prices in U. S. cents per lb)						
Month of Registration	Major Indian varieties exported	International prices of comparable varieties	Average price	Average prices realised by CCI	Domestic price	Support price
1	2	Variety	4	5	6	7
May, 1986	H-4	Cal Ariz	42.00	41.00	36.66	44.50
	S-4	Cal Acala	42.00	39.50	46.66	47.00
	S-6	- do -	42.00	46.00	39.46	46.00
June, 1986	S-6	Cal Acala	39.50	42.00	45.87	46.00
	H-4	Cal Ariz	36.00	35.00	35.86	44.50
July, 1986	H-4	Cal Ariz	32.00	33.00	35.86	44.50
	S-6	Cal Acala SJV	36.50	41.50	45.90	46.00
	Digvijay	AFZAL (SG)	26.00	26.00	27.50	33.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August 1986	H-4	Cal Ariz	34.00	34.00	34.90	44.50
	S-6	Cal Acala SJV	38.00	38.50	44.46	46.00
	Digvijay/ A51/9/V797	AFZAL (SG)	24.50	21.00	27.00	33.00
September, 1986	S-4 APH.4/ JKHY-1 (old crop)	CAL.ACALA-SJV	46.50	40.00	47.88	47.77
	A-51 (9.H. 777) AGATTIV. 414 (old crop)	CAL.ARIZ (new crop)	40.50	31.00	34.74	47.67
	S-4/S-6	PAK AFZAL (New crop)	23.70	17.00	31.00	33.00
October, 1986	MP H.4	CAL.ACALA-SJV	56.00	44.00	46.00	47.77
	A-51/9/H777/ AGATTIV414)	CAL.ARIZ	53.00	33.00	35.00	47.67
	S-4/S-6	PAK AFZAL	37.00	22.00	32.00	33.00
Nov., 86		Cal Acala SJV	59.00	45.00	46.00	47.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	H-4	Cal Ariz	53.00	37.00	35.00	47.67
	H777/AGATTI					
	F414	AFZAL	37.00	31.00	32.00	33.00
March, 1987	H-4	Cal Ariz	60.00	65.00	52.93	47.67
April, 1987	H-4	- do -	63.00	65.00	61.33	47.67
	F.414(SG)	AFZAL	55.25	57.00	53.08	33.00
LOSSES SUFFERED BY CCI ON EXPORTS DURING MAY, 1986 - APRIL, 1987						
			Number of bales exported	Profit/loss (+) (-)	Rs. in lakhs	
	1985-86 crop		3,91,841	(-)	1770.12	
	1986-87 crop		1,50,000	(+)	168.98	
	Total		5,41,841	(-)	1,601.14	

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House it seems that for 1985-86 crop the CCI had exported 3,91,841 bales and suffered a loss of Rs. 17.70 crores.

It also appears that most of the losses had been suffered during the months of September, October and November 1986. It is surprising to know the international price at that time - during these three months - and the price that has been obtained by the CCI. There is a difference sometimes to the extent of about US 20 cents per lb.

Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what compelled the CCI to sell this Indian cotton during the months of September, October and November 1986 at such a huge loss when the difference in the international price and price realised is no less than about 20 cents per lb.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the decision of the Cotton Corporation of India in this particular issue has to be seen against the background of the cotton glut situation in the latter half of 1986. We had been having two or three bumper crops. The CCI had about 50 lakh bales stock as early as July, 1986. The Board of the CCI had decided on advance contract so that as soon as the quota is released to the CCI consequent on the new export policy of cotton by the Government, they need not then chase the foreign supplier. They could make advance arrangements.

It is true that though they had contracted and made commitments on September 8 and 9, 1986 with nine foreign buyers, the contract could be registered only in December because the quota was released only in November. By the time the contract was registered, the

international cotton prices had gone up. It is reported by the Cotton Corporation of India that according to trade practice, it is required that they keep to the commitment so that they may establish a long-term presence in the international export trade. Argued the other way the Cotton Corporation of India would not have expected the foreign buyer to retreat from the contract had the prices gone down. At the time, the CCI had taken the decision, the assessment was that the cotton prices will not go up.

These are the circumstances under which these losses occurred. This loss is only a notional loss. You are calculating with reference to when the commitments were made and what the price was at the time of entering the contract.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I am afraid I can't agree with the Hon'ble Minister that it is a notional loss. This loss more than Rs.17 crores. How can it be a notional loss ?

Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that in August, that is, only one month before September, the prices realised by the CCI were above the international prices. What happened within a few days that the prices realised by the CCI had gone down by more than 20 cents per lb ? Is it obligatory that the forward contract has to be carried out by the CCI and all of a sudden the international prices were lowered or something like that which compelled the CCI to sell the cotton at such a huge loss ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, this Rs.17 crore loss, the Hon'ble Member is speaking about, is the loss of the CCI in export trade for the entire cotton season 1985-86 as well as 1986-87. The loss occurred as a result of this particular set

of transactions is only Rs.1.8. crores. The loss is calculated with reference to the difference between the cost or support price given to the farmer, that is the cost of procurement of cotton by the CCI and the realisation through exports. On the 8th and 9th of September, the Sales Processing Committee of the Cotton Corporation of India has minuted certain commitments to suppliers with reference to the then prevailing international price.

At that time the prices were going down. Thereafter there was a series of unforeseen circumstances in the international market such as the withdrawal or delay in the release of subsidy by the USA etc. The prices went up. The question was whether the CCI could renege from the original commitment. The Textile Commissioner and the CCI reported to the Government that it will be bad to retreat from the commitment and that would lead to litigation and the international buyers may even blacklist them for such practices.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You have stated that the loss of Rs.17 crores does not pertain to only one year; it pertains to two years. The loss was Rs15 crores in the previous year and Rs1.8 crores this year. That means that more care should have been taken and serious attention should have been paid since the loss was heavier in the earlier year and we should have tried to rectify the position. But that was not actually done. All of a sudden, the prices go down for some days; we certainly apprehend certain manipulations. You would be astonished to learn that the private companies who made exports in that period did make profits, only the CCI made losses. The private parties in India who had been exporting made profits. Whatever may be the obligations, were they not binding on

them? We believe that there had been some manipulations. You are only repeating what the CCI has told you. In view of the fact that the losses had been severe in the previous year, what prevented CCI from asking for an upward revision since the registration was done in the month of December and non-official contract was made in the month of September ? Will you make enquiries into that ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The result of the CCI operations in 1986-87 is not a loss as mentioned by the hon. Member; only this particular series of transactions resulted in a were put to loss. The net profit is about Rs.2 crores for that year.

Secondly, CCI, in fact, tried for an upward revision of the prices but the suppliers with whom the commitment had earlier been made and minuted, and telexes were exchanged, were willing for an upward revision only to the minimum export price which had been stipulated by the Textile Commissioner. The opinion of the CCI was that it was not proper to retreat from the contract just because they were not willing to give higher prices. It is not only the CCI which made losses consequent of the unforeseen developments in the international market, but also the Gujarat Corporation and other private parties. The Maharashtra Corporation and some other parties who entered into contract and started negotiations only later made some profits. These are all normal happenings in export trade and we do not suspect any malafide in the transactions.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Seaker, Sir, in August when the cotton

prices were high, how then the contract was signed at low prices ? During this period, as you have stated, contracts were signed with these very people in Maharashtra and Gujarat and profits were earned. You have also stated that a loss of about Rs.2 crores has been incurred when actually it is more than Rs.4 crores. In this connection, it has appeared in the 'Times of India' that such deals are struck with the collusion of C.C.I Officers. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this low priced deal was struck because of the collusion of the officials and other people ?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, this transaction was with 9 international buyers of repute and we are not aware who the buyers were for the other public sector companies at the State level. The loss is Rs.2 crores with reference to the purchase price at the cost to the CCI of the cotton procured and the sales price realised. It could be calculated as Rs.4 crores, if you compare it with the international price at that time which calculation I term notional because it is hypothetical. CCI had referred the issue to the Textile Commissioner and the Textile Commissioner was of the opinion that this contract should be registered as otherwise it will be an unhealthy trade practice.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, I quite understand the problem of CCI because it had accumulated huge stocks in 1985-86 and there was the problem of its liquidity etc. There was an immediate need to dispose of the stocks. But, what I would like to know is, where was the need for the CCI to have a forward contract in September and wait for the Government's registration orders for three months ? What is this practice ? Is this practice in consonance with the policy of the Government to have a forward pricing contract or have they done in contravention of the Government instructions ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, there has been no contravention of the Government instructions by the CCI. In the 1985-86 operations, whenever they got quota, they were late in entering the international market. The buyers had already tied up with the private trade. So, the entire Boare of CCI in their wisdom decided as early as in July 1986, that they must get into the international market early so that they may get favourable deals when they get the export quota.

Proposal to Take-Over Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to take over the Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken for revitalisation of the Institute ?

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

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Government is providing financial assistance to the Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta out of Jute Manufactures Development Council's Funds for meeting a substantial part of its regular recurring expenditure. A sum of Rs.35 lakhs has also been sanctioned during 1986-87 by the Ministry of Human Resources Development for updating laboratory facilities. In order to extend necessary support to the Institute, the Government have already initiated measures to have an in-depth review of the functioning of the Institute so that its trained manpower can find suitable placements.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir the Minister has given a very simple reply to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want it to be a complicated one ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I want a serious reply from him. The Institute of Jute Technology in Calcutta is one of the most important institute not only all over the country but all over Asia. When the Government is interested in the modernisation and upgradation of the jute industry, then why the Government of India is not interested to take over this institute ? Sir, it is not a sick institute. It has potentialities, viabilities so you cannot say that it is a sick institute. So, I would like to know, why Government of India is not taking over this institute for the development of the jute industry. I want a specific answer from the Minister.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I agree with the hon. Member....

MR. SPEAKER : How can one dare to disagree ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, I agree that the Institute of Jute Technology at Calcutta is one of the foremost institutions in the field, in fact, it is the only institute in the world offering advance education in jute technology. It is an autonomous institute affiliated to the University of Calcutta and Government is not of the opinion that it cannot be improved upon merely by the Government taking it over. Government is contributing to the Budget for the running of this institute. We give about Rs.3 to 5 lakh a year out of their Rs.10 lakh budget. Government also propose to further aid and develop the institute through the jute development fund of Rs.100 crores which has already been instituted under the direction of our Hon. Prime Minister.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, the hon. Minister did not reply to my question. I want to specifically know

whether you are interested in taking over this Institute or not. This amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been given by the Ministry of Human Resources. How much money have you given from your own Department? If you are really interested in modernising the jute industry, then the educated personnel trained in the Jute Institute should be drawn into the industry. Why is the Government not coming forward with a constructive policy to attract students to undergo training in this Institute? Due to mismanagement and also due to financial shortage, this Institute is not run properly. I want to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect and I want to know as to what the Government's attitude is to help this Institute and see that more and more students are attracted to come forward and join this Institute.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I could not agree with the hon. member more that there is need to develop a large cadre of technologists and supervisors in connection with the modernisation of the jute industry in the East and North East of the country. The Government is fully alive to the needs of this Institute. As I said, not only will we enhance the budgetary contribution but also try to give a very sizeable amount for the development of the Institute from the Jute Development Fund, which has a sub-item for such purposes. But as the Government's thinking stands now, we are not in favour of interfering with the autonomy of the Institute which is linked or affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, we are always interested in jute coming from West Bengal. Earlier also, I have asked this question to which Shri Mirdha replied. There are possibilities for diversification in Jute in order to boost the demand for jute products. Very little attempt in that direction has been made so far, although two government-financed research institutions in Calcutta have already struck upon certain products and certain

processes which can very fruitfully utilise jute to bring down the cost of textiles used by common people as well as to boost the demand for jute as such. I am referring to JPRL and EJIRA, both of which are in Calcutta. As I understand, there is no linkage between these two research institutions and the Jute Research Institute which is now under consideration. What does the Government propose to do to establish these linkages among various institutions and see that diversification is introduced in this Jute Technology Institute so that the people coming out of the Institute can fruitfully modernise the jute industry not only to produce traditional products but go in for diversified products also?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, diversification is one of the areas which is being given and proposed to be given the maximum thrust in Government's efforts to modernise the jute industry and find markets for jute in India and abroad. My senior colleague Shri Mirdhaji has expatiated on these steps only two days ago, when we were discussing the Bill for mandatory use of Jute packaging. The public sector corporation dealing with jute has already come out with some products

which they are test-marketing in and around Calcutta, in India as well as abroad. We are taking a series of measures and this aspect will be given concentrated attention.

Hotels in Goa, Daman and Diu

*969. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state;

(a) whether hotels in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are categorised or graded Starwise;

(b) if so, the grades given to various types of hotels in the Union Territory of Goa and basis thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposals from the private parties to establish more Five Star hotels in the territory; and

(d) if so, the places where these hotels are proposed to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

HOTELS IN GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

The following 16 hotels have been categorised by the Department of Tourism in Goa, Daman and Diu.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Hotel</i>	<i>Star Category</i>
1.	Hotel Fort Agunda Beach Resort, Goa	5-Star Deluxe
2.	Hotel Majorda Beach Resort, Goa	5-Star Deluxe
3.	Hotel Cidade-de-Goa, Goa	5-Star
4.	Hotel Oberoi, Dablin-Goa	5-Star
5.	Hotel Ken's, Panaji	3-Star

1	2	3
6	Hotel Mandavi, Goa	3-Star
7.	Hotel Fidalge, Panaji-Goa	3-Star
8	Hotel Delmon, Goa	2-Star
9.	Hotel Baia-de-Sel, Goa	2 Star
10	Hotel Lapaz, Goa	2-Star
11.	Hotel Metropole, Margoa	2-Star
12.	Hotel Noah's Ark, Panaji, Goa	2-Star
13.	Hotel Zuari, Goa	2-Star
14.	Hotel Nova, Goa	2-Star
15.	Hotel Golden Goa, Panaji.	2-Star
16.	Hotel Solmar, Panaji	1-Star

Department of Tourism has also approved the following hotel project at the project stage for star category indicated against each :

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Hotel project and place</i>	<i>Projected Star category</i>	<i>No. of rooms</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	M/S. Sima Hotels, Aguada Beach Canacona, Goa	5-Star	300	Project approved in 1984 has been granted extension due to problems relating to loan clearances.
2.	Indian Hotels Co Ltd Calangute Beach, Goa	5-Star	69	30 rooms have been commissioned.
3.	Shri S.L. Advani Varea Beach, Goa	5-Star	140	
4.	Hotel Cidade-de-Goa Panaji.	5-Star	110	This is an expansion of the existing hotel
5.	Hotel Mandavi, Panaji	3-Star	24	- do -

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, in the tiny place like Goa, we already have about four Five-Star Hotels. I thank you for giving a detailed reply with figures. Now, you are giving permission for more four Five-Star Hotels. Out of these, one is going to be expanded. It may give an impression to some people that the Statehood which we are going to get will be a Five-Star Statehood. It is not like that. In fact, we would like to bring the common man in Goa, up. So, in this light, I would like to ask you. whether you have got any law which governs these Stars - Five Star, Three Star, Two Star and One Star.

Secondly, what is the distinction between these Stars - 3 Star, 2 Star and 1 Star ?

As far as Five Star is concerned, that we already know, what it is. I want a specific answer whether it is regulated by any law of the land and if so, what is that law?

SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SYED: As far as Five-Star is concerned, there is a classification, i.e. Single Room, Double Room and a lounge space is provided. For the toilet, you must have sufficient space. Then, Swimming Pool, Health Club and other arrangements are being provided. For instance, a room, which is smaller is called One Star. If there is a bigger room, it is called Two Star. It is according to the size. There is a relation between the Tourist Room and other Rooms.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, unfortunately, it has not been answered. would like to know from the Minister, whether any law is there which governs these Stars - Three Star, Two Star and One Star ?

MUFTI MOHD. SAYED: As far as Five Star is concerned, a single room should have an area of 185 sq. feet.

As far as Two Star is concerned, a single room should have an area of 100

sq. feet, and the double room should have an area of 120 sq. feet.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Is it by law?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Yes. It is by Rules. The Rules are issued by the Department of Tourism.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I have asked you a specific question, whether there is a law; if so, what is that law?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : There are Rules.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Rules have to be framed under the law. Unless there is a law, there cannot be a Rule.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want more Stars, you sleep on the roof !

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : My second supplementary is that, in a village known as Canacona in Goa which falls in my colleague Mr. Faleiro's constituency, a company has tried to establish a Five Star Hotel. It is a small village consisting of poor and innocent people. There the hotel is sought to be established. People were scared. These private owners started straightaway purchasing land from the people at some prices, making the tenants leave without giving them any compensation. It was said that Hotel is not even a Five Star Deluxe, but it is a Seven Star Trek because it has a Horse Track; it has a facility of lifting passengers from the Airport and bring them straightaway to the Hotel and all these things.

I would like to know from the Minister, whether any such Hotel is going to come up in that Canacona village and whether you have studied the cultural - aspect that it would affect the villagers. Because the villagers are scared that even their innocent girls may be taken away straightaway from the village to the Seven Star Hotel for prostitution or other things.

Therefore, I would like to know, in the light of the cultural background whether

you have authorised the setting up of the Hotel and whether you know anything about this Hotel ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, any plan or project for constructing a Hotel is to be approved by the Department of Tourism; in case, it is nearer to the Beach, by the Ministry of Environment and by the local authority like the State Government and other local bodies. Therefore any project which has to come up has to fulfil certain conditions and norms.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Goa, Daman and Diu are famous tourist centres and lakhs of middle class people visit these places every year. However, the hotels constructed there are all either Five-star, Three-star or Two-star and only one hotel is One-Star. Will the Tourism Department make some arrangements for the common people ? Even the poor people long for visiting beautiful places in the country. Is the Department going to do something for them and if so, the time by which it will be done ?

[*English*]

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Over and above five-star accommodation, as far as unapproved categories wherever private people build hotels are concerned, there is a capacity of 9,000 beds. The Department of Tourism, and the Tourism Development Corporation of Goa have constructed hotels with 1000 beds. So, 10,000 beds are available for middle class tourists.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mandvi is a very beautiful place in Kutch. The Gujarat Government has already laid the foundation stone for developing this place as a tourist spot. But it is regretted that the Central Government is not sanctioning it. Will the hon. Minister kindly grant the necessary sanction for the development of a tourist Centre there ?

[*English*]

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: Sir, it appears that she is talking about facilities for Gujarat. The hon. Member, I think, can come to me, and discuss.

Export of Indian Machine Tools

*970. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries importing Indian machine tools;

(b) the details of their imports of such goods during the last three years; and

(c) India's position among developing and developed countries in regard to the export of tools ?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Indian Machine Tools are being imported by more than 60 countries. Of these, major importing countries of Indian machine tools are - Bulgaria, Canada, UK, USA, USSR, West Germany. Export figures of machine tools compiled by the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association (IMTMA) during the last three years to the major importing countries are given below:

Country	1984	1985	1986 (Lakhs Rs.)
USSR	459	1656	1920
Bulgaria	197	554	1780
West Germany	88	103	466
U.K.	52	71	71
U.S.A.	118	148	262
Canada	46	39	77
	960	2571	4576
Total exports of machine tools	2070	3245	5338
%age contribution	46.37	79.22	85.72

(c) India stands at 18th position in machine tools production in the world. While detailed statistics of machine tools exported by other countries are not available, Indian exporters have traditionally faced competition from West Germany, Italy, Japan and Switzerland which export over 60% of their total production. In recent years, Indian exporters have been facing increasing competition from Taiwan, South Korea, China and Brazil. In 1986, Indian exported only 12% of its production.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: As you know, India ranks one among the ten industrially advanced countries of the

world, but in the production of machine tools, India's position is 18th, as stated by the hon. Minister in his reply. I would like to know what steps are being taken to improve this position, to increase production etc. so as to bring down the position somewhere below ten, i.e. between 1 to 10, and to keep it between 1 and 10, in conformity with the overall position of India, viz. that it is one among the ten industrially advanced countries of the world. What steps are being taken; what is the present level of production of machine tools; how much of it is being exported; what is the percentage it comes to, and what steps are being taken to improve the position?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: I would like to answer the last part of the question of the hon. Member. At present, the total production is worth Rs. 320 crores, and the export figure is Rs. 53 crores. The hon. Member will be pleased to know that the export figure of 1986, which I had explained to him to be Rs. 53 crores, is 64% jump from the 1985 figure, i.e. it was less than this.

Secondly, about the measures that we have taken now to improve production and to have access to major markets, it is a fact that the machine tools in India, at the very beginning, were viewed more as a substitute for imports i.e. to meet the domestic demands. They were not upto the upgraded technology standards, for competing in the international market.

Now we are trying to develop two categories viz. CNC type and the NC type of machine tools — the hon. Member may be aware of the Computerized Neutralized Components, and the Neutralized Components. At 20 centres are trying to develop them. But costwise they are not very competitive now in the international market. During 1986 we made a breakthrough by exporting Rs. 4 crores worth of 20 CNC machines.

The hon. Member also wanted to know the share of our participation in the export. Twelve per cent of the total production of machine tools were exported. That is the answer I would like to give to the hon. Member.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: India's contribution in respect of this export of machine tools, as said by the Minister just now, is 12%. But there are countries like Italy, Japan and Switzerland which export over 60% of their total production. In recent years, India is facing stiff resistance and competition from Taiwan, South Korea, China and Brazil.

It is generally alleged or the report goes that the manufacturers of Indian tools in India do not have a close report

with the user industries; they do not anticipate their future demand and they also do not go in for advanced technology. For most of the items they are still using the technology of '50s and so the R&D. What steps are being taken to go in for new technology to improve the whole lot so that our position in respect of production and also export moves forward satisfactorily ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: The hon. Member may be aware of the fact that out of total export, the two public sector units - Hindustan Machine Tools and Praga Tools - are the major contributors. And to develop technology, we have taken a lot of measures since then. We do enter into the market and negotiate with the users through the Engineering Export Promotion Council as an organ for export promotion of the total engineering products including that of the machine tools. Apart from that, country-to-country, party-to-party, when bilateral trade talks figure, we try to identify the areas where we can push some of our machine tools. It is a fact that we are faced with a stiff competition from South Korea, China and Brazil. It is also a fact that Taiwan, is competing us very much. But, as I have stated, taking all these things into account, some time back, a committee of experts was appointed by Mr. Mansukhani, former Chairman of the HMT. He made certain major recommendations only last week how we can improve this area. We will certainly consider these recommendations to further make an access to the international market.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: According to answer (c) given by the hon. Minister, India is occupying the 18th position in machine tools production in the world; whereas small countries like Taiwan South Korea are able to compete with Japan and other countries in machine tools. Even you may be knowing better. If we go to Singapore, we will find Taiwan goods as if they are made of Japan. They are coming forward because of the manual labour which is easily available in Taiwan and

South Korea. Here in our country also manual labour is easily available. Then why is India occupying the 18th position whereas small countries like Taiwan and South Korea are able to compete with other countries? What is the difficulty ?

SHRI P.R.DAS MUNSI : The hon. Member has raised a very interesting question. As I had stated in the beginning, our capacity to begin manufacture of machine tools is primarily of '50s, '60s and even of '70s to obstitute the import content of the domestic industry. Therefore, the export orientation to keep international market having upgrade technology was not there. Now, after the liberalisation of policy, even we are importing under OGL certain kind of very upgraded technologies which provide strength to augment our strength to suit international market in our machine tools; and we ope that we will improve further. As I have stated, we have improved already 64 percent as compared to 1985 figures.

Export of Sea Food

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

(a) the quantity of sea food exported during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken for promotion of sea food export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The quantity of sea food exports during the last three years were :

1984-85	—	86187 tonnes
1985-86	—	83651 tonnes
1986-87	—	85843 tonnes

(b) Steps taken for promotion of sea food export include promotion of prawn farming for augmenting production of

cultured prawns, encouragement of production of value-added items like IQF (Individually Quick Frozen) shrimps, setting up of prawn hatcheries and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Kerala is a pioneering State in sea food export. At one stage, about 10 years back, they had the monopoly in sea product export, but for the last five years, this industry is facing a crisis due to many factors. One is, there is although competition from abroad, from countries like Thailand. Second is, there is a question about the quality of our sea food. Very often it contains germs. Third is, the industry is not getting proper backing from our banks. Due to these factors, in Cochin, which is the headquarters of the major sea food industries, they are closing one after another. This is a grave situation.

My question to the hon. Minister is, what concrete steps are taken to save this industry.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: First of all, I like to inform the hon. Member that it is not a fact that our marine products exports and sea food exports are in a worse situation now. On the contrary, it is very encouraging and getting a lot of foreign exchange for the country. I like to inform him that in this year's export performance one of the leading sectors of ours was the marine products sector where we are earning the highest amount of foreign exchange, higher than expected. I will give the figure to the hon. Member and he can understand the position. The total exports on marine products, as the hon. Member stated, ten years ago it was a monopoly — if not ten years, nine years ago — and we exported marine products worth Rs. 240 crores and we have exported this year products worth Rs. 470 crores so far, and I am sure when the final figures come, it will be more than that. It is not a fact that we are not improving and much more measures have been adopted

by the Marine Products Development Corporation.

I also like to inform the hon. Member that we are trying to have a farm hatchery in Orissa at Gopalpur, we are having a hatchery in Andhra Pradesh.

AN HON. MEMBER: In Kerala ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Already there is one in Kerala. We are setting up one in West Bengal, that is precisely for sweet water prawn hatchery programme. And apart from that we are providing a subsidy for the fishermen for output purchases, 25 percent from the State Governments. These are the steps we have taken and these are yielding results. I am very confident that India will make a break through very soon.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am sorry that the Minister has not properly studied the situation, because it is a very important problem. We should not look at this problem only from the amount earned, because the quantity of sea foods exported has increased. Ten years back the price was Rs. 1000 and now it is Rs. 2000 or even more. So, it is not the quantity of foreign exchange that we have earned. But it is the quantity of sea food that we have exported. That is important. That is why, I tell you, we have got the major sea food export companies in Cochin and they are all, one after the other, closing down. There is a grave situation. If the situation continues like this, after five or ten years there will not be any sea food export company in our country. That is the situation. It is not what the amount we have earned but the quantity of sea food that we have exported.

Coming back to the second question, the problem is, we are not getting enough sea food material which are of export quality. For example, prawns, Enough prawns are not available in our Arabian Sea. We have to find out how this can be cultured. Even countries like Thailand

which have started this industry at a later stage are competing with us. They have got good hatcheries. So, what concrete steps is the Government taking for culturing these prawns in the backwaters of Kerala ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I do share the concern of the hon. Member, not only for Kerala but for the entire marine products of the country. It is a fact that in terms of quantity there is not significant improvement. In some cases, there is a decline which come to 1000 tonnes or 2000 tonnes. But the fact remains that the competition is very high and that to among the neighbouring countries. But the actual position is, that we have taken a very modern and scientific outlook of improving prawn farms which is the main and major sector of our marine products exports. First comes the prawn, and then second comes shrimp and then the third is frozen fish. Then come the other things.

Now, the modern practice is, I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have taken a big step as to how we can improve this position so that prawn can land properly. Prawn seed farm begins right from the sea. We have developed those farms and our attempt is to make the prawn seed available to the village farmers in a planned manner. Micro-level surveys are undertaken in this regard for identification and preparation of projects for prawn farming. And many more modern things have started like individually quickly frozen shrimp. The shrimps are collected together. In a block these are sold. In weights of 5 kgs. and all that they sell it. But now there is a demand for value added exports. Each individual prawn/shrimp is to be frozen, properly packed and then sold in the market. We have taken a major step in this regard.

In regard to prawn farming, the impetus during the Seventh Plan is to establish hatcheries in other States where it is not there. I do hope after implementing all these programmes, by the end of the Seventh Plan, we will have much more

good results than are existing now. As for Kerala, I would like to inform the hon. Member that I am going there on 21st of this month to study the Kerala situation in particular as to what the problems are there.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Andhra Pradesh is not lagging behind. It has got thousands of kms of sea coast and vast areas in Kolleru and other lakes. It is a fact that not much has been done to develop those places on a scientific basis though the potential is multi-fold in earning foreign exchange. In this regard I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the people residing in those areas must be given more priority in taking them to training institutes, and giving them enough coaching in this modern technology and in loaning also instead of giving it to people who are totally unaware or totally new to this area. I understand that the fish which is coming in hundreds of tonnes along with tiger prawns is being thrown out because it is not exported at all. I understand that there is also a technology for processing that fish. I wish to know whether the Government has made any thinking in starting a factory to process the fish that is coming along with the prawn and export it.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: I do share the concern of the hon. Member so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned. As I stated earlier, Andhra Pradesh is one of the States where our prawn hatchery will be there. The State Government has identified two sites. One of it is Kakinada. MPDA is taking a quick decision as to whether the hatchery will be there. In regard to other fish I am not concerned as to which fish comes along with prawn. But the actual items which we can export other than prawn are lobster, fillets, squids. If these are there, we will certainly take care. So far as export is concerned, others will not help us. I will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member while setting up the hatchery in Andhra Pradesh.

Concession in Air Fare to Tourists Travelling to Ladakh

*974. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the existing discrimination to tourists visiting Ladakh by giving 30 per cent concession on the return leg of the basic air fare as for travel to Srinagar, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce any concession in air fare to Leh (Ladakh).

(b) The operational costs in case of air services to Leh are higher, as the carrying capacity of the aircraft is reduced due to operational reasons and there are higher incidences of cancellation of air services due to geographical situation of Ladakh.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : My question is specific. It is like this: Whether Government propose to remove the existing discrimination to tourists visiting Ladakh by giving 30 per cent concession on the return leg of the basic air fare as for travel to Srinagar. The Government admits the existence of discrimination and it does not want to remove it. The question is whether it is not a fact that thousands of foreign tourists visit Ladakh by passing Srinagar for various reasons and lakhs of home tourists visit Vaishno devi shrine in Jammu every year. Will the Government consider removing this discrimination against Jammu & Ladakh region and provide 30 per cent concession on the return leg of the basic airfare to all categories of tourists visiting Jammu & Ladakh and bring all the three regions on the same lines ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: Sir, just as the Civil Aviation Ministry has given thirty per

cent concession for tourists who are going to Srinagar and Jammu, I have just now discussed the matter with the Civil Aviation Minister that the same should be done for tourists who are going to Ladakh. So, I assure the hon. Member that this concession will be extended for the tourists who are going to Ladakh as well.

MR. SPEAKER : You are getting all the monopolises nowadays, Namgyal Ji.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri T, Bashear — Absent

Shri Santosh Kumar Singh — Absent

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: Sir, I am not prepared for this question.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K.

Shri Teja Singh Dardi — Absent

Shri Motilal Singh — Absent.

I do not like the absence of Members like that all the time. I really feel sorry that with so much of tension, so much of expenditure and so much of efforts, Members are absent. I do not like this.

Non-Availability of Janata Cloth In Backward Areas of Bihar

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

(a) whether Union Government are aware that backward areas in Bihar are facing hardship due to non-availability of Janata cloth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the corrective steps taken or being taken by Union Government ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.
KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) Government of India have not received any reports about backward areas in Bihar facing hardship due to non-availability of Janata Cloth.

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

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the total Janata cloth allotted to Bihar in 1985 and 1986 and what was actually despatched.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, for the State of Bihar, the quantity allotted was 18.94 million sq. metres in 1979-80, 43.82 million sq. metres in 1985-86 and 55 million sq. metres in 1986-87.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government have fixed any criterion for distribution of cloth in various districts, say for example, on the basis of population, and whether any steps are taken to ensure that the cloth is actually sent to backward districts, such as, divasi dominated areas and hill areas.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the original distribution was allocated on the basis of population but various deviations have taken place from time to time on the basis of performance of the public distribution system of the State and the ability of each State Government to implement the scheme.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my district is in Uttar Pradesh which is almost touching Bihar but Janata Cloth is not available there alongwith the total population of my State is 11 crores. May I know from the hon. Minister the quantity of cloth allotted to Uttar Pradesh, specially to its eastern districts of Ballia, Gorakhpur, Deoria etc. where Janata cloth is not supplied at all and whether arrangements will be made to

make Janata Cloth available to the poor people of these backward areas ?

[English]

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the quota of Janata Cloth allotted to Uttar Pradesh has varied from 24 per cent to 32 per cent of the national total. We do not have the district-wise figures.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the distribution of Janata Cloth, it was decided that such cloth will be supplied to the remote villages also through the public distribution system. I want to know from the hon. Minister through you the number of shops opened under the public distribution system as per your promise to make Janata Cloth available to the poor people in the remote villages ?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the Janata cloth is intended for weaker sections of society, especially in the rural areas and we are giving Rs. 2 per sq. metre as subsidy. The Government of India is spending about Rs. 100 crores per year for the Janata Cloth Scheme. Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the number of outlets opened in Bihar, I do not have the figure regarding the total number of outlets in Bihar. The distribution is done through the designated nodal agencies such as apex cooperative societies and Civil Supplies Corporations in the various States. Sir, it is true that there are some complaints that the distribution does not fully reach the intended beneficiaries and the distribution tends to be concentrated in urban areas. Sir, as I said in the beginning, the success of the Janata Cloth Scheme varies from State to State depending on the health of the public distribution system, and its spread in each of the States.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister aware

that Janata Cloth dhoties find their way into black market and are later sold after getting them printed with the result that Janata Cloth is not available to the people and if so, the steps taken by Government to check this practice ?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, it is true that in some of the States, sometimes there are complaints about the misuse of the scheme, the benefits of the scheme not reaching the intended beneficiaries and a lot of mischief being done at the apex level. Sometimes cloth is not even produced, the accounts are manipulated and the subsidy is obtained from the Government. But essentially it is the responsibility of the State Government. We do not have supervisory monitoring or vigilance mechanism of any size in the Ministry of Textile. But we have given very strict guidelines and we are monitoring the progress of the scheme.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhattam Sriramamurty, No. Shri Amarsinh Rathawa, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil, Shri Prakash Chandra, Shri Subhash Yadav and Shri Mohan Bhai Patel, No.

The Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Powerlooms In Maharashtra

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

(a) the number of powerlooms in Maharashtra working to full capacity, below capacity and those closed down, with losses of production involved during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any schemes to provide technological help to powerlooms so that their end product could sell better and their market both in India and abroad expands; and

(c) if so, their details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No precise estimates are available of the rates of capacity utilisation of individual powerloom units in the decentralised sector. The levels of weaving activity change from time to time depending upon market conditions, availability of electric supply and economic decisions of the powerloom owners. Available information does not indicate any alarming reduction in weaving activity in the decentralised powerloom sector in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). A scheme for establishment of powerloom Service Centres is under implementation to provide technical assistance to powerlooms and help in their

technological upgradation and product improvement. In Maharashtra, a powerloom Service Centre was established in 1977 at Malegaon and it has been decided to open another Service Centre at Ichalkaranji.

Trade with China

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

(a) the names of the articles imported from China during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the value thereof; and

(b) the names of articles exported to China during the said period and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). A Statement on the basis of the latest figures compiled by DGCI & S is given below.

STATEMENT

Principal commodity-wise India's trade statistics with China P. Rep. during the year 1984-85

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Principal commodities	Unit of Qty.	1984-85	
		Qty.	Value
Exports:			
Crude vegetable materials	-	-	16
Chemicals and related products	-	-	7
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	-	-	57
Iron ore and concentrates	'000 Ton	30	74
Iron and steel	"	18	431
Machinery and transport equipment	-	-	36
Others	-	-	12
Total exports	-	-	633
Re Exports	-	-	NIL

1	2	3	4
Imports			NIL
Vegetable and fruits	-	-	52
Spices	'000 kg	1168	330
Crude materials, inedible except fuels	-	-	1685
Chemical and related products	-	-	2023
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	-	-	392
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	-	-	209
Iron and steel	'000 Ton	2	59
Non-ferrous metal	-	-	129
Manufactures of metal	-	-	242
Machinery and transport equipments	-	-	1671
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	'000 kgs.	4161	373
Paper and Paper Board	:	29	6
Others	-	-	85
Total Imports	-	-	7256

Year	Imports	Rs. in Crores	
		Exports	Total
*1985-86	165.31	28.83	194.14
*1986-87 (April 1986- December, 1986)	129.12	12.42	141.54

*Principal commodity-wise details beyond 1984-85 have not yet been compiled by DGCI&S

Review of Jodhpur Detenus Cases

*968. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to review the cases of all Jodhpur detenus; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

C.C.S. To Textile Mills

*972. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to extend cash compensatory support scheme to some textile mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided not to extend this scheme to some National Textile Corporation Mills; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The Cash Compensatory support is given by the Govt. to exporters to compensate them for the unrebated taxes and other disadvantages suffered by them. Under this scheme, Cash Compensatory Support is given to the textile mills, including National Textile Corporation Mills, on the basis of the quantum of their exports of textile products.

Handloom Industries in Orissa

*973. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the vast untapped potential for the development of handloom industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the profitability of the present handloom industries in Orissa has been made and if so, the findings thereof:

(c) whether Union Government give any help and financial assistance to these industrial units to update their technology; if so, the details of the assistance given to Orissa during the last three years and the results achieved so far; and

(d) the further assistance proposed to be given by the Union Government ?

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

(b) No such assessment of the profitability of the present handloom industry in Orissa has been made.

(c) Union Government is implementing a scheme, with matching assistance from the State Governments for modernisation of the handloom industry and for updating the technology. These include modernisation/renovation/purchase of looms in the cooperative and State handloom development corporation sectors. Financial assistance released by the Central Government and the number of looms modernised/renovated/purchased as reported by the State Government of Orissa, during the last three years, are as under:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Looms Modernised
1984-85	21.00	10,906
1985-86	3.00	4,521
1986-87	16.50	4,159

(d) The handloom sector is also assisted through a number of other schemes like share capital assistance in primary and apex handloom weavers cooperative societies, State Handloom Development Corporations, Managerial Subsidy for Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies, setting up of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities and welfare measures like Thrift Fund and Workshed-cum-Housing Schemes. The assistance under these schemes is released on the basis of viable proposals received from the State Government and depending on the availability of funds.

Utilisation of Funds Allocated for Promotion of Handloom

*975. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes launched by Union Government for the promotion of handlooms with the amount allocated for each scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds for the schemes have been utilised fully;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the total amount of unutilised fund;

(d) whether State Government of Kerala has requested for more funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Allocation of

funds for the promotion of handloom is made scheme-wise and not State-wise. The allocations made in the budget estimates for 1986-87 and the funds finally utilised were as follows:-

A. Plan

Schemes	BE 1986-87	Utilisation as on 31. 3. 87
1. Weavers Service Centre	60.00	(Rs. in lakhs) *27.17
2. Indian Institute of Handloom Technology	27.81	*37.00
3. Building for WSC/IIHT	62.19	*52.14
4. Assistance to AIHFMCS	20.00	34.91
5. Market Survey & studies	10.00	1.59
6. Assistance to NCDC	500.00	500.00
7. Training of Managerial Personnels	30.00	18.00
8. Publicity & exhibition	105.00	245.00
9. NHDC	150.00	25.00
10. Statistics	70.00	50.00
11. Assistance to NEHHDC	10.00	.
12. Thrift Fund	100.00	61.66
13. Share Capital 10 an to Primary	160.00	170.36
14. Managerial subsidy	40.00	30.00
15. EPPs/HDPs	150.00	90.00
16. Share Capital Asst. to S.H.DeV. Corporations	200.00	205.00
17. Share Capital assistance to S. apex societies	240.00	200.00
18. Preloom/postloom processing facilities	200.00	215.00
19. Modernisation of Looms	175.00	180.00
20. Workshed-cum-housing scheme	140.00	207.67
21. Institute of Fashion Tech.	145.00	158.00
22. R & D Projects	20.00	21.00
23. D. C. Handlooms (Enforcement)	15.00	19.73
24. NHDC (loans)	50.00	25.00
25. Enforcement Mach. to the States		85.00
	2680.00	2602.41

Provisional

B. Non-Plan

Schemes	BE 1986-87	Utilisation as on 31.3. 1987
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Development Commissioner (Handlooms)	33.85	33.55
2. Weavers Service Centres	215.00	232.41
3. Institute of Handloom Technology	38.81	38.81
4. Assistance to AIHFMCS	150.00	102.24
5. Subsidy on janata cloth and spl. rebate on handloom cloth	11055.00	12297.95
6. National Fed. of Indl. Coops.	15.00	25.00
7. Subsidy on janata cloth and spl. rebate on handloom cloth	15.00	10.00
8. Spl. rebate to NEHHDC/RIC/NHDC/UTs	25.00	30.00
	11547.66	12797.26

Out of the total allocation of Rs. 2680.00 lakhs under plan in 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 2602.41 lakhs was utilised in 1986-87. The total provision was Rs. 11547.66 lakhs under non-Plan and a sum of about Rs. 12797.26 lakhs was spent in 1986-87. Thus against a total allocation of Rs. 14227.66 lakhs under plan and non-Plan for 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 15399.67 was utilised. This was done by reappropriating funds from those schemes of the Ministry as a whole where less proposals had been received to those schemes where the proposals received were more.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. In some cases the State Government of Kerala had requested for more funds than were released to it. However, the assistance of the Central Govt. had to be curtailed in keeping with the extent of provisions

made by the State Government under various schemes, as most of the schemes are on a matching basis. In some other cases lesser assistance was provided for want of clarification, late receipt of proposals etc.

Training for Tourist Guides/ Interpreters

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

(a) whether Union Government conduct a training course for tourist guides, escorts and foreign language interpreters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the essential and desirable qualification laid down for admission to this course;

(d) the minimum rates of remuneration and allowances fixed by Government for them in and outside their place of working; and

(e) the number of Government recognised interpreters at present in the country especially in Delhi and break-up of interpreters, language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). Ministry of Tourism through its Tourist Offices in India conducts training courses for tourist guides from time to time. This Ministry also organises language courses for approved guides. The number of guide training courses conducted by some of the Government of India Tourist Offices is as under:-

Delhi	:	9
Agra	:	5
Jaipur	:	6
Varanasi	:	6
Madras	:	10
Cochin	:	5
Bombay	:	14
Aurangabad	:	9

Khajuraho	:	2
Srinagar	:	1
Calcutta	:	6

(c) The essential and desirable qualifications for admission are as under:-

(a) *Minimum*: Graduation from a recognised University or three years diploma in tourism from a recognised University/Institute.

(b) *Desirable*: Knowledge of foreign languages other than English. Knowledge of history, culture and tradition of India with particular reference to monuments and other land marks in the region.

(c) *Age limit*: Between 20-30 years (relaxable upto 32 years in case of SC/ST candidates) on the date when the advertisement appears in the press for the guide course.

(d) The rates of fee and allowances fixed by the Government are as under:

Size of the party	Half a day 1-4 hours	Full day 4-8 hours	Beyond 8 hours
1-4 persons	Rs.48.00	Rs.72.00}	Rs.10.00 per hour
5-15 persons	Rs.60.00	Rs.85.00}	or part thereof
16-40 persons	Rs.80.00	Rs.95.00}	irrespective of size of party.
	Plus Rs.2 for each additional person.	Plus Rs. 2 for each additional person.	

Lunch Allowance: Free lunch or Rs.20/- in case he/she has to make his/her own arrangements on all full day local assignments and Rs.30/- in case of all out-station assignments.

Outstation Allowance:

In case guide has to stay over night outside his place of work, he will be provided free accommodation in a hotel of reasonable standard with breakfast, lunch and dinner or Rs.100/- per day (24 hours) in lieu of board and lodging and incidentals i.e. trips, laundry, etc. In case of outstation assignment which does not involve overnight stay, the outstation allowance is Rs.30/- in addition to free lunch/lunch allowance.

Transport Charges:

If a guide is required to report before 07.30 hrs. or finish his assignment after 20.30 hrs., he will be either provided transport by the agency to pick him/drop at his residence or given Rs. 20/- as transport allowance. If a guide has a full day assignment leaving before 07.30 hrs and returning after 20.30 hrs, he will be entitled to Rs. 20/- as transport allowance.

(e) There are 106 tourist guides available in Delhi who have knowledge of foreign languages other than English.

Their break up, language-wise, is as under:-

German	-	31
French	-	30
Spanish	-	16
Italian	-	13
Japanese	-	5
Russian	-	4
Persian	-	3
Chinese	-	2
Hungarian	-	1
Portuguese	-	1

[Translation]

Yarn Distribution Policy

*977. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Textiles) to make recommendations in regard to new yarn distribution policy;

(b) if so, when and the time by which it is likely to submit its recommendations;

(c) whether Government have also included the representatives of consumers in this Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

[English]

**Export Inspection Council
Expenses**

*978. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the expenses of the Export Inspection Council (EIC) and its regional offices, if any are being met from the grants given by the Ministry of Commerce; and

(b) the financiers of the Export Inspection Council with details of the

parties/Government agencies and the donations made by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The Export Inspection Council (EIC) has no regional offices. the expenses of the EIC are met essentially through Government grants. Export Inspection Council also receives a small amount from the Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs). The amounts received during the last three years were as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government grant (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>From EIAs (Rs.)</i>
1984-85	21.71	67,104.45
1985-86	21.19	71,413.67
1986-87	29.60	72,201.30*

(* Provisional subject to audit)

**Census of Handloom Conducted
by N.C.A.E.R.**

*980. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCAER (National Council for Applied Economic Research) is currently conducting a census of the handloom industry; and

(b) if so, its main object and the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Council for Applied Economic Research have been retained by the Central Government to programme and monitor the census operations to be conducted by the States/Union Territories.

(b) The basic objective of the census is to collect information on certain essential facets of the industry including the socio-economic factors, for more effective planning and implementation of handloom development programmes. The field work of the census is expected to be undertaken during June - July, 1987 and the main census data is expected to be available tentatively by the end of January, 1988.

**Construction of Forest Lodges in
Wild Life Sanctuaries**

*981. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sanctuaries where forest lodges have been constructed so far;

(b) whether there is a great demand for constructing more forest lodges for the tourists in Wild Life Sanctuaries; and

(c) if so, the names of the sanctuaries selected for the purpose and by when tourist lodges in those sanctuaries are likely to be constructed?

Kanha National Park	...	Madhya Pradesh
Madhav National Park, Shivpuri	...	Madhya Pradesh
Kaziranga National Park	...	Assam
Gir National Park	...	Gujarat
Sariska National Park	...	Rajasthan
Bharatpur Birds Sanctuary	...	Rajasthan
Jaladapara Wild Life Sanctuary	...	West Bengal
Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary	...	Karnataka
Periyar National Park	...	Kerala

(b) and (c). There is appreciable demand for forest lodges in the wild life sanctuaries. Forest lodges are under construction at Betla (Bihar), Enjal (Gujarat), Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh), Simlipal (Orissa), Desert National Park, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan), Ranthambore (Rajasthan), Manas (Assam), Siju (Meghalaya), Madumalai (Tamil Nadu) and Parambikulam (Kerala). These are expected to be completed in about two years.

The proposals for construction of Forest Lodges at Corbett and Dudhwa National Parks (Uttar Pradesh), Nayyar Dam (Kerala), Sunderbans (West Bengal) and Chingmei-Ching (Manipur) are under examination.

Holdng Company for MMTc & STC

*982. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) So far with the Central assistance provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Forest Lodges have been constructed at the following National Parks/Wild Life Sanctuaries:-

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a holding company for bringing the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the State Trading Corporation under a single management; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The advisability of such a course of action is being studied. No decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Settlement of Indians Residing In Hongkong in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*983. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Indian community in Hong Kong for their settlement in Andaman and Nicobar Islands after the British colony reverts to China in 1997; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on their representation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Government have not received any formal representation from the Indian community in Hong Kong for their settlement in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands after 1977. However, some persons of Indian origin in Hong Kong have expressed their interest in investing in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and have supported the proposal for the setting up of a free port there. Government have not taken any decision regarding this proposal.

Procedure to deal with Public Complaints in Delhi Police Commissioner's office

9507. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for dealing with public complaints in Delhi Police Commissioner's office; and

(b) whether the complainants are informed of the action taken on their complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The complaints are received by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Vigilance) located in the Police Headquarters. The complaints are looked into/investigated by the Vigilance Cells in

the Districts. The inquiry officers also call for the complainants to verify the facts. The complainants are usually apprised of the result of the inquiry.

Production in Kalyan Mill, Indore after Modernisation

9508. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kalyan Mills, Indore (NTC Mill), in the warping department, the old semi high speed machine was giving an average production of 40,000 per shift before 1983 but after modernisation in February, 1987 (first week) the new high speed machine gave an average production of only about 34,000 per shift;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take action against the officers responsible therefor; and

(c) the amount spent on modernisation by the NTC on their textile mills in Madhya Pradesh so far and what increase in production and efficiency has been achieved by these investments, mill-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to available information, no new high speed warping machine was installed in Kalyanmal Mills after July, 1980. The average production of these warping machines in February, 1987 was 42,507 yards per shift as compared to 31,474 yards in 1982-83.

(c) Till the end of September, 1986 an amount of Rs. 29.42 crores has been spent on modernisation of textile units under NTC (MP). As a result of modernisation, the performance of the mills under NTC (MP) has improved. The technical para-meters for the period 1975-76 vis-a-vis 1985-86 is given below:-

Particulars	1975-76	1985-86
Average Count	21.4s	29s
Spinning utilisation (%)	78.7	75.2
Weaving utilisation (%)	73.1	80.7
Spinning productivity (40s conv.)	53.8 Gms	60.9 gms
Loom Productivity Index (L.P.I)	219	222

**Application of Minimum Wages
In Ashok Hotel**

9509. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages applicable to various categories of workers in Ashok Hotel and the date from which such minimum wages have been made applicable in the hotel; and

(b) whether these wages were introduced after settlement was signed with Trade Unions, and if so, the parties to the settlement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) The minimum wages of workers in various categories in Ashok Hotel are given in the statement below. The same were made applicable w.e.f. 1st July, 1982 as per the last wage settlement signed with the Trade Unions of various I.T.D.C. Hotel establishments including Ashok Hotel.

(b) Yes, Sir. The wages were introduced after settlement was signed with the Trade Unions. The parties to the settlement were Ashok Hotel Employees Union, Ashok Hotel Mazdoor Janta Union and Ashok Hotel Karamchari Sangh.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Scale of Pay	Wages as on 1.7.82 per month (In Rs.)	Wages as on 1.4.87 per month (In Rs.)
1.	Storeman Gd. III Utility Workers, Messenger Gd.III, Porter/Page Boy/Polish Boy/Lift Boy Gd.V, Houseman Gd. V, Cloak Room Attendant Gd. V, Helper/Cleaner, Ward Attendant/Welfare Attendant Gd. III, Mender, Caddie (Golf Course).	300-8-340-9-385-10-465	680.40	1048.00
2.	Gardner Gd. III	320-9-347-10-407-11-495	707.60	1075.20

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of Posts</i>	<i>Scale of Pay</i>	<i>Wages as on 1.7.82 per month (In Rs.)</i>	<i>Wages as on 1.4.87 per month (In Rs.)</i>
3.	Storeman Gd. I, Messenger Gd. II, Laundryman Gd. III, Daftry Gd. II, Gardner Gd. II, Swimming Pool Attendant Gd. II, Commis-V, Commis-de-Rang Gd. I, Porter/Page Boy/ Polish Boy/Lift Boy Gd. II, Houseman Gd. II, Cloak Room Attendant Gd. II, Room Attendant Gd. II, Technician Gd. III, Security Guard Gd. I, Darwan Gd. II, Ward Attendant/ Welfare Attendant Gd. II, Book Binder.	330-10-390-11-445 12-505	721.20	1088.80
4.	Sr. Storeman, Messenger Gd. I, Daftry Gd. I, Laundryman Gd. II, Gardner Gd. I, Swimming Pool Attendant Gd. I, Commis-IV, Sr. Commis-de-Rang, Porter/Page Boy/ Polish Boy/Lift Boy Gd. I, Houseman Gd. I, Cloak Room Attendant Gd. I, Room Attendant Gd. I, Technician Gd. II, Security Havildar Gd. II, Darwan Gd. I, Ward Attendant/Welfare Attendant Gd. I, Mender.	350-10-380-12-452- 14-550	748.40	1116.00
5.	Clerk-General, Time Office, Stores, Bills, Cash, Accounts etc., Driver Gd. II, Commis-III (Pantry), Selection Grade Room Attendant, Room Attendant.	360-11-382-12-430- 14-570	762.00	1129.60
6.	Sr. Clerk Gd. II - General, Time Office, Stores, Bills, Cash, Accounts etc., Telephone Operator Gd. II, Laundryman Gd. I, Driver Gd. I, Sr. Gardner, Tailor Gd. II, Barber Gd. I, Commis-II (Kitchen/Bakery/ Confectioner/Pantry), Sr. Technician Gd. III.	380-11-391-13-420- 14-570-15-630	789.20	1156.80

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of Posts</i>	<i>Scale of Pay</i>	<i>Wages as on 1.7.82 per month (In Rs.)</i>	<i>Wages as on 1.4.87 per month (In Rs.)</i>
7.	Life Guard Gd. II, Chef De-Rang, Security Havaldar Gd. I, Sr. Darban, Ward Attendant, Jr. Communication Desk Attendant.	400-12-448-14-532-15-592-17-660	816.40	1184.00
8.	Sr. Clerk Gd. I-General, Time Office, Stores, Bills, Cash, Accounts etc., Steno-Typist, Telephone Operator Gd. I, Garden Supervisor Gd. II, Sr. Driver, Tailor Gd. I, Sr. Barber, Commis-I (Kitchen/Bakery/Confectionery/Pantry), Sr. Tech. Gd. II, Dresser, Asstt. to Soda Water Factory, Tennis Marker, Telex Operator.	430-12-442-15-577-17-730	857.20	1224.80
9.	Jr. Asstt-General, Time Office, Stores, Bills, Cash, A/c etc. Steno-Typists, Sr. Telephone Operator, Laundry Supervisor Gd. II, Sr. Tailor, Demi Chef-de-Partie (Kitchen/Bakery/Confectionery/Pantry) Jr. Maitre de Hotel, Sr. Technician Gd. I, Sr. Telephone Operator.	460-14-516-18-606-23-790	898.00	1265.80
10.	Asstt., Telephone Monitor, Laundry Supervisor Gd. I, Chef-de-Partie Gd. III, Maitre-de-Hotel Gd. I, Restaurant Hostess, Front Office Asstt. Gd. I, Housekeeper Gd. I Foreman Gd. III, Asstt. Security Officer, Canteen Supervisor, I/C Welfare Shop, Comptist, Kitchen Supervisor, I/c Welfare Centre, I/c Left Luggage, N/Supvr.	500-18-590-23-705-25-905	952.40	1320.00
11.	Asstt., Telephone Monitor, Chef-De-Partie Gd. II, Sr. Maitre-de-Hotel Gd. II, Sr. Front Office Asstt. Gd. II, Sr. Housekeeper Gd. II, Foreman Gd. II, ASO/Dy.	550-25-600-30-960-35-995	1020.40	1388.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of Posts</i>	<i>Scale of Pay</i>	<i>Wages as on 1.7.82 per month (In Rs.)</i>	<i>Wages as on 1.4.87 per month (In Rs.)</i>
	Security Officer Gd. II, Pharmacist, Sanitary Inspector, Foreman (Tailoring), Personal Asstt. Gd. II.			
12.	Sr. Asstt. Gd. I, Personal Asstt Gd. I Chef de Partie Gd. I, Sr. Maitre de Hotel Gd. 1, Sr. Restaurant Hostess Gd. I, Sr. Front Office Asstt. Gd. I, Sr. Housekeeper Gd. I, Foreman Gd. I, Dy. Security Officer Gd. I, Laboratory Asstt., Night Supervisor, Supdt. Gd. II.	600-25-700-30- 910-35-1085	1088.40	1456.00
13.	Superintendent Gd. I, Sr. Personal Asstt. Supdt. (Telephones), Asstt. Horticulturist, Supdt. (Liaison), Sr. Chef-de- Partie Selection Gd. Maitre de Hotel, Sel. Gd. Front Office Asstt., Sel. Gd. Housekeeper, Sr. Foreman, Dy. Security Officer (Sel. Gd.), Orchestra Player, Florist.	700-30-910-35- 1085-40-1285	1224.40	1592.00

Problems of Viscose Filament Yarn Industry

9510. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding drastic fall in off-take of Viscose Filament Yarn, growing production costs and unfair competition from imported yarn; and

(b) if so, government's reaction thereto?

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

available information indicates that the deliveries of viscose filament yarns in 1986 and 1987 (first two months) were higher than the 1985 level of monthly deliveries, despite the price of VFY having shown an upward trend recently. The quantum of imports has been negligible as compared to domestic production. However, the Government is keeping a constant watch on the situation.

Lifting Ban on Import of Fish by Italy

9511. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italian Government have lifted the ban on import of fish from India;

(b) If so, the quantity that Italy will import annually; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

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

(b) and (c). Prior to the imposition of the ban, the quantity of marine products imported from India by Italy during 1984-85 and 1985-86 was 135 tonnes valued at Rs.25.37 lakhs and 284 tonnes valued at Rs.51.55 lakhs respectively. Future export to Italy cannot be predicted precisely at this stage.

Recruitment Rallies/Melas during 1985-86 and 1986-87

9512. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the districts in the country are covered by the network of ZROs and BROs;

(b) whether it is a fact that a recruitment quota is allotted to each BRO in proportion to the male population in its jurisdiction in the interest of providing equality of opportunity to the people living in all parts of the country; and

(c) the number of recruitment rallies/melas held during 1985-86 and 1986-87, BRO-wise ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The recruitment quota is allotted in proportion to the recruitable male population to each BRO in its jurisdiction.

(c) Recruitment is carried out mainly through recruiting tours. Only when there are serious shortfalls in recruitment from a particular area, rallies are organised. No rallies were held during 1985-86. However, during 1986-87, two rallies, one each at Shahpur and Mandi were held by Z.R.O. Ambala.

Supply of Jute To N.J.M.C.

9513. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of quality jute by private suppliers to the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation against an open market tender for 1,08,000 quintals of TD-3 & 4 in the production of 25:75 has become uncertain;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union government thereto?

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

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

Wages In Canteen Stores department Canteens

9514. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit earned by the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) unit run canteens is utilised by the management of each canteen on the welfare of staff members;

(b) if so, the percentage of profit utilised for welfare purposes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees of the unit run canteens are not getting pay and other facilities similar

to those of employees in CSD similar to those of employees in CSD Canteen, Bombay;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The "Unit run Canteens" belong to and are managed by the individual military units in which they are located. Therefore, there is no uniform practice in this regard. Many such canteens there is no uniform practice in this regard. Many such canteens do utilise a part of their profits on the welfare of their staff.

(c) to (e). The employees of the Unit run Canteens are private employees of the unit formation concerned. Hence their pay and other facilities and differently determined by the managements of the respective canteens. Unlike the employees of CSD Bombay, the employees of "Unit run Canteens" are not Government employees.

[*Translation*]

Development of Monuments of Historical Importance

9515. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop monuments of historical importance with a view to attracting more and more foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the number of places identified for development of monuments; and

(c) the names of places where these monuments can be repaired with a view to promoting tourism and attracting tourists?

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

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism undertakes floodlighting of monuments and mounting of sound and light shows with a view to attracting domestic and foreign tourists. The floodlighting of Red Fort, Delhi; Agra Fort, Agra; Residency, Lucknow; Akbar's Tomb, sikandra; six monuments in goa and Hari Parbat in Jammu and Kashmir has been completed while works at Mehrangarh Fort, Rajasthan; Vishnupur Temple in West Bengal; rock fort, Trichy and Bibi-ka-Maqbara in Aurangabad are in progress. The works at Khandagiri-Udaigiri in Orissa and Srikanteswara Temple at Nanjangud, Karnataka are likely to start shortly. During 1987-88 proposals for floodlighting of Chittorgarh; Gol gumbaz, Bijapur; War Cemetery, Kohima; Vivekanand Rock Memorial, Kanyakumari; Champaner (Gujarat), Sher Shah's Tomb at Sasaram (Bihar), Ujayanta Palace in tripura and Lepakshi Temple in Andhra Pradesh are under thje consideration of the Ministry.

The Central Ministry of Tourism has completed the sound and light shows at Red Fort, Delhi; Sabarnati Ashram, Ahmedabad; Shalimar Garden, Srinagar and Ram Rekha Ghat, Buxar. The Ministry of Human Resources Development has mounted a sound and light show at Teen Murti House New Delhi. The works at Golconda Fort, Hyderabad; Man Mandir, Gwalior Fort and Rabindra Bharti, Calcutta are in progress. during 1987-88, proposals for mounting sound and light shows at Maharana Pratap Samarak, Udaipur; Kurukshetra and the Cellular Jail in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are under consideration.

(c) the Central Ministry of Tourism does not undertake repairing of monuments.

[English]

**Production and Consumption
of Medium and Long
staple Cotton**

9516. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to bridge the wide gap between the production and consumption of medium staple and long staple cotton; and

(b) the steps taken to augment the export of superior long staple cotton, the production of which is far in excess of the requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The production of long staple cotton and to a small extent medium staple cotton is in excess of domestic consumption. To correct the imbalance Government have taken the following steps:-

- (i) Government have allowed liberal exports of yarn besides increasing cash compensatory support on all types of yarn exports.
- (ii) Government have announced long term policy on export of cotton under which 5 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,000 bales each of Bengal Deshi and Digvijay variety will be exported per year for a period of 3 years. During the current cotton season, Government have released so far 4.57 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,00 bales of Bengal Deshi for export.

**Regional Office of MMTc In
Andhra Pradesh**

9517. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a regional office of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) in Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Confiscation of Fishing Trawlers
in Andaman and Nicobar
Islands**

9518. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign fishing trawlers confiscated in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands upto 31st december, 1986; and

(b) the mode of their utilisation disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A total of 47 foreign fishing trawlers were apprehended off Andaman & Nicobar Islands upto 31.12.1986. Out of these, 37 were confiscated to the State. 23 of the confiscated trawlers have been allotted to different departments of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration Coast Guard and Consumer Cooperative Stores for utilisation; 9 were sold through public auction; 4 are awaiting disposal and 1 trawler had run aground during pursuit.

[*Translation*]**Manufacture of Cloth in Handloom sector**

9519. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cloth, in metres, manufactured by the Handloom sector during the last three years;

(b) the capital invested in the handloom sector during the last three years; and

(c) the number of persons provided with employment therein during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) the quantity of cloth manufactured by the handloom sector during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (in Million Metres)</i>
1983-84	3359
1984-85	3514
1985-86	3692

(b) The capital investment in the handloom sector is made by Central and State Governments, financial institutions and the private sector. The figures relating to capital investment made by the Central Government alone are available and these are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Capital Investment (in Lakhs)</i>
1983-84	954.827
1984-85	921.980
1985-86	833.785

(c) A statement showing the number of persons employed in handloom during the last three years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Employment (in Lakhs)</i>
1983-84	71.66
1984-85	74.96
1985-86	78.77

[*English*]**Production of Tea in Dibrugarh District**

9520. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dibrugarh district produces the maximum tea among all the tea producing districts in India;

(b) the details of tea produced by this district during the last three years:

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Tea Auction Centre at Dibrugarh to provide better facilities to both the sellers and the buyers ;

(d) if so, by when ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Production of tea in Dibrugarh district during the last three years has been as under :-

	In Million Kgs.
1982	115
1983	119
1984	128

(c) and (d). So far no auction centre has been set up by the Central Govt. The decision to set up an auction centre is taken by the buyers, sellers and brokers on commercial considerations and they themselves organise an association or a committee to frame the rules and run the auctions. The pattern has been followed at Calcutta, Siliguri, Cochin, Coonoor and Coimbatore auction centres. Dibrugarh district teas are presently being sold through Gauhati and Calcutta auction centres.

(e) It is for the tea trade and industry to decide of the opening of an auction centre at Dibrugarh would be advantageous to all concerned.

Proposal to set up Spinning Mill in Prakasham District of A. P.

9521. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up new textile or spinning mills during Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up more spinning mills in Prakasham district of Andhra Pradesh during Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Government do not set up textile mills. There is also no proposal for setting up such mills by Government.

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

[Translation]

Dispensaries for ITDC Employees

9522. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has opened some dispensaries for the benefit of its employees ;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the places where these have been opened ;

(c) the details of the medical facilities available in these dispensaries and the conditions laid down for treatment ; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide the facility of C.G.H.S. dispensaries to the ITDC employees ?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The employees working in the ITDC hotels are covered by the ESI Scheme and those employees who are not covered under the ESI Scheme, including all executives of the Corporation and the employees of the Headquarters, are covered under the ITDC Medical Attendance Rules 1978.

(d) ITDC has no such proposal at present.

[English]

Compensation to Rubber Growers

9523. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rubber Board has any scheme to compensate rubber growers

whose trees were destroyed by drought ;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of damage assessed in this regard ?

(April-Dec.)	1194.9	748.06
1986-87 (P)		
(April-Dec.)	1657.1	1006.79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). Drought relief programmes are normally implemented by the concerned State Governments. Rubber Board will supply high yielding planting material as and when required. Rubber Board's estimate of the plants requiring replacement is 15 lakhs.

Import of Iron and Steel and Export of Iron Ore

9524: SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of iron and steel are on increase every year ;

(b) if so, the quantity of iron and steel imported during the last three years, year-wise and the value thereof ;

(c) the quantity and value of iron ore exported during the same period ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the export of iron ore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). The details of import of Iron and Steel during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and April-December, 1986 as compared to April-December, 1985 are as under :-

Year	Quantity (000 Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1984-85	1876.1	941.10
1985-86 (P)	1996.5	1230.85
1985-86 (P)		

P : Provisional
Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(c) The details of exports of Iron ore during 1984-85, 1985-86 and April-December, 1986 as compared to April-December, 1985 are as under :-

Year	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1984-85	25.5	459.44
1985-86 (P)	27.0	554.59
1985-86(P) (April-Dec.)	17.3	359.60
1986-87 (P) (April-Dec.)	19.6	364.73

P : Provisional
Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to increase the export of Iron ore, which include signing of long term sales agreements with foreign buyers, diversification of iron ore exports to new markets such as China and Poland, improvement in iron ore handling facilities at various ports and deepening of ports to receive large sized vessels.

World Bank Aid for Boosting Engineering Export

9525. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to boost export of engineering goods during 1987-88 ;

(b) whether any funds for implementation of these measures are being received from the World Bank ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Government has taken a number of measures to boost exports of engineering products. These measures would, inter-alia, enable modernisation and upgradation of the production base and cost competitiveness of our industry

I.	Productivity funds	\$ 10 million operated by ICICI for assisting units to improve their productivity.
II.	Export Marketing Funds:	\$ 10 million operated by EXIM Bank to assist engineering companies to improve the marketability of their products and undertake marketing activities.
III.	Term Loan Assistance :	\$ 160 million operated by ICICI to provide terms loans to identified engineering and non-engineering sectors for export oriented projects.
IV.	Ancillary Development	\$ 70 million have been made available to State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda and Canara Bank for financing investment for expansion and upgradation of the engineering ancillary enterprises.

Methodology for Study of Foreign Languages

9526. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new methodology for teaching Russian language to the Defence personnel resulting in considerable economy in time has been devised at the School of Foreign Languages ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to introduce this methodology for study of other foreign languages at the School of Foreign Languages and other institutions under his Ministry ; and

through liberalisation of licensing procedures and imports of technology, production of essential raw materials and consumables at international prices, etc. In addition, a new CCS regime has been announced to compensate for the cascading effect of domestic taxation and fiscal benefits and concessional finance provided for exports.

(b) and (c). No funds have been provided by the World Bank for the implementation of the measure announced by the Government. The World Bank has, however, separately provided a loan of US\$ 250 million for improving the productivity and marketability of engineering products. The loan is divided into the following four components :-

(c) whether Government propose to give any incentive to the propounder of this methodology ?

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

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

Islamic Bomb

9527. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is trying to create misunderstanding between India and the Arab countries by mixing up issues, such as, "Islamic Bomb";

(b) if so, whether any protest note has been sent to Pakistan in this respect ; and

(c) other action being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Government have taken appropriate action to prevent the possibility of any damage to Indo-Arab relations.

Payment of Bills to Contractors by NTC (UP) and NTC (WBABO)

9528. SHRI M. V CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4872 on 20 December, 1985 regarding non-payment of bills to contractors engaged for modernisation of NTC (UP) and NTC (WBABO) and state :

(a) whether the contractors bills have since been paid ;

(b) if not, the reasons and the total amount outstanding ; and

(c) the further action being contemplated to get the work completed expeditiously ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). Bills are generally paid regularly. Only in some cases there is delay, but not on account of non-payment or untimely payments to the contractors. The sanctioned schemes are closely monitored and appropriate action taken wherever necessary.

Statehood to Pondicherry

9529. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand has been made during the last three years for the grant of statehood to Pondicherry ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No such demand seems to have been received from the Government of Pondicherry during the last three years.

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

Inspection Houses and Holiday Homes for Civilian Employees of Ministry of Defence

9530. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of inspection houses and holiday homes under the control of his Ministry;

(b) whether the civilian employees of his Ministry are also entitled to avail of the facility of these Inspection houses and holiday homes at subsidised rates ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Restriction by USA on Indian Shrimp Exports

9531. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of shrimp exporters and how many of them are exporting shrimps to America ;

(b) whether American Export Development Authority (EDA) has blacklisted some of the shrimp exporters

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have taken up the matter with the American EDA and whether America has lifted the restriction ; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the export of shrimps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNISI): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The United States Foods and Drugs Administration (USFDA) had blocklisted Indian shrimps as a whole in Sept. 1979 due to Salmonella contamination, filth and decomposition. In addition to India, shrimps from Hongkong, Bangladesh, Thailand, Taiwan and Indonesia were also blocklisted. India had taken up the matter and has been continuously pursuing with US authorities for lifting Indian shrimp from blocklisting. In May, 1980, USFDA lifted Indian shrimp from the blocklisting in respect of filth and decomposition. In Feb. 1987, USFDA has removed India as a country from blocklisting, but the Indian shrimp exporters are being treated on individual basis for the purpose of detention and testing.

(e) The steps being taken to increase the export of shrimps include promotion of shrimp framing for augmenting production of cultured shrimps, establishment of shrimp batcheries and shrimp seed banks and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

Sick Spinning Mills

9532. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of spinning mills throughout the country, Statewise ;

(b) the number of spinning mills running at present and number of spinning mills declared as sick units ; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to help sick units to run and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The number of cotton/man-made fibre spinning units which were running as on 31st March, 1987 was 692. There were 50 sick closed spinning units on that date.

(c) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to examine sick textile units in order to ascertain whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of those mills which are found by it to be potentially viable. Mills found to be non-viable may have to close down permanently.

STATEMENT*Statewise Number of Cotton/man-Made Fibre Spinning Mills as on 31.3.87*

	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of mills</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51
2.	Assam	02
3.	Bihar	04
4.	Ahmedabad	04
5.	Rest of Gujarat	24
6.	Haryana	13
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	02
8.	Karnataka	31
9.	Kerala	23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	09
11.	Bombay City	01
12.	Rest of Maharashtra	38
13.	Orissa	11
14.	Punjab	19
15.	Rajasthan	26
16.	Coimbatore	185
17.	Rest of Tamil Nadu	230
18.	Uttar Pradesh	37
19.	West Bengal	24
20.	Pondicherry	03
21.	Goa	01
22.	Himachal Pradesh	03
23.	Manipur	01
TOTAL		742

Issue of Import licences for dry fruits

9533. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import licence for import of dry fruits is issued on the basis of past imports only ;

(b) if so, whether this leads to monopolistic tendency in the import of dry fruits ;

(c) whether Government propose to issue licences for import of dry fruits without taking into consideration the past imports of the applicants for the licences ; and

(d) whether the industrial actual users who bring in foreign currency for the country will also be permitted to import dry fruits to enable them to compete favourable in the foreign market and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir, As per present policy import of dry fruits (excluding cashewnuts and dates) is allowed against licences issued to the dealers engaged in this trade and their entitlement is calculated on the basis on their past imports.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Assent to Bill from Gujarat

9534. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bill received from Gujarat Government regarding replacement of octroi by Entry Tax in Gujarat is pending for President's assent ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the Bill?

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.

The Gujarat Entry Tax Bill, 1986 was received in this Ministry on 4.2.87 for previous sanction of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution before its introduction in the State legislature. The requisite sanction was conveyed to the State Government on 29.4.87.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Assistance to Traffic Police by Home Guards and Traffic Wardens to Control Vehicular Traffic in Delhi

9535. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Home Guards and Traffic Wardens are assisting the Traffic Police in Delhi to control vehicular traffic ;

(b) if so, the criteria for calling these persons on duty and the salary paid to them ;

(c) whether Traffic Police trains school and college students to control vehicular traffic; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Deployment of 500 Home Guards is sanctioned for traffic duty. They are paid honorarium at the rate of Rs. 15/- per 8 hour duty. They are also paid a conveyance allowance of Re. 1/- when called for duty and Re. 1/- as washing allowance, if they are called for duty on more than 3 occasions, during a months.

Traffic wardens are members of the public who volunteer their services. They are not paid any remuneration.

(c) and (d). The school children are imparted traffic training through the institution of Road Safety Patrol. College students assist the Traffic Police under the National Service Scheme.

Renewal of lease deeds for houses for allotment to Defence Officers

9536. SHRI L. BALARAMAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7838 on 24 April 1978 regarding houses on lease for allotment to Defence Officers and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many lease deeds were renewed as late as six months after expiry of the first lease through the house owners gave their willingness nearly two months in advance ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in executing the renewal of lease deeds in time and the remedial steps taken to overcome such delays in future ;

(c) whether many of the house owners have not been paid licence fees for many months for the last nearly one year ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to pay the licence fee to them immediately to avoid the hardships of the house owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There has been delay of over six months in the renewal of lease deeds only in 4 out of 713 post 1976 hirings. This has been mostly due to delay in obtaining administrative sanction and other formalities like carrying out essential repairs, white washing, returning of the Signed copy of the lease deed. etc., by the house owners. Efforts are always made to finalise renewal of lease deeds in such cases at the earliest. There are standing instructions in this regard.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Gun Running Racket Busted In Sultanpuri, Delhi

9537. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West District Police of Delhi have busted a gun running racket in Sultanpuri in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the result of the raid ; and

(c) the measures taken to check such activities in other parts of the city ?

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). In the month of February, 1987 the West District Police raided a house in Sultanpuri belonging to one Manohar Singh @ Mani Singh. On a search of the premises, one country-made revolver, 7 genuine 12 bore cartridges, 10 refilled 12 bore cartridges

and 7 empty cartridges, which were in the process of being refilled were seized. From the person of one Ajit Singh who was also present in the premises, 3 refilled cartridges of 12 bore were also recovered. Many tools of manufacture of such weapons were also seized. In addition to the above named two persons, 3 more persons were arrested.

(c) A strict watch is maintained on suspected persons and periodical raids are conducted. Intelligence is developed and meetings are held with the police authorities of the neighbouring States to coordinate action to apprehend the smugglers and dealers in illegal arms and ammunition.

Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons Programme

9538. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to send a highpowered delegation to Washington to urge the US Administration and the Congress to use their influence with Pakistan to deter it from pursuing nuclear weapons programme ; and

(b) if so, when the delegation is likely to be sent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Government are availing of every opportunity, including visits by high level delegations to USA, for this and other purposes.

(b) No delegation is planned for solely this purpose.

[Translation]

Meeting of Western Regional Tourism Development Committee

9539. SHRI D'LEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether he made an announcement at the meeting of the Western Regional Tourism Development Committee on 23 January, 1986 that the Centre will bear the expenditure on the scheme of alround development of one major tourist centre in each State ;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have been asked to send their proposals in this regard ; and

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the State Governments and if so, their details ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). The Minister of Tourism, during the meeting of Tourism Ministers' of Western Region held at Bombay on 23rd January 1986, has suggested that each State/Union Territory should identify a major project which could be taken up for development by the Centre and the State Government concerned so that it could become a major tourist attraction. The State Governments were requested to forward proposals accordingly. Proposals have been received from various State Governments/Union Territories for putting up tourism infrastructure in the form of Yatri Niwases, Yatrikas/Dharamasalas, Tourist Bungalows, Forest Lodges, Beach Cottages, Trekking Huts, Cafeterias, Wayside facilities, Floodlighting of monuments, provision of Boat, mini buses, trekking equipment, etc.

[English]

Police Control Room Vans

9540. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to give publicity regarding the functioning of the police control room vans in the capital and create public awareness to make better use of them;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing Japanese system of booths run by police which keep records of the people living in the area and also help the public in all kinds of their requirements in Delhi ; and

(d) if so, when this system is proposed to be introduced ?

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) Publicity about functioning of the Police Control Room Vans is given through programmes on the T. V. and through articles in the newspapers. Advertisement panels have also been put on buses informing the public to contact the police on telephone No. 100 in case of need.

(b) There is encouraging response from the public and as a result it has been possible to apprehend some culprits immediately after commission of crime. Besides, it was possible to take to hospital 1250 persons injuring in road accidents during 1986, on receipt of information on telephone No. 100.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration.

**Reported Statement of U. S.
Senator Helms Against
India**

9541. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether anyone from the Indian Embassy was present on 20 February, 1987 at Foreign Relations Committee of U.S. Senate when the hearing on nomination of Ambassador to Pakistan was on ;

(b) whether Senator Helms alleged at that meeting that Soviets have plans to manufacture war materials in India ;

(c) if so, whether such charges have been contradicted by the Indian Embassy ;

(d) whether the same Senator has charged that a massing of Indian Army on Pak border is to suppress a particular community ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the unfavourable remark of Senator Jesse Helms on Indo-Soviet relations and the recent border tension between India and Pakistan.

(c) and (e). No outsiders, including foreign diplomats, are allowed to intervene in the proceedings of the US Congress. However, it is part of the functions of the Embassy of India to present the correct picture of India. This is a continuous task.

**Killing of Bangladesh Nationals in
Punjab**

9542. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangladesh Government has conveyed its concern over the killing of Bangladesh nationals in the Punjab State ; and

(b) If so, whether Government of India have intimated Bangladesh Government about the killings of these Bangladesh nationals in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Bangladesh Government have drawn our attention to press reports about their nationals having been arrested while crossing the border illegally from Pakistan into India and about some of them having been killed. Government is ascertaining the facts in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Services of Daily Wage Workers in A & N Islands

9543. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that services of a number of persons working on daily-wage basis for the last 10-15 years in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been regularised so far ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to regularise the services of such employees?

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

(b) All round efforts are made to regularise the services of the casual Mazdoors/NMP. workers observing the required formalities.

{*English*}

Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

9544. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI RAM KAMBLE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals for setting up Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra State are pending with the Union-Government :

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing them ; and

(c) when are they likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No proposals are pending at present for the grant of licence for the setting up of cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra.

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

Consumption of Import of Cotton and Man-Made Fibre

9545. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) average annual domestic consumption of cotton and man-made fibre and the indigenous production of the above commodities ;

(b) the quantity of the cotton and man-made fibre imported and foreign exchange involved during the years 1985 and 1986 ;

(c) whether a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in the above commodities has been drawn up ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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.

Technology Transfer

9546. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Nations have planned a meeting in New Delhi regarding technology transfer ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for effecting South-South technology transfer ; and

(c) whether any technologies have so far been identified within the country for such transfer ?

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

(b) These are being worked out.

(c) The following five major areas of new and high technologies for South-South co-operation, including transfer and exchange have been identified :

i) Informatics and tele-communications ;

ii) Micro-electronics ;

iii) Bio-technology ;

iv) Renewable sources of energy ;

and

v) New materials technology.

Joint Programme to Boost Tourism

9547. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any joint programme has been prepared by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Department of Tourism for boosting tourism during 1987; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal worked out and to what extent tourism will be given further boost ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). The

Department of Tourism together with various segments of the Ministry of Civil Aviation jointly promote tourism from abroad and within the country. Under the 'Operation' scheme Air India also contributes financially for undertaking promotional schemes in the potential markets of the world. During the year 1987-88 some of the major programmes that will be executed jointly are as under :-

1) In collaboration with Air India and Indian Airlines the Department of Tourism will be hosting a number of travel writers/photographers/opinion makers/travel agents on familiarisation tours to India under the hospitality programme of the Department of Tourism.

2) In order to promote India as the round the year destination and to promote travel to India during off season, campaigns such as 'India on the House' and 'Affordable India' have been launched in the markets of U. K., Europe, U. S. A. and Japan.

3) Indian Airlines offers a variety of special fairs aimed at encouraging tourists to travel within the country. Some of these concessions are available to foreign tourists only.

4) In order to promote 'Himalayas Airtrek' operated by Vayudoot, the Department of Tourism jointly with Vayudoot launched a promotional campaign in the month of March, 1987.

5) The Overseas offices jointly with Air India participate in travel/trade exhibitions of International repute such as ITB, JATA etc.

6) The promotional seminars which are attended by decision makers in the travel trade are also organised jointly with Air India.

Ban on Import of Castor Seeds

9548. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have banned import of castor seed which is in short supply and is used for export of castor oil ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is violative of the declared policy of Government ;

(d) whether exports of castor seeds is banned for reason of danger of import of ticks and infection and if so, the reasons why rape- seed garlic etc, are being imported ; and

(e) whether such policies will result in other countries also stopping imports of farm products from India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). The import of castor seeds are not normally allowed since such imports may bring new plant diseases and are likely to have an adverse effect on production and domestic prices in case import of cheaper castor seeds from outside the country are permitted.

(c) to (e). No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Percentage Increase in Population

9549. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the population of the country according to the latest available data and the percentage increase in each decade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : The population of India according to the latest decennial Census held in 1981 was 685, 184, 692. This included the projected population of 19, 902, 826 of Assam state where the 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in

that State then. A statement showing the percentage decadal variation in population of India during 1901 to 1981 is given below.

STATEMENT

Year	Percentage decadal variation
1901	-
1911	+ 5.75
1921	- 0.31
1931	+11.00
1941	+ 14.22
1951	+13.31
1961	+21.51
1971	+ 24.80
1981	+ 25.00

[*English*]

Negotiation between India and Bangladesh on Tin Bigha Corridor

9550. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is "Tin Bigha Corridor" between India and Bangladesh ;

(b) the present stage of negotiations between the two countries on it ; and

(c) what are the legal difficulties causing delay in its settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Under the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 India agreed to lease in perpetuity to Bangladesh an area of 178 metre x 85 metres near Tin Bigha to connect the Dahagram enclave of Bangladesh with the Panbari Mouza in Bangladesh. The Lease Agreement was signed by the two Governments in October 1982. The terms of the Lease has been challenged in the

Calcutta High Court in writ petitions and, later, appeals filled by some residents of the area. Government was, therefore, unable to implement the Agreement.

A Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court delivered its judgement on the Appeals on September 19, 1986. A Special Leave Petition against the judgement delivered by the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court has been filed by the Government in the Supreme Court. The matter is *sub judice*.

Re-Employment of Ex-Army Officers in BSF, ITBP and CRPF

9551. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of ex-Army officers re-employed in BSF, ITBP and CRPF during the last three years, year-wise and force-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : The number of ex-Army officers re-employed in BSF, CRPF and ITBP is as given below :-

	1984	1985	1986
BSF	5	1	1
CRPF	2	-	-
ITBP	-	-	-

Training Centres for Weavers, Reelers and Labourers in Handloom Sector

9552. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of weavers training centres opened during the last two years ;

(b) the number of such centres opened during the last two years in Bihar ;

(c) number of weavers/ reelers/ labourers engaged in handloom weaving sector imparted training, particularly in Bihar ;

(d) the facilities given to the trained weavers in the State ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up more training centres during the years 1987-88 ?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) The Weavers' Service Centres located in Bhagalpur is imparting short-term training to weavers for upgrading their skills. No such training is given to reelers/labourers by Weavers' Service Centres. Number of Weavers trained in this centre from March, 1986 to February, 1987 is 30.

(d) Central Government is not providing separate facilities to trained weavers in the State. However, they can avail of a number of developmental schemes being implemented by the Central and State Governments like Share Capital Assistance to Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Modernisation of looms, Welfare Schemes etc. They can also avail of the services of the Weavers' Service Centres for better designs and technical advice in preloom, weaving and post-loom operations.

(e) No, Sir.

National Commission on Race Clubs

9553. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where horse racing is in vogue ; and

(b) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to set up a National Commission on Racing to suggest measures for clean horse racing by Race Clubs in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a National Commission of Racing. The names of the States where horse racing is in vogue are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Exhibition at Singapore

9554. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian exhibition has been opened in Singapore;

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

(c) the considerations for the selection of the place ; and its impact on the trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). An Indian Exhibition in Singapore was held between 6th and 12th April, 1987. It was aimed at projecting India's growing industrial, technological and export capabilities relevant to the ASEAN market and identifying areas of mutual interest. A large number of companies participated in the exhibition.

A number of seminars were also organised during the exhibition in association with FIEO, ASSOCHAM, IIC, ET&T & Deptt. of Electronics.

(c) The venue for holding the exhibition was decided in view of the promising potential for expanding trade and economic cooperation between India and Singapore as well as between India and the ASEAN region as a whole.

(d) The approximate amount of business finalised at the exhibition is around Rs.21 crores. In addition, important contacts were established with visiting importers and a number of serious enquiries have been registered for a wide range of products and services.

Protocol with Poland for Technology Transfer

9555. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed any protocol for technology transfer and equity participation with the Government of Poland ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for Merger of E.I.C. and E. I. A.

9556. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the appointment of Executive heads of the Export Inspection Agencies at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin and Madras :

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Export Inspection Council (EIC) and Export Inspection Agencies (EIA) are proposed to be merged; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). The Additional Directors in the Export Inspection Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras are the executive heads of the respective Agency.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies are already functioning as an integrated organisation.

Recognition of Agents by Regional Passport Office

9557. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the approved agents of the International Air Transportation Association have recently lodged a protest against the Regional Passport Office for observing two sets of rules for granting recognition to agents;

(b) if so, the criteria for granting recognition to agents ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in providing recognition ?

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

(b) A copy of the criteria for granting recognition to agents is being laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4470/87.]

(c) 1032 application were received for recognition under these criteria till 31st December, 1986 from both IATA approved and other agencies. Out of these 800 applications were from agencies already recognised in the past for dealing with various Passport Offices in India and 232 from agencies seeking recognition for the first time.

So far, 650 cases of agencies already dealing with Passport Offices, have been processed and decisions communicated to the agencies.

Applications of agencies seeking recognition for the first time are being processed and reports on them are being sought from Central and State Government authorities.

Revival of Spinning Units In Andhra Pradesh

9558. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a fund for the revival of sick spinning units;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to sick units in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years ; and

(c) the number of sick units expected to be revived during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir. Funds for the revival of sick spinning units are provided by the financial institutions/banks.

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

(c) The revival of sick textile mills depends on a number of factors like the period needed to implement the full

rehabilitation package, efficient management, cost of the raw material and other inputs, increased productivity, demand for the product, etc. A time limit cannot be laid down for the revival of such sick units.

[*Translation*]

Mobile Military Canteens in Hill Areas

9559. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to run mobile military canteens in hill areas of the country is under consideration of the Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Mobile canteens are already operating at 11 Stations in the hill areas. Feasibility reports for establishing mobile canteens at 15 more stations, in the hill areas, have been called for.

Development of Kanyakumari as Tourist Centre

9560. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to develop Kanyakumari into an attractive tourist centre ; and

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

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

(b) The proposals are being examined and financial assistance would be considered subject to merits of the

proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Export of Cotton by C. C. I.

9561. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has undertaken exports of cotton since the latter half of 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) total quantity of cotton so exported till 31 March, 1987 along with its price received ?

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

(b) and (c). The Cotton Corporation has registered for export 3.57 lakhs bales of 1985-86 crop and 1 lakh bales of 1986-87 crop of staple cotton upto 31.3.87. The price realised on these exports is approximately Rs. 60 crores.

Committee on Affairs of Delhi Police

9562. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Marwah Committee was formed by Government to look into the affairs of the officers of Delhi Police ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee have completed its work ;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee ; and

(d) if not, by what time the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations ?

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) Shri V. P. Marwah, the then Additional Commissioner of Police was asked by the then Commissioner of Police to look into the role of Police Officers/Police personnel during the November, 1984 riots.

(b) On the appointment of the Justice Rangannath Mishra Commission of Inquiry for the same purpose, Shri Marwah was asked not to proceed with the inquiry.

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

Special Component Plan of Textile Ministry

9563. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared a special component plan for Scheduled Castes for 1987-88 ; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes included therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The developmental schemes of the Ministry of Textiles are meant for the benefit of handloom weavers, artisans etc., and are implemented through the State Governments. In certain States these crafts are traditionally practised by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As such the funds released to these States under various developmental schemes benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Study by FIEO on Export Organisation Units

9564. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a study has been conducted by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) on 100 per cent export oriented units ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the FIEO ?

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

(b) The recommendations inter-alia include the establishment of an Authority for the overall development of these units, relaxation in Customs procedures, expenditure and relaxation in sanctioning loans by the EXIM Bank, grant of fiscal incentives including a Tax holiday, provision of marketing assistance, according priority in extending infra-structural services, permitting sub-contracting in the domestic tariff area, procedural modifications etc.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of NCC in Schools and Colleges in Bihar

9565. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of colleges and high schools in Bihar where NCC has been introduced ; and

(b) the time by which this will be introduced in the remaining colleges and high schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) NCC training has been introduced in 197 colleges and 396 high schools in Bihar.

(b) There is no such proposal.

*[English]***Export of Alumina to Norway**

9566. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export alumina to Norway ;

(b) whether alumina export is going to be made through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) ;

(c) whether National Aluminium Company have entered into an agreement 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). MMTC has entered into an arrangement for export of one Lakh tonnes of Alumina during October, 1987 to March, 1988 with M/s Hydro Trading, Switzerland, which is trading wing of M/s Norsk Hydro of

Norway. Export will be made on F.o.b. basis. Detailed contract will be finalised in consultation with National Aluminium Company, who are the suppliers of this material.

*[Translation]***Trade Between India and Japan**

9567. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether trade between India and Japan has increased during the last three years ; and

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

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

(b) The bilateral trade statistics for the last three years are given below :-

<i>(Value in Rs. Crores)</i>			
<i>Years</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>Total Trade</i>
1983-84	825.63	1455.53	2281.16
1984-85	1060.97	1240.41	2301.38
1985-86	1190.19	1778.53	2968.72
1986-87	951.18	1869.53	2820.71

*(April-Dec.'86)**[English]***Industries Debarred from Import of Beef Tallow**

9568. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industries kept in abeyance and debarment under clause 881(G) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955, on the charges of importing beef tallow ;

(b) the names of industries whose period of debarment has been subsequently reduced by Government ; and

(c) the names of industries whose Directors were prosecuted under Section 5 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, as also those against whom similar prosecution was not launched ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The names of industries placed in abeyance and debarment are given in the statements I & II respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4471/87]

(b) The names of industries whose period of debarment has been reduced in appeal or debarment has been set aside is given in the statement-III. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4471/87.]

(c) Complaints have been filed against 26 firms in the Court of Law. Details are given in the statement IV. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4471/87.] All cases where there has been serious infringement of law have been referred to CBI for launching prosecution.

Alleged Free Trading of Drugs In Tihar Jail

9569. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a memorandum submitted to the Lt. Governor of Delhi the inmates of Tihar Jail have alleged free trading of drugs inside the prison and smuggling of fire arms and acid besides corruption among the jail officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the inquiry, if any, conducted by Government into the allegations levelled by the inmates of Tihar jail; and

(d) action taken by Government to put an end to such illegal and anti-social activities inside Tihar Jail besides identifying the corrupt officials involved in these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The representation contains allegations against Jail officers, such as, smuggling of drugs in connivance with the Jail staff, the narrogant attitude of the Superintendent and the complaints about the inconvenient procedures of mulaquat, favouritism in granting interviews, shortage of water and over-crowding.

(c) and (d). The representation in question has been received last month only. According to the Delhi Administration, *prima-facie* most of the allegations appear to be motivated. The Jail Administration has tightened the security measures, increased the frequency of searches of visitors as well as wards. I. G (Prisons) has been inspecting the prison wards to curb any illegal activities. As and when any report alleging involvement of the staff is received or comes to the notice of the jail authorities, the matter is promptly inquired into and if the involvement of any jail official is proved, suitable disciplinary action is taken.

Trade Promotion with Greece

9570. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to promote trade with Greece;

(b) if so, the areas identified;

(c) whether any bilateral trade agreement has been signed between India and Greece; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). An agreement on economic, scientific and technical

cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Hellenic Republic was signed on 23rd September 1983 in terms of which a Joint Committee has been set up with a view to strengthening the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The first session of the Indo-Greek Joint Committee was held at New Delhi from 29th September to 1st October 1986. Items identified at this meeting for exports from India to Greece include tea, coffee, meat and meat products, leather products, chemicals, engineering goods, mini computers, telephone equipment, etc.

Items identified for import from Greece include petroleum products, steel, paper, fertilizers, dry figs, etc.

Ban on Fresh Recruitment in Ordnance Factories

9571. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned fresh recruitment in ordnance factories;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the period of such ban;

(c) whether the strength of the ordnance factories has gone down sharply;

(d) whether it is also a fact that project like the Blanket Unit of the Ordnance Clothing Factory is not in full production since its completion, due to shortage of manpower; and

(e) whether Government propose to lift the ban on fresh recruitment in this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Ban on recruitment in Ordnance Factories was part of the general ban on recruitment placed in Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F.(1)-E (Coord)/84 dated 3.1.1984 with a view to effecting economy in expenditure. This ban was extended indefinitely in Ministry of Finance O.M. of even number dated 2.4.1985 but some relaxation in the ban was afforded in Ministry of Finance O.M. of even number dated 28th May 1986 in the following respects in so far as Ordnance Factories are concerned:-

(i) Vacancies arising due to promotion, retirement or death may be filled after the posts which have been found surplus as a result of review by the Cabinet Secretary's Committee have been abolished.

(ii) While creating any new assets such as purchase of new vehicles, establishment of new organisations etc. staff required for running such assets should also be provided. The number of posts that can be made available by redeployment from existing strength should be taken into account in deciding on the staff requirement.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Whether there is an overall shortage or surplus of manpower is under assessment. However, for utilizing available capacities fully Ordnance Factory Board has been asked to redeploy manpower which will become available by off-loading of low technology and low value added items.

(e) Recruitment against vacancies arising due to promotion, retirement or death is proposed to be made after freezing overall surplus posts in Ordnance Factories consequent to assessment by the Cabinet Secretary's Committee.

Reduction in CCS for Finished Leather Exports

9572. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) for finished leather exports has been reduced; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Cash Compensatory Support provided at the rate of 5% on export of finished leather by air up to 31.3.1987 has been discontinued with effect from 1.4.1987 with a view to improving the availability of finished leather for the leather products sector.

Price Differential for Aluminium Used In Sports Production

9573. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedure has been laid down for claiming the price differential between domestic and international prices of aluminium used in sports production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Comprehensive Census of Powerlooms

9574. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 13 April, 1987 Union Deputy Minister for textiles

had at Bangalore commented on comprehensive census of the powerlooms in the country to be conducted shortly; and

(b) if so, details of the criteria, periodicity of survey, type of selection and methods of survey adopted in this regard?

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

(b) A comprehensive survey of powerlooms is being conducted for the first time in the country. This will be done by the State Government registration authorities with a uniform questionnaire, as prescribed by the Textile Commissioner.

Suggestion for Ban on Import of Raw Silk

9575. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have rejected the demand of Karnataka Government to ban the import of raw silk under the replenishment scheme and the advances licensing scheme;

(b) whether the import raw silk hits the indigenous production;

(c) the value of raw silk imported during the 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(d) the foreign exchange earnings by the exporters during the same period under the replenishment licensing and advance licensing schemes?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Date on import of raw silk for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 has not yet been compiled.

(d) The total export earnings from silk items during these two years are as under:

1985-86	Rs. 159.82 Crores.
1986-87	Rs. 201.49 Crores.

Power to Police to Check Unauthorised Construction

9576. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether police have been authorised to check unauthorised construction in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the justification behind authorising police to check unauthorised construction in the Capital in the presence of DDA/MCD Engineers and Overseers who are competent enough to check unauthorised construction; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw this power from police and 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) to (c). The police takes cognizance on receipt of complaints about unauthorised constructions from the DDA, MCD and NDMC etc. The assistance of the police is also given for maintaining law and order when demolition operations are carried out by these bodies. In case of encroachments affecting right of way, the police has the power under the Delhi Police Act to remove them. There is no proposal to withdraw this power from Delhi Police.

Violation of Indian Air Space By Pakistan

9577. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Pakistan aircrafts crossed over in the Indian air space during 1986;

(b) whether any protests were lodged with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) whether there was any air violation from the Chinese side also during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Some violations of Indian airspace by Pakistani aircraft occurred during 1986. It would not be in the public interest to reveal details in this regard.

(b) Protests were lodged with the Government of Pakistan on every occasion.

(c) Yes, Sir. There were a few violations of our airspace by Chinese aircraft and protests have been lodged.

Acquisition of Helicopters for Indian Air Force

9578. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has got its helicopters fitted with the anti-tank missiles;

(b) whether the Indian Air Force has been demanding acquisition of such system for some years past; and

(c) if so, decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Adequate steps are being taken to counter the threat posed by the acquisition of such helicopters by Pakistan.

Supply of Aluminium at International Prices

9579. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of metals covered by the International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS);

(b) whether Government have recently finalised any plan to supply aluminium at international prices to engineering goods exporters;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof;

(d) the manner in which the difference between the Indian and the international prices of these metals, particularly aluminium is dealt with and who bears the difference in the prices;

(e) whether any assessment of the working of the scheme was made from various perspectives like commercial and financial angles at any stage; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof and the budgetary provision made to sustain the scheme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Steel Pig Iron and Aluminium are presently covered under IPRS.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme covers export of aluminium based engineering products. It reimburses the price differential between the domestic price of aluminium and the international price. The scheme is to be administered through the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) and is to

be funded during 1987-88 through the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Fund.

(d) In the case of mild steel and pig iron the domestic prices are the JPC Plant price. For alloy steels domestic price is the average of selling prices of main alloy producers. The domestic price of aluminium are determined by the controller of Aluminium on a monthly basis. The international prices for most items of steel and aluminium are based on published international prices.

(e) Regular monitoring of the scheme is being done. The supply of various domestic materials at international price has helped to make our engineering exports more competitive in the world market.

(f) IPRS for steel and pig iron is funded through the Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund, while the scheme for aluminium is funded through the MDA Fund.

Meeting of Un Ad-Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean

9580. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the UN Ad-Hoc Committee charged with completing preparatory work for the Colombo Conference on Indian Ocean as a zone of peace was held recently;

(b) if so, the progress made by the Committee so far; and

(c) when is the next session scheduled to be held?

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

(b) and (c). The Committee, in accordance with its mandate, continued

its preparations for the Colombo Conference. Differences of opinion on some issues remained amongst the member States. The Committee will continue its work at the next session, which is scheduled to be held from the 22nd June to the 2nd July, 1987.

Investments In Joint Ventures Abroad

9581. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allow Indians to invest cash in equity in select joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Government allow cash remittance towards equity on merits of each case.

(b) Government have approved investment in equity through cash remittance to the extent of Rs. 30.67 crores as on 31.12.1986 in joint ventures abroad.

Facility of Free Meals to Officers and Staff of ITDC

9582. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of certain rank in the India Tourism Development Corporation are allowed free meals while on duty;

(b) if so, the details regarding the cost of each meal so allowed;

(c) whether the officers are entitled to take their guests/relatives for meals on payment of charges;

(d) if so, how much is charged for a meal served to the guest/relative of the

officer before and after the introduction of latest welfare scheme;

(e) whether such facilities are provided to the staff also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). All executives in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 and above are allowed free meals on duty. The food cost of the menu ranges between Rs. 8/- to Rs. 12/- depending upon the cost of raw materials used.

(c) to (f). All the employees of the Corporation are entitled to 50% discount on the menu price of food and beverage items excluding liquor for themselves and family members not exceeding six persons in any of the ITDC hotels or restaurants subject to production of authorisation from the concerned Head of Division/Unit

Sugar Export Commitments

9583. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of sugar at present and the export commitments made; and

(b) whether Government propose to seek a higher export quota for sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The closing stock of indigenous sugar with sugar factories, as on 7th April, 1987 is estimated at 49.25 lakh tonnes.

On account of domestic shortage of sugar, exports of sugar are presently restricted to our preferential quotas in the US and EEC markets and to some neighbouring countries. There is an outstanding export commitment of 7,500

MTs of sugar to Nepal. In addition, we can export upto 10,000 MTs of sugar to the EEC and approximately 6,300 MTs to the USA against preferential quotas.

(b) Under the Sugar Agreement 1984 there are no quota restrictions on import/export of sugar by member countries.

Export of Marine Products

9584. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies engaged in the export of marine products;

(b) the value of marine products exported by each company annually during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a decline in the export of marine products, particularly the shrimp;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to boost export of marine products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Export of marine products during 1986-87 was of the order of 85843 tonnes valued at Rs. 460.67 crores as against the export of 83,651 tonnes valued at Rs. 398.00 crores during 1985-86. The export of shrimp during 1986-87 was 49,203 tonnes valued at Rs. 377.93 crores as against the figure of 50,349 tonnes valued at Rs. 329.82 crores during 1985-86. This marginal fall in the quantity of export of shrimp during 1986-87 is mainly due to very poor landing of shrimps.

(Source: MPEDA, Cochin)

(e) Steps being taken to promote export of marine products include promotion of prawn farming for augmenting production of cultured prawns, encouragement of production of value-added items like IQF (Individually Quick Frozen) shrimps, setting up of prawn hatcheries and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

Private Detective and Security Agencies In Delhi

9585. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private security/detective agencies have been set up in the capital by some retired senior Police Officers and others;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been laid down by Government to regulate their proper functioning and registration;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the public undertakings located in Delhi in the matter of hiring services of these agencies; and

(d) whether there exists any system for the verification of the antecedents and credentials of such agencies and if so, what?

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) Some such agencies are functioning in Delhi. However, no information about their ownership is available with Delhi Police.

(b) to (d). The National Police Commission had made a recommendation for regulating the activities of private detectives/security agencies in big cities. The recommendation is being processed in consultation with the State Governments.

Visit of US Assistant Secretary of State for International Organisation

9586. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA. Assistant Secretary of State for International Organisation visited Delhi towards the end of March, 1987;

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

(c) whether India's stand on Human Rights at the recent U.N. Convention on Human Rights in Geneva was discussed with him and if so, his reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Discussions held during the visit covered a wide range of issues in various multilateral fora, including matters in the Human Rights Commission.

Proposal for Construction of Beach resort at Varkala

9587. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for construction of Beach Resort at Varkala;

(b) if so, estimated cost and other details; and

(c) the steps Government have taken?

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

(b) Estimated to cost Rs. 75.00 lakhs, the project envisages accommodation, catering and other related tourist facilities.

(c) The proposal is being considered for financial sanction.

Export Orders Booked at India International Trade Fairs

9588. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign buyers who have attended the India International Trade Fairs during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the value of export orders booked during these fairs by the foreign buyers;

(c) the break-up of the orders booked by importing countries; and

(d) whether the orders booked during the fairs have been reflected in the rise of our exports to the countries concerned in the subsequent year?

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

(b) to (d). The India International Trade Fair offers business opportunities to a very large number of Indian participants to establish contacts with foreign buyers and negotiate export business. The first four days of the Fair are exclusively reserved for transaction of business. Although TFAI has been able to compile statistics of business booked which includes export orders, separate figures of export orders placed by foreign buyers are not maintained. It is also difficult to establish a co-relation between the transaction of business at the fair and the actual export performance.

STATEMENT

Delegations which visited the India International Trade Fair during the last three years i.e. 1984, 1985 and 1986.

1984

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Composition of delegation</i>
1	2	3
1.	Ethopia	4 member delegation led by Mr. Alemu Abbera, President, Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce.
2.	Bangladesh	i) Mr. Pervez Ashlaque, Director, Paradise Indent Corporation Ltd., Bangladesh. ii) Mr. Ahmed Mansur, a business delegation from International Trading Co., Chittagang (Bangladesh).
3.	Oman	Mr. Abdul Nabi Bin Ahmed, Abdul Nabi, Industrial Registrar, Govt. of Oman.
4.	Vietnam	4 member delegation led by Mr. Le Khee, Minister of Foreign Trade.
5.	USSR	i) 8 member delegation led by Mr. E.P. Pitrovranov, President of USSR Chamber of Commerce. ii) 15 member delegation sponsored by SAIL.
6.	DPR of Korea	6 member delegation led by Mr. Choi Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade of DPR of Korea.
7.	Hong Kong	Mr. A. Paul Sillitoe, Industrial Correspondent for Eastern Review of Hong Kong.
8.	Italy	Dr. Gino Colombo, Secretary General, Milan Fair Authority.
9.	GDR	H.E. Mr. Kurt Laeffler, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Culture, GDR.
10.	Tanzania	Mr. Vili Mwanbulukuter, Managing Editor, Daily News, Dar-es-Salaam.
11.	Qatar	Mr. Suhail Muhtadi, General Manager, Tyeseer Trading and Contracting Co., Doha.
12.	China	6 member delegation led by H.E. Mr. Zhaq

1	2	3
		Weidren, Vice Minister, State Economic Commission of China.
13.	Bhutan	i) Mr. Labh Trhering, Secretary General ii) 6 member delegation. iii) 4 member delegation.
14.	Philippines	3 member delegation led by Mr. Antonio C. Cargo, Dy. Minister of Trade & Industries.
15.	France	Mr. Antonio Escoda Coromines, Vice President, Union des Foires International, Paris.
16.	Kenya	Mr. M.V. Shah of M/s. Tex Print Screen Printers, Mombaso (Kenya).
17.	Burma	i) 9 member delegation led by H.E. Mr. Khin Maning Gyi, Minister of Foreign Trade. ii) Mr. Thaug Sein & Mr. Khin Maung belonging to Mining Ministry in Burma.
18.	U.K.	15 member British Purchase Mission of Electronics.
19.	Iran	25 member delegation led by Dy. Minister of Economic Relations.
1985		
1.	PDRY	2 member delegation led by Mr. Ali Abdul Karim, Deputy Minister of Trade PDRY.
2.	Sri Lanka	Mr. A.H. Raj Kotwala, President, Federation of Commerce and Industry, Sri Lanka.
3.	Mozambique	7 member delegation from Mozambican Chamber of Commerce, led by its President, Mr. Americo Magaia.
4.	Japan	12 member delegation of Electronics Industry Association of Japan, led by Mr. Mazo Miyake.
5.	USSR	i) Dr. D. Boronor, Vice President of the USSR Chamber of Commerce. ii) Mr. I.I. Grishin, Deputy Minister of Trade of USSR.

1	2	3
		iii) Commercé Minister of USSR.
6.	Nigeria	i) 3 member delegation led by Mr. Alhaji Shehu Muazu, Chairman, DRINCO Industries, Nigeria. ii) 3 member delegation from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Nigeria led by Mr. Ah. Alumstapia. iii) 3 member Nigerian delegation from the Banchi State Chamber of Commerce of Nigeria, led by Mr. Alh. H. Mohammed. iv) 2 member delegation from the centre of Industrial Promotion, Burandi, led by Mr. K. Ndikumwami, Chief, Projects Study and Implementation Department.
7.	Pakistan	3 member delegation led by Mr. Mahboobul Haq, Finance Minister of Pakistan.
8.	Kenya	10 member delegation from the Kenyan National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led by Mr. C.M. Masan, Chairman, Nova Chemicals, Nairobi.
9.	Fiji	i) 3 member delegation from Fiji Istanb led by Mr Vinod S. Patel, Managing Director, Patel & Co. ii) 3 member delegation, led by Mr. C.M. Duucan, a businessman from Fiji.
10.	Iraq	Mr. G. Radhwan, Deputy Minister of Iraq and Permanent under Secretary.
11.	Syria	Mr. Raymond Kalpakji, Managing Director, Import Corporation of Damascus.
12.	Bangladesh	Mr. A. Islam Mohd., Minister for Irrigation of Bangladesh.
13.	Madagascar	5 member delegation, led by Mr. Raktomavo Jose, Minister of Industries, Energy and Mines, Madagascar.
14.	Yugoslavia	The Trade Commissioner of Yugoslavia and President of the Chamber of Commerce.
15.	Malaysia	40 member delegation led by the Minister of Industries.

1	2	3
16.	F.R.G.	Mr. Dieter Copenberg, Vice President of the Bungestag.
17.	Mauritius	14 member delegation of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led by its President Mr. Yousof Salemohamed.
18.	UNESCO	14 member delegation led by Mr. Martin Hadlow of the Asia, Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development (UNESCO).
19.	Iran	i) 2 member delegation led by Mr. Khamoushi, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Iran. ii) 8 member delegation led by Mr. Ghulam Raza Shafei, Minister of Industry of Iran.
20.	G.D.R.	Mr. H. Rose, Dy. Chairman of the State Planning Commission of G.D.R.
21.	Afghanistan	4 member delegation of Afghanistan Engineers & Architects.
22.	Bahrain	6 member delegation from Bahrain Chambers of Commerce and Industry led by its President, Mr. Abdulnabi Al Shoala.
23.	China	5 member delegation led by H.E. Mr. Lu Xue Jian, Vice Minister of the Foreign Eco. Relations & Trade of Peoples Republic of China.
24.	Qatar	2 member delegation led by Mr. Nouri A. Al-Bahrani.
25.	Saudi Arabia	6 member delegation led by Sheikh Sulaiman.
1986		
1.	Trinidad & Tobago	2 member delegation led by Mr. K. Persaud, K. Persaud & Company, Port of Spain.
2.	Mauritania	Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Ould Munir, a businessman from Mauritania.
3.	Senegal	17 member delegation led by H.E. Mr. Abdenrahmane Toure, Minister of Commerce of Senegal.

1	2	3
4.	Bhutan	3 member delegation led by Mr. Kambhog Tamang, Trade Promotion Officer, Govt. of Bhutan.
5.	Burma	2 member delegation led by Mr. U. Tun Tun, Assistant Director, Department of International Trade, Rangoon.
6.	F.R.G.	20 member delegation led by H.E. Dr. U. Steger, Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Hesse.
7.	Bahrain	8 member delegation from Bahrain Chambers of Commerce led by Mr. H.M. Aryan, Member, Board of Directors.
8.	G.D.R.	15 member delegation led by H.E. Dr. Ing. K. Singhuber, Minister of Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash.
9.	Cuba	2 member delegation led by Mr. Joso Amelio Balale, First Vice-President of Cuba Electronica.
10.	Norway	13 member delegation led by Dr. B.H. Lund, Secretary General Royal Norwegian Ministry of Development Cooperation.
11.	Italy	7 member delegation of Italian industrialists.
12.	Srilanka	i) Mr. Vigitha Devasirie, Director, Bartlect Electronics Limited, Colombo. ii) Mr. R.A.E. Jayatilake, Chief Executive, Jinsa Electronics, Colombo.
13.	U.K.	Dr. D. Gole, Managing Director, Elcone Overseas Limited, UK.
14.	Tanzania	2 member delegation headed by Mr. Odira Ongara.
15.	Turkey	i) H.E. Mr. V. Din Cerler, Minister of State ii) 16 member delegation.
16.	Yugoslavia	8 member delegation led by Mr. Jovan Radakovic.

1	2	3
17.	Nigeria	6 member delegation led by H.E. Mr. C.B. Iwobi, Commissioner for Commerce & Industry.
18.	UNDP	60 member delegation of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) (a UNDP delegation).
19.	Netherlands	7 member Dutch Parliamentary delegation led by H.E. Dr. D. Delman, Speaker of the Second Chamber of Netherlands.
20	Oman	Mr. Anwar Alisultan, Director W.J. Towell & Company, Oman.

Identification of Tourist Spots In West Bengal

9589. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6387 on 11th April, 1986 regarding identification of tourist spots in West Bengal and state;

(a) the locations of the 15 identified centres in the State of West Bengal which were to be developed in a phased manner as tourist centres;

(b) the progress so far made to complete these projects/centres; and

(c) how much amount Union Government have so far spent on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) The names of the 15 identified centres in the State of West Bengal which are to be developed in a phased manner are Calcutta, Canning, Sunderbans, Darjeeling, Manebhanjan, Tonglu, Sandakphu, Rimbik, Dhotre, Palmajua, Kamarpukur, Jairambatti, Wshnupur, Bankura and Ajodhya.

(b) and (c). During the VIth Plan and the first two years of the VIIth Plan, the

Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs.144.38 lakhs and released Rs. 81.45 lakhs for various tourism projects in West Bengal. These projects are in different stages of implementation.

Improvement in Service Conditions of Teachers Working In School of Foreign Languages

9590. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to affiliate the school of Foreign Languages to the Jawaharlal Nehru University or any other university on the pattern of NDA and IMA to streamline the system of education in the Defence Institutions; and

(b) whether Government propose to improve the service conditions of the teachers working in the School of Foreign Languages by considering them at par with the foreign language teachers in the universities?

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

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present. The pay scale of lecturers in School of Foreign Languages had been revised in accordance with the recommendations of the IV Pay Commission as accepted by the Government.

Water, Borne Sanitary System for Cantonment Area, Kanpur

9591. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4571 on 3 December, 1986 regarding water borne sanitary system for Cantonment area, Kanpur and state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam has since submitted the detailed estimates/ plans/working drawings and project reports on water supply and water borne sanitary system for the Cantonment area of Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the project for completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) to (c). U.P. Jal Nigam are still preparing the project report for the augmentation of water supply scheme. This is likely to be completed by 15 June, 1987. The scheme for water borne sanitary system will be taken up thereafter.

Session of International Jute Organisation

9592. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Jute Organisation held its Seventh Session in Dhaka recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the assessment and review of the world jute situation in 1986-87 and forecast of the outlook for 1987-88 made at that session; and

(c) the ways and means suggested to pull up jute industry from its present crisis?

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

(b) and (c). The council reviewed the world jute situation on the basis of documents prepared by International Jute Organisation. In particular, acreage, production, price situation, exports of raw jute and jute goods came up for discussions. The Council also reviewed the competitive position between jute and synthetics.

2. It was noted that during the session 1986-87, the area under jute cultivation in the major jute producing countries had fallen consequent upon falling prices in the previous year. Total availability of raw jute during 1986-87, however, was higher because of huge stock carried over from the bumper crops of 1985-86.

3. Several members welcomed the efforts of the IJO Secretariat and provided amendments and additional information. Statements were made by the delegates of exporting countries regarding national bufferstock arrangements. The valuable information provided during the Councils session would help in formulating national policies.

Stock of Jute with Jute Corporation of India

9593. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India made a package offer of grades seven and eight of raw jute to the jute industry;

(b) if so, industry's response thereto;

(c) whether Corporation's godowns are brimming with a stock of over three million bales mostly of low and medium grades; and

(d) if so, how it is proposed to cope with the situation?

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

(b) The response from the industry has not been very encouraging so far.

(c) and (d). The Jute Corporation of India is at present having stock of about 28.57 lakh bales of raw jute mostly of low and medium grades excluding 5.26 lakh bales set apart for buffer stocking. Besides, meeting the requirements of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation's Mills, and State-owned Tripura Jute Mills, sales are being made to private jute mills linked with purchase of B. Twill bags on Government account. Efforts are also being made to make free sales to jute mills in the private sector.

Exemption to Embassies from Payment of Property Tax

9594. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether diplomatic missions in New Delhi are exempt from payment of property taxes;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that several crores of rupees are due from some of the embassies on account of property taxes; and

(c) the reasons for not recovering these dues from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Foreign diplomatic missions located in New Delhi Municipal Committee area are exempted from payment of property tax. However, no such exemption is available in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi area.

(b) and (c). Some Embassies owning property in the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi owe Rs. 14.60 lakhs as property tax. Municipal Corporation of Delhi have already taken up the matter with the Ministry of External Affairs.

Grant of Visas to Israeli/South African Nationals

9595. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Israeli nationals granted visas or entry permits to visit or enter India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of South African national granted visas or entry permits to visit or enter India during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the names of international conferences, inter-Governmental or non-governmental, held in India during the last three years, in which Israeli or South African nationals participated as delegates or observers or supporting staff and the number thereof, conference-wise?

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

	1984	1985	1986
(a)	175	314	27
(b)	864	824	274

(c) No information is available as no statistics is maintain in this manner.

Personal Security to Judicial Officers in Delhi

9596. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided provide personal security to the judicial officers trying cases involving terrorists;

(b) the number of judicial officials in Delhi persently getting such protection; and

(c) the guidelines/instructions, if any, issued to the State and Union Territory Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) It is for the State Governments to provide security to the judicial officers on the basis of threat perception.

(b) 7 judicial officers and 5 High Court judges have been provided security in Delhi.

(c) No guidelines have been issued by the Government of India.

[Translation]

Release of Life-Convicts on Parole

9597. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court in its judgement has recommended to the Delhi Administration to frame rules or guidelines for the release on parole for one month every year those life-convicts who have undergone 4-5 years of imprisonment and had maintained good conduct; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The Delhi High Court while dismissing a writ petition filed by one life convict had recommended to the Delhi Administration to frame rules or guidelines for the release on parole of life convicts or convicts undergoing long terms of imprisonment. The Court had also observed that life convicts who had undergone 4/5 years imprisonment and had maintained good conduct should be given vacation (from jail) for a period of one month every year and the vacation period can be increased to six weeks in cases where the convicts have undergone 7 years of the period of sentence and have maintained good conduct in the jail.

[English]

Replantation of Trees at Cochin Naval Base

9598. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work regarding removal and replanting of fully grown trees was successfully undertaken by the Navy during the expansion of the Cochin Naval Base;

(b) if so, the number of trees thus replanted at Cochin Naval Base and of those that have survived;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to promote this system of replanting trees; and

(d) the average cost involved in replanting a tree?

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

(b) and (c). 121 trees were replanted in March 1987. Of these 101 trees have survived. If the experiment is successful the system may be adopted elsewhere.

(d) Approximately Rs. 115/- per tree.

Assam-Meghalaya Boundary Dispute

9599. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of encroachment by Meghalaya into the villages of Assam, through various fields of activities have been reported since 1 January, 1987 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to curb the encroachment; and

(c) the action taken so far to resolve the boundary dispute between Assam and Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The State Government of Assam in their report dated 1.4.1987 reported about removal of border pillar fixed at Pilingkata in Assam-Meghalaya border by some people of Meghalaya and electrification by Meghalaya State Electricity Board of some of the border villages under Basistha police Station. Similarly, the State Government of Meghalaya reported about Assam State Electricity Board taking up construction of high tension line

towers in Pilingkata area and harassment of Headmen in that area.

(b) Chief Secretaries of Assam and Meghalaya were requested on 6/4/87 to take steps to defuse tension and maintain peace. Home Minister in his letter of April 20, 1987 addressed to the Chief Ministers of Assam and Meghalaya has requested them to sort out their differences by mutual discussions.

(c) The State Government of Assam and Meghalaya are in close touch with each other on matters of mutual interest.

[Translation]

Construction of New Canal by Pakistan

9600. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has constructed a new canal along Ichhogil Canal and has also constructed new roads on the border; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the measures being taken by Government to defend the border as well as for civil defence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have no information about Pakistan having constructed a new canal along the Ichhogil Canal. However, an anti-tank obstacle between the Ichhogil Canal and the international border has been in existence since the 1970s. Government have no information that Pakistan has constructed new roads on the border.

A close watch is kept on all developments having a bearing on our security and appropriate measures are taken to ensure full defence preparedness.

[English]

Appointment/Promotion on Bogus Educational Certificates In N.D.M.C.

9601. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of employees have been found to be working in the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the basis of forged educational certificates;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected so far and the action taken against them;

(c) whether some of these employees have been promoted pending action against them for use of forged certificates; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue any guidelines to prevent recurrence of such lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). 10 such cases have been detected. Departmental proceedings were initiated in all these cases. 3 of them were removed from service, 2 were reverted to lower posts and penalty of stoppage of increment was imposed on 4 of them. The remaining one was issued a written warning.

Demand for a Separate Homeland by Ethnic Groups In - North-Eastern Region

9602. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some marginal ethnic groups in the North Eastern region are raising their voice for a separate homeland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The Zeliangrong People's Convention headed by Rani Gaidinliu has been demanding a separate 'homeland' for the Zeliangrong Nagas (at present living in Nagaland, Manipur and Assam) within the Union of India. It has not been found possible to accept this demand.

Pak Spy Ring Busted In Rajasthan

9603. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of Pakistani spies operating in Sriganganagar, Rajasthan, in the guise of displaced "Pakistani-Hindus" has been busted by the police recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check espionage activities in the country and the results achieved during the year 1986-87?

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). According to information available, the Rajasthan Police unearthed a Pak spy ring in Anupgarh, Ganganagar district on March 4, 1987. Five persons have been arrested and a case has been registered against them.

(c) Constant vigilance is being maintained by all security and other concerned agencies to unearth, detect

and neutralise any attempt at espionage and such other prejudicial activities by any individual or organisation.

[Translation]

Demand from Burma Repatriates Organisation for Allotment of Land

9604. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH WAI IA**

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation of the people of Indian origin who migrated to India during the period from 1964 to 1981 from Burma had made a demand for allotment of land or house to solve their housing problem;

(b) if so, whether it had been agreed to allot them land for construction of house as per their demand;

(c) if so, the reasons for not allotting land to this organisation so far; and

(d) the further time likely to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). No specific demand for allotment of land or houses from any organisation of Burma repatriates, settled throughout India, has been received. However, a representation has been received from an organisation styling itself as Burma Andhra Repatriates Central Association with its headquarter at Vishakhapatnam in which, inter-alia, request for providing housing facilities to Burma repatriates, at par with weaker sections of the society, has been made. This representation has been sent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for appropriate action, as, according to the Central Government scheme, only loan is given for housing assistance to eligible Burma repatriates.

[English]

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

9605. **SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI:**
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI YASHWANT RAO
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has achieved a major break through in its negotiations with the Japanese Steel Mills in regard to iron ore supply;

(b) if so, whether this will give a boost to steel industry in the country;

(c) the quantity and value of iron ore to be exported to Japan in 1987 and how it compares with the figures of 1986; and

(d) the ports through which iron ore is exported to Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Despite the recessionary conditions prevailing in the Japanese Steel Industry, India is hopeful to maintain its current level of exports to Japan during 1987-88, whereas contracted quantities of some other major suppliers have been reduced by Japanese Steel Mills. Export of iron ore to Japan (including concentrates) during 1986-87 is estimated at 21.19 million tonnes valued at Rs. 409.56 crores and exports during 1987-88 are expected to remain around the same level.

Export of iron ore will not affect the steel industry in the country, since only surplus quantities are exported.

(d) Iron ore to Japan is mainly exported through Vizag, Madras,

Paradeep, Mormugao and New Mangalore Ports.

Contract with Japan for Kudremukh Iron Ore

9606. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new contract has been entered into by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. with Japanese Steel mills for continued supply of iron ore concentrate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In accordance with the Agreement, Japan will purchase 2.25 - 2.50 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate from Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited during 1987-88.

Collaboration with Angola

9607. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Angolan delegation expressed its desire to have collaboration with India in setting up of small scale industries in Angola; and

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

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

(b) India has submitted a number of project profiles in the small scale industrial sector to the Angolan Government for their consideration.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Prices of Tea in International Market

9608. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of tea are increasing in the international market this year;

(b) if so, whether it will also affect the Indian market; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to arrest the increasing trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Average auction prices in the London auctions, which is a leading international market for tea, upto March 1987 as compared to the corresponding period in 1986 do not show any increase in the average auction prices of tea.

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

[*English*]

Promulgation of Ordinances

9609. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ordinances promulgated by Union Government during 1985 and 1986 separately; and

(b) which State has promulgated the maximum number of ordinances during 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During each of the years 1985 and 1986, 8 Ordinances were promulgated by the Union Government.

(b) The requisite information will be laid on the Table of the House after the number of ordinances issued by the States during 1986 has been ascertained from them.

Inter-State Disputes

9610. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for a separate bench of the Supreme Court or for a separate Judicial Body to deal with Inter-State disputes;

(b) whether the matter has been discussed with the State Governments; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

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

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

Teaching in Military Science from Primary Stage to College Stage

9611. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to teach military science from primary stage to college stage in the country;

(b) whether work on the preparation of books on the subject has been taken up by Government; and

(c) by what time such teaching will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Defence.

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

Construction of Roads In Border Areas

9612. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have specific proposals for construction of roads in the border areas with a view to developing the said areas and in view of their strategic requirements;

(b) if so, the areas proposed to be covered in the current year and the next year;

(c) the target fixed in this regard for the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the work done in various sectors in this regard during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

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

(b) The major areas of operation of the Border Roads Organisation during the current year are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim and West Bengal and the North-Eastern States, besides Andaman & Nicobar Islands. There is no likelihood of any significant change in these areas during the next year.

(c) Approximately 3200 kms. of road have been planned for execution during the period 1985-90.

(d) A statement giving the sector-wise achievements during the Sixth Plan period is given below.

STATEMENT

Achievement of Road Construction by the Border Roads Organisation during 1980-85.

<i>Area of operation</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	214.92
Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	126.85
Rajasthan	172.44
Sikkim and West Bengal	100.39
North Eastern Region	1171.70
Other areas	161.88
Total:	1948.18

Replacement of Engines of Naval Ships

9613. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to replace diesel and steam engine in its naval ships with American made jet aircraft engines;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been signed; and

(c) by what time the agreement is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Demand of Long Staple Cotton for Textile Industry

9614. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of long staple cotton for the textile industries in the country during 1985 and 1986 and projections for 1987;

(b) how much of this variety was produced during each of these years;

(c) the quantity of cotton of this variety procured by Cotton Corporation of India and how much of it was permitted for export; and

(d) the steps being taken for larger procurement of this variety of cotton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The production and demand (consumption) by the industry during the cotton years 1985-86 and 1986-87 in respect of long staple cotton are as follows:

(figures in lakh bales)

<i>Years</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Demand</i>
1985-86	54.50	42.33
1986-87	48.38 (provisional)	45.97
1987-88	N.A.	46.00 (projected).

(c) and (d). Cotton Corporation of India procured about 2.74 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton during the current cotton year 1986-87. Cotton Corporation of India has been given an export quota of 1.50 lakh bales (1986-87 crop) of this variety of cotton. Cotton Corporation of India procures cotton under price support operations whenever the prices tend to fall below the minimum support levels in all States, except in Maharashtra. The Corporation also procures cotton under commercial operations for meeting the requirements of National Textile Corporation, State Textile Corporations, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, etc.

Provision of Modern Equipment to Security Personnel Posted in Border Areas

9615. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force and other security agencies posted on the border are proposed to be provided with modern equipments to curb infiltration and smuggling in the border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab;

(b) if so, to what extent these new modern equipments are expected to be effective in checking the infiltration and smuggling on the border; and

(c) the other steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation?

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 Border Security Force who are guarding the Indo-Pakistan border are provided with sophisticated arms and equipments like SLR, night vision devices, hand-held torches, binoculars, jeeps and motorcycles for prevention of entry of infiltrators and smugglers across the border. Similarly the other agencies engaged in this task are also provided with necessary equipment in relation to the duties performed by them.

(b) It is expected that these types of modern equipment are likely to improve the capability of the forces in the tasks assigned to them.

(c) The Government of India have also sanctioned 25 additional battalions of BSF with necessary infrastructure for Indo-Pakistan border over a 5-year period to strengthen the vigilance at the border.

Free Trade Zone In Goa

9616. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu had proposed to Union Government to establish a Free Trade Zone (FTZ) in Goa;

(b) if so, whether the said proposal is under consideration of the Union Government; and

(c) if not, whether the same has been rejected and if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Suggestions for the establishment of Export Processing Zones were received from some State Governments and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Having regard to all aspects and the availability of resources, Government decided in 1983 to set up four export processing zones only. These are situated at Falta (West Bengal) Madras, Cochin and NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh).

Expenditure Incurred on Inquiry Commission

9617. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Union Government on each Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 during the last three years?

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

Tourist Flow to Orissa

9618. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of flow of foreign tourists to Orissa during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the economic gain to the State from the above, year-wise; and

(c) whether there has been a fall in the flow of traffic and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). As per the statistics available from the State Government, the estimated number of foreign tourists who visited Orissa during the last 3 years is as given below:

Year	Number
1984	28,373
1985	26,134
1986	29,168

No estimate is available on the economic gains of the State Government from the foreign tourists.

(c) The decline in tourist traffic to Orissa during 1985 was mainly due to the adverse media coverage of various events that took place in the country during the latter half of 1984 and in the beginning of 1985 and the consequent low rate of growth in the total tourist traffic to the country.

Sino-Pak Agreement for Regulation of Tourist Traffic Through Karakoram Highway

9619. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Patriot of 9 April, 1987 that Pakistan and China signed a pact to regulate the tourist traffic through the Karakoram highway; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Government have lodged protests on various occasions with the Governments of Pakistan and China with regard to the Karakoram Highway. These have made clear India's position that the construction of this highway, through portions of Indian territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan, as well as its so-called 'opening' to tourists, constituted illegal acts by China and Pakistan and were unacceptable to India.

**Land for Naval Academy,
Ezhimala, Kerala**

9620. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired for Naval Academy at Ezhimala, Kerala;

(b) the total cost of the land acquired;

(c) whether there is any proposal to acquire more land at Ezhimala for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). An area of 1014.374 hectares has been provided, free of cost, by the Government of Kerala for the establishment of the Naval Academy.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to acquire an additional 12.3 hectares of land in village Ettikulam.

Separate Heads for EIC & EIA

9621. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget estimates of the Export Inspection Council (EIC) and Export Inspection Agencies (EIA) for 1987-88;

(b) the Technical, Financial and Administrative heads of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies;

(c) whether all the powers are vested in one person; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to appoint separate heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Commerce framed for 1987-88, envisage, inter-alia, a provision of Rs. 65 lakhs (Non-plan) and Rs. 59 lakhs (plan) expenditure for the Export Inspection Council. The Budget Estimates for the Export Inspection Agencies envisage an expenditure of Rs. 836.74 lakhs.

(b) Under the Director (Inspection & Quality Control), the Technical Divisions in the Export Inspection Council are looked after by Joint Directors and the Financial and Administrative Division also by a Joint Director. The Export Inspection Agencies are headed by Senior Officers in the rank of Additional Director and they are assisted by Joint Directors (Technical), Deputy Director (Administration) and Deputy Director (Accounts) for the respective functions at the Agency level.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Recruitment Rules of Export
Inspection Council and
Export Inspection -
Agency**

9622. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment rules of Export Inspection Council/Export Inspection Agency had the approval of Ministry of Law before notification; and

(b) if so, when the rules were approved by the Ministry of Law and when notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Export Inspection Agency (Recruitment) Rules, 1980 vetted by the Ministry of Law on 4.7.1980 were notified by the Government on 2.8.1980. The officers and employees in Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies are interchangeable under the rules.

Alleged Irregularities and Corruption in Recruitment in Army

9623. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of alleged irregularities and corruption in regard to new recruitment in the Army which came to notice of his Ministry during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the punishment awarded to the persons held guilty in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to check recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) The number of cases in which irregularities in recruitment have come to notice during the last three years are indicated below:-

Year	Information is being collected
1984-85	
1985-86	99
1986-87	33

These cases mainly involve recruitment through fraudulent means or by bogus recruiting agencies. Few cases of alleged corruption involving 10 officers and 40 JCOs/ other ranks were also detected.

(b) All complaints are investigated departmentally or through the CBI. Administrative/disciplinary action has been taken against three officers and seven JCOs/ORs. Remaining cases are under investigation. Cases involving recruitment through fraudulent means are reported to the jurisdictional Police Authorities for investigations.

(c) The recruitment procedures are constantly under review to ensure that malpractices are eliminated.

[Translation]

Passport Applications Pending In RPOs for Punjab and Haryana

9624. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for passports are pending in the Regional Passport Office for Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the total number of pending applications as on 31 March, 1987;

(c) since when these applications are pending;

(d) the reasons for delay in their disposal; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be disposed of?

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

(b) The position as on 31.03.1987 in R.P.O., Chandigarh whose jurisdiction includes States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Union Territory of Chandigarh & Punjab (excluding those 5 districts which come under the passport Office Jalandhar) is as follows:- 24,749

(c)

RPO CHANDIGARH

Total pending applications

Punjab	-	16074
Haryana	-	5640
Himachal Pradesh	-	1204
Union Territory Chandigarh	-	1831

Note: The break-up of arrears

24,749

as per their period involved is as follows:

(under 3 months)

Punjab	-	8728
Haryana	-	3987
Himachal Pradesh	-	464
Union Territory Chandigarh	-	863

(over 3 months)

Punjab	-	4683
Haryana	-	665

Himachal Pradesh - 296

Union Territory Chandigarh - 381

(over 6 months)

Punjab - 2663

Haryana - 988

Himachal Pradesh - 442

Union Territory Chandigarh - 587

(d) A Large number of cases are held up due to non-receipt of identity and/or security reports from the Police Authorities concerned. The concerned authorities have been instructed to expedite the reports

(e) The pending cases will be disposed of as soon as verification reports have been received from the Police Authorities concerned.

[English]

HRA to Employees of Export Inspection Council

9625. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house rent allowance (HRA) being paid to the employees of the Export Inspection Council is borne by the Export Inspection Agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The portion of HRA paid to the employees of Export Inspection Council that was borne by the Export Inspection Agencies during the last three years, was as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
1984-85	42,716.50
1985-86	42,323.12
1986-87	26,066.10*
(upto 30.9.86)	

(* Provisional, subject to Audit)

Supply of Yarn and Dyes to Weavers

9626. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether weavers of several traditional and highly priced saris at Varanasi and other places throughout the country are suffering due to competition from synthetic saris;

(b) if so, whether any provision has been made to help them by providing yarn and dyes at reasonable price; and

(c) whether co-operative societies of these weavers would be given monopoly to sell their products?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to protect the handloom weavers producing traditional high priced saris, involving skilled weaving techniques, Government of India have reserved them for exclusive production in the handloom sector under the new Reservation Act. These include all pure silk sarees (except Plain silk, crepe, georgette and chiffon), other sarees with extra warp or extra weft, tie and dye sarees, jkota doria sarees, etc.

Sale of Handloom Cloth

9627. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Defence and other Government Departments are not purchasing their requirements from the handloom sector despite Government directions;

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government propose to find lucrative outlets for the handloom sector as 1/3 of the cloth produced in the country comes from the handloom sector; and

(d) other measures proposed to be taken for promoting the sale of handloom cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) 14 items as given in the statement given below are reserved for purchase from the handloom sector and all purchases of these items on indents received from various Government Departments are made by the Directorate General of Supply and Disposals (DGS&D) from the handloom sector only.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is providing market support to the handloom sector by giving share capital assistance to apex handloom cooperative societies and State Handloom Development Corporations which are used for widening the market base including opening of more retail outlets. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) have also opened marketing complexes at Jaipur and Cochin and are planning to open more such complexes in other potential cities.

(d) Regular handloom Expos are held in various parts of the country to popularise handloom cloth and to generate more demand. Advertising at national level for handlooms is also being under take as a promotional measure to create consumer awareness.

STATEMENT

1. Dhoties
2. Sarees
3. Low reed, Pick cloth
4. Lungies
5. Gamches
6. Cloth of Plain Weave
7. Bed Sheets
8. Bed Spreads
9. Bed Covers
10. Napkins
11. Towels (Honey comb and Ezha Thorthu)
12. Cotton Crepe
13. Mushroom Cloth
14. Dusters.

Note:

Such of these items like Dusters, Bed Sheets and Towels etc. as are reserved for Khadi and Village Industries Commission would continue to be purchased from KVIC irrespective of the fact that they are being reserved for Handloom Industry. In the event KVIC is not in a position to supply any of the reserved items, they may be purchased from Handloom Industry.

Assistance to Joint Ventures Abroad by EXIM Bank and other Organisations

9628. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export and Import (EXIM) Bank has been assisting Indian industrialists to set up projects abroad;

(b) the other organisations which are similarly involved in the promotion of joint ventures abroad; and

(c) the amount of assistance sanctioned by such organisations to these joint venture projects separately since 1983?

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

(b) There is no other financial organisation in India which extends equity finance or gives loans against equity to Indian promoter companies for setting up joint ventures abroad.

(c) Since 1983 EXIM Bank has extended equity finance aggregating to Rs. 2.21 crores to eight Indian promoter companies for setting up joint venture projects abroad.

Criteria for Approving New Joint Ventures

9629. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint ventures abroad approved by Government during the last three years;

(b) whether any such ventures had been (i) abandoned before implementation (ii) taken over by the local entrepreneurs/ Governments;

(c) if so, who are the promoters of the joint ventures taken over by local entrepreneurs/Governments;

(d) the share of each of the joint ventures in foreign exchange outgo and inward remittances; and

(e) the criteria fixed by Government for approving new ventures in view of the failure of large number of joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The Joint Ventures approved during the last three years are as under:-

1984	1985	1986
16	13	10

(b) (i) Eleven joint ventures out of the above 39 approved were abandoned before implementation. (ii) No Sir, no such joint venture was taken over by the local entrepreneurs/Govt. during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There was no outflow or inflow of foreign exchange, in the joint ventures abandoned before implementation during the last three years.

(e) The main guidelines for approving Indian Joint Ventures abroad are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Main Guidelines:

- Overseas investment by individuals is not permitted. It is confined only to companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956.
- The Indian promoter companies' financial soundness is an essential criteria for eligibility. The past export performance is also kept in view.
- The joint Venture agreement is insisted upon.
- Indian equity participation should be clearly in the form of export of indigenous plant, machinery and equipment. On the merits of each case, however, equity participation by way of capitalisation of fees, royalties and other entitlements may also be considered.
- Normally cash remittance should not be allowed for meeting the Indian equity contribution, but the hard and deserving cases may be considered on merits. While considering such cases it should be seen that substantial exports of capital goods and services are envisaged over a long period of time.
- The requests for contribution to the additional equity in the joint venture should be considered on merits in the light of past performance of the project and other financial details.
- Machinery, etc. exported should be of Indian make. No second hand or re-conditioned machinery would be allowed for export against Indian investment.
- The proposal for the joint ventures should be supported by a detailed project report alongwith the profitability projections.

9. Once a trading Joint Venture has been set up, the existing agency arrangements in that country should be terminated and the trading/nontrading offices of the Indian Promoters in that country should be closed.
10. The Indian promoters are expected to indicate a definite schedule of completion for the joint venture to project the returns (dividends, fees, commissions and royalties) from the Joint Venture after careful consideration.
11. Where the Indian promoter attracts the provisions of Section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, he shall submit the application on the form prescribed under that Act, to the Department of Company Affairs together with the requisite fee and a copy thereof
12. The Indian promoter is expected to furnish to the Ministry of Commerce annual performance reports in respect of the Joint Venture on the prescribed proforma.

Dry Ports

9630. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dry ports established so far in the country with their locations;

(b) the details of the business handled by these ports during last three years or since they have been established;

(c) whether their work is satisfactory;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to establish more dry ports in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). No Dry Ports have been established in the country. Seven (7) Inland Container Depots (ICD) have so far been set up by the Railways at inland locations to provide consolidated services for the inter-modal transport of containerised cargo. The location of these ICDs and the traffic handled is given below:-

Location of the ICD		No. of Containers Handled in Terms of 20 feet equivalent units (TEU)		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangalore	886	2631	4854
2.	Guntur	40	60	162
3.	Anaparti	1276	1096	1026
4.	Coimbatore	29	1346	2317
5.	New Delhi	104	3676	11548

6. Guwahati (Amingaon)	-	-	30
7. Ludhiana (Dhanderi Kalan)	-	-	-
Total -	2335	8809	19937

The total traffic handled by these ICDs in 1986-87 is provisionally estimated at 30112.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). 14 additional locations in different ports of the country have been identified as having potential for the establishment of ICDs in future. The setting-up of ICDs at these Centres would depend upon the build up of traffic and the availability of resources.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of goods exported

(c) the balance of trade with that country during 1986; and

(d) the measures taken to expand export trade with that country?

Exports to Hungary

9631. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports to Hungary have increased during 1986;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). The trade turnover and balance of trade position of Indo-Hungarian trade during the last three years is as given below:-

	(In Rs. Crores)		
	1984-85	1985-86 (P)	1986-87 (P) (April- Dec:)
Export to Hungary	21.26	26.15	38.78
Imports from Hungary	30.99	45.51	29.02
Total Trade Turnover	52.25	71.66	67.80
Balance of Trade	-9.73	-19.36	+9.76

(P = Provisional)

As it can be seen from the above figures are the balance of trade has emerged in favour of India during 1986-87

Following measures have been taken to promote export to Hungary:

(a) Inter-Governmental meetings to discuss diversification & expansion of trade.

(b) Exploring possibilities of developing counter-trade basket by MMTC & STC, with Hungarian companies.

(c) Exchange of commercial level delegations.

The main items of exports from India to Hungary to are: soyameal extractions, black pepper, iron ore, grey cloth, hosiery and garments, jute and jute products, semi-finished and finished leather and leather products, consumer electronic items, a number of consumer goods, etc.

Relief Funds to Tripura Government for Rehabilitation of Chakma Refugees

9632. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide extra relief funds to Tripura Government for the rehabilitation of tribal Chakma refugees from Bangladesh; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The Government of India has been releasing grants-in-aid to Tripura Government to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the State Government on the maintenance of Chakma tribal refugees pending their repatriation to Bangladesh. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 303.23 lakhs has been sanctioned so far.

Revamping of Tea Financing System

9633. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the tea financing system;

(b) if so, the inter-ministerial coordination being done in the matter

(c) whether tea industry is getting immediate relief and financial support as envisaged in various financing schemes; and

(d) whether the current problem of the tea industry is due to the absence of timely response in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). A Task Force on Financing Problems of Plantation Crops during the 7th Plan constituted by the Planning Commission is looking into the problems related to finance and taxation. This Task Force which is headed by Chairman, NABARD consists of representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Tea Board, representatives of Indian Tea Association and UPASI, Ministry of Commerce and some commercial banks. A separate Working Group on Tea which had been constituted by the Task Force had made its recommendations to the Task Force regarding the financial problems of the tea industry.

In addition, a Standing Committee on Co-ordination of Institutional Finance for tea industry headed by Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India and consisting of financial institutions and Ministry of Commerce looks into the problems related to finance.

Programme to Provide Traffic Lights

9634. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5628 on 3 April, 1987 regarding road accidents in Delhi and state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of all the traffic islands for providing traffic lights on priority basis; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the details of programme to provide traffic lights?

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) Surveys and conducted from time to time.

(b) A sophisticated traffic light system in the North-South corridor is proposed to be introduced during the current financial year. It has also been decided to introduce a synchronised signals system at some important inter-sections, starting with the Connaught Place area.

Central Assistance to States for Jail Reforms

9635. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance has been given to various States for jail reforms during 1986-87;

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

(c) the total amount spent on Mulla Committee on jail Reforms?

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

A total outlay of Rs. 137.5 crores has been sanctioned under the award of 8th Finance Commission for 1985-89. State-wise position is given in the statement below. As per information available, in addition to 25% on account payment made to the States during the year 1985-86 and amount of Rs. 135.70 lakhs was released during 1986-87.

(c) The total expenditure on Mulla Committee on Jail Reforms was about Rs. 23.72 lakhs.

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has suffered huge financial loss during the last one year due to its having undertaken exports of cotton at a very low price than available in the then ruling international market;

(b) if so, the facts about the price of exports received by the Cotton Corporation of India actually and also about the ruling international price at the time when the contracts for such exports were entered into; and

(c) the total loss suffered on this account and the action contemplated to recover such losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). A comparative statement on prices of cotton as well as a statement on losses suffered by CCI on exports of cotton during May, 1986 - April, 1987 is given below.

STATEMENT

Grants for Upgradation of jail Administration During 1985-89.

Sl No.	Name of State	Buildings for	Amenities	Jails buildings	Jails buildings	Institutions	Housing
		subjails	in jails	for young offenders	for women jail/ Annexes	for Lunatics Prisoners	units
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Outlay	Outlay	outlay	outlay	outlay	outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	492.80	127.70	-	-	64.53
2.	Assam	166.50	105.68	114.20	45.50	190.00	35.66
3.	Bihar	190.00	142.50	456.80	55.50	-	173.32
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	9.26	12.94	-	-	4.69
5.	J & K	494.00	70.26	8.25	-	-	10.88
6.	Kerala	-	-	20.80	32.00	-	37.06
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4417.50	-	480.75	141.50	-	92.07
8.	Manipur	308.75	2.31	36.79	-	-	4.69
9.	Meghalaya	308.75	9.23	-	20.15	123.50	6.19
10.	Nagaland	401.05	30.90	39.26	18.85	123.50	10.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Orissa	47.50	70.08	73.50	63.50	-	56.17
12.	Rajasthan	214.00	53.45	88.10	10.50	-	51.17
13.	Sikkim	-	-	2.66	-	-	0.31
14.	Tripura	-	-	10.73	-	-	5.56
15.	Uttar Pradesh	178.00	1073.50	302.80	47.50	190.00	220.70
16.	West Bengal	71.00	280.82	239.65	422.50	-	145.21
Total:		6797.05	2340.79	2014.93	857.50	627.00	919.08

Grand Total = Rs. 135.5 crores.

Note: In addition a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been recommended under "special problems" for Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

**Committee for Expeditious
Payment of Ex-Gratia to
November 1984 Riot
Victims**

9636. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up in consultation with the Delhi Administration for expeditious payment of reasonable ex-gratia payment to those November, 1984 riot victims in Delhi whose business establishments/shops/vehicles were not insured as per recommendations of the Ranganath Misra Commission and agreed to by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of members of the said Committee;

(c) the modalities which have been worked out and decided for expeditious payment of ex-gratia to the November, 1984 riot victims of Delhi; and

(d) whether the November, 1984 "Riot Victims Association" has made any representation for associating with the Committee and if so, decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The modalities have not been worked out yet.

(d) A representation has been received in this regard. No Committee has, however, been set up for expeditious payment of reasonable ex-gratia to November, 1984 riot victims in Delhi.

**Indian Citizenship to Sindhis
Migrats from Pakistan**

9637. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sindhis who have come from Pakistan have applied for Indian citizenship; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government have received applications from some of the Sindhis who have come from Pakistan for grant of Indian citizenship. Applications of those who fulfil the statutory qualifications under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules thereunder are being accepted and citizenship granted.

**Sale of Excess Land by Sick
Textile Mills**

9638. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKH-
ARA MURTHY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new fool-proof system for the sale of excess land by sick textile mills as reported in the Indian Express dated 15th April, 1987;

(b) whether Union Government have taken up this matter with the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments and further steps contemplated by Union Government to revive the sale funds in the sick mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) It is the prescribed Urban Land Ceiling Authority and/or the State Government which are competent to formulate rules and procedure for the disposal of such surplus land.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Spy Rings

9639. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spy rings unearthed during the year 1986 and the current year;

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(c) the remedial measures to be taken by Government to check espionage activities in the country?

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

Production of Poisonous Gas by Pakistan

9640. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is producing poisonous gas capable of being used as war fuel like the one known as the Binary Gas Munitions; and

(b) if so, the steps, diplomatic or otherwise, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government have seen reports regarding the production of chemical weapons by Pakistan.

(b) All such developments which have a bearing on the country's security are carefully assessed and appropriate measures taken.

Sarkaria Commission

9641. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the States/parties have raised objections regarding the terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission set up to review Centre-State relations;

(b) if so, the names of the States/Parties concerned and the precise objections raised by them;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to the objections;

(d) whether such States/Parties as have raised objections have submitted memoranda or held meeting with the Commission; and

(e) the names of the State/Parties which have submitted Memoranda or held meetings with the Commission so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The Government are not aware of any such formal objection regarding terms of reference but memoranda expressing views on the issues before the Commission have been submitted to the Commission by all the National Political parties and States (except 2 States).

(b) Does not arise.

- (c) Does not arise. Government except two newly formed States of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The list of Political Parties which have submitted their memoranda/replies to the Questionnaire, is given the Statement below.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The Commission have received memoranda/replies from all the State

STATEMENT

List of Political Parties Who have Sent Replies to Questionnaire/Memoranda to the Sarkaria Commission on Centre State Relations.

National Parties

1. Bharatiya Janata Party.
2. Communist Party of India.
3. Communist Party of India (Marxist)
4. Indian National Congress.
(All India Congress Committee (I))
5. Indian National Congress (Socialist)
6. Janata Party.
7. Lok Dal.

State Parties

8. All India Forward Block.
9. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
10. Kerala Congress (J)
11. Maharashtrawadi Gomantak.
12. Muslim League.
13. Peasants & Workers Party of India (Kerala Unit)
14. Revolutionary Socialist Party.
15. Shiromani Akali Dal
16. Sikkim Sangram Parishad.

Registered Parties

17. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.

18. Nagaland People Party.
19. Republican Party of India (K).
20. Socialist Unity Centre of India.

Other Parties/Groups

21. Action Committee of North-East Regional Parties Conference.
22. Asam Jatiyabadi Dal.
23. Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha.
24. Democratic Socialist Party.
25. Gomant Lok Pokx.
26. Indian National Congress (I) Dissident.
27. Kerala Congress (Mani Group).
28. Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council
29. Malayalee Desheeya Munnani.
30. Namadhu Kazhagam.
31. Praja Socialist Party.
32. Republican Party of India (Kamble)
33. Revolutionary Communist Party of India.
34. Tamil Arasu Kazhagam.
35. Tamil Nadu Kamraj Congress.
36. Telugu Jatti Vimukthi Sangam.
37. United Goans.
38. Yuva Janata.

Recruitment In BSF

9642. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report regarding the injustice to the candidates from Himachal Pradesh in recruitment to B.S.F. in March/April, 1987;

(b) if so, the exact nature of the complaint about the recruitment at Dharamsala and the subsequent unwarranted screening at Jalandhar; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure that such incidents do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Some communications have been received stating that the candidates selected by the BSF at Dharamsala were subjected to same type of tests and screening again in Jalandhar

(c) The matter is being looked into and appropriate steps will be taken in the matter.

Purchase of Cotton Bales in Maharashtra

9643. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently received a proposal from Maharashtra Government to purchase bales of cotton from Maharashtra State Federation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Union Government thereto?

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

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

Retention of Lawyers Abroad for Emigrants

9644. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to retain lawyers abroad to contest the claims of Indian emigrants workers and to meet the expenses of their repatriation in case they are stranded; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). As a part of proposed amendment to the Emigration Act 1983, a proposal is under consideration for creation of a welfare fund for Emigrants to be funded mainly from Emigration Fees. The welfare fund, when created may provide for legal assistance to emigrants in their disputes in local courts etc.

Provision already exists for repatriating stranded Indian workers against their security deposits with Protectors of Emigrants in India. Indian Missions also have powers to repatriate a destitute Indian as a part of consular functions after getting undertakings from them that they would refund the amount spent on them on reaching India. Likewise Indian Missions can also put an Indian national in touch with a lawyer but they do not have the authority to bear the lawyer's fees etc.

Sick Textile Mills in Andhra Pradesh

9645. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of sick textile mills in Andhra Pradesh as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) the names of mills which have been revamped during the last three years, mill-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the names of mills to be revamped during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and

(d) the amount spent by Government on revival of each mill during the period and also during the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There were two sick closed cotton textile mills in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.3.87. These were:

1. Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd., Secunderabad.
2. Sri Ramchandra Spg. Mills, Pandalpaka.

(b) The revamping of sick textile mills is an ongoing process which depends upon various factors like the pace of implementation of the rehabilitation package, efficient management, demand and market trends, cotton prices and the cost of other inputs, etc.

(c) It is not possible to state the names of mills which will be revamped during the Seventh Five Year Plan period because such revamping can be undertaken only after the sick mills have applied for rehabilitation packages.

(d) Government do not give financial assistance for the revival of sick mills. Such funds are provided by the financial institutions/ banks.

Amendment to Police Act, 1860

9646. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to bring amendments to the Police Act, 1860; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Police Act, 1861 is being reviewed in consultation with the State Governments.

Co-ordination Committee on Tourism

9647. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level co-ordination committee has been formed by the Union Government with a representative each from the Southern States in the country for the improvement of tourism in Southern States; and

(b) if so, the composition of the committee and the time by which its suggestions are expected to be submitted to Government for implementation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

War Widows in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh

9648. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of war-widows in Almora and Pithoragarh districts in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the efforts made by the Ministry to provide employment to these widows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) There are 202 war widows in Almora and

313 war widows in Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Under the existing instructions of the Government of India, vacancies in Central Government in Group 'C' and 'D' categories notified to Employment Exchanges are to be filled to the extent of 50% by candidates belonging to priority categories. Under the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel on 25.12.1971, upto two members each of the family of defence personnel killed in action may be appointed without registration at the employment exchanges to Group C/D posts filled by direct recruitment. For this purpose, the members of the family include, besides the widow, the sons/daughters/near relations who agree to support the deceased person's family. Cases of such eligible dependents who are not absorbed in civilian posts under the Ministry of Defence are referred to the Ex-serviceman Cell of the Directorate General of Employment and Training who shall arrange the absorption in other Ministries/Departments under Priority II (A).

The list of priority categories has been recirculated by the Department of Personnel on 31.7.1984 to all Ministries/Departments and the State Directors of Employment have been informed. The Ministry of Labour has also addressed the State Directors of Employment on 12.2.1987 for ensuring placements of persons in priority categories. The Ex-servicemen cell in the Directorate General of Employment and Training maintains the list of the eligible persons of the family of the deceased service personnel and furnishes the particulars to the district/regional employment exchanges and the Director General Resettlement so that the candidature of dependents can be sponsored by them against the priority vacancies. The concerned Zila Sainik

Board also sponsors the candidature of eligible persons to the employing agencies.

The State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh also has made provision for priority employment to dependents of war attributable casualties.

Financial Assistance for Textile Mills In U.P.

9649. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of special financial assistance given to the textile mills in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether the State Government has asked for more assistance for expansion of these mills and to improve the working of these mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total amount of assistance given to the textile mills in Uttar Pradesh by the financial institutions since July, 1984 to date has been Rs. 4425 lakhs for setting up new units and Rs.5547 lakhs as modernisation assistance.

(b) and (c). The Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation has applied for Rs. 7.05 crore modernisation loan for financing a part of the cost of modernisation-cum-diversification scheme of its spinning mills at Jhansi, Kashipur, Sandila and Meerut. The Uttar Pradesh State Spinning Mills (I) has applied for Rs. 6.55 crores loan for meeting a part of the cost of modernisation and diversification scheme of its 3 units at Rae Bareilly, Maunath Bhanjari and Barabanki. In addition, the Sant Kabir Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Maghar, Distt. Basti has also sought modernisation loan of Rs. 2.29 crores.

Theft of Imported Iron from Ordnance Factory Muradnagar

9650. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported iron worth lakhs of rupees was seized while it was being stolen from the Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar on 9 March, 1987; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons found guilty in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). On 9.3.1987, two trucks of a contractor of Muradnagar were apprehended while going out of the gate of Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar. 70 Kgs. of iron scrap and 1101 Kgs. (220 pieces) of pig iron valued at about Rs. 4000 were found by security staff concealed beneath waste sand of foundry being carried in the trucks. On the same day a truck of another contractor who had been awarded contract of breaking of runner cups was, on surprise check, found to be loaded with unauthorised material weighing 142 Kgs and the material was got unloaded at the loading site itself.

The contracts of the two contractors have been terminated and a Board of Inquiry has been asked to investigate into the cases to fix responsibility for taking action against those found guilty.

Master Plan for Development of Tourist Places in U.P.

9651. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has given a proposal to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the preparation of a Master Plan for the development of various tourist centres in the State and to maintain coordination between them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Card Pass Facilities to Widows of Freedom Fighters

9652. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a railway card pass to each freedom fighter valid for one year for 'Bharat Darshan';

(b) whether it is a fact that similar facility has not been provided to those widows of freedom fighters who are receiving Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension from Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Facility of granting free first class complimentary railway card pass valid for one year has been extended to the freedom fighters drawing freedom fighters' pension from the Central Revenues for a period of one year from 19.11.1986.

(b) and (c). The free travel facility was extended to the freedom fighters, with a view to give an opportunity to visit places of their choice in India for whose freedom they fought. Widows of freedom fighters are not covered under the scheme.

Memorial to Freedom fighters at the Location of Bal Bhavan, Delhi

9653. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a jail during British period at the place where Bal Bhavan is situated at present in Delhi;

(b) whether three freedom fighters were hanged in that Jail;

(c) whether government propose to raise a monument in the memory of these three freedom fighters at the place where they were hanged; and

(d) if so, by what time and 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) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Plan to Modernise BSF

9654. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any plan to modernise the Border Security Force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Border Security Force are already equipped with modern weapons and equipment like Self-Loading rifles, Binoculars, etc. Their requirements, keeping in view their role and the need for modernisation, are constantly under review.

Complaints against Delhi Police Officials

9655. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public complaints against officers of Delhi Police which are pending disposal;

(b) the period for which these complaints are pending;

(c) the nature of these complaints; and

(d) the time by which these complaints are likely to be disposed of ?

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) 110.

(b) The Average is 15/20 days.

(c) The complaints contain allegations of harassment, corruption, etc.

(d) The pending complaints are discussed in weekly meetings taken by the Commissioner of Police with the Deputy Commissioners of Police to ensure quick disposal.

Special Component Plan of Commerce Ministry

9656. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had prepared a special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details of schemes included therein; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). No separate special component plan for Scheduled Castes had been formulated by the Ministry for 1986-87. However, some Commodity Boards concerned with development projects in respect of various Commodities are implementing a few schemes for this purpose on a continuing basis and sufficient provision is made annually in the budgetary support accordingly.

**Banning of Trade Union Activities
In Police and other Law
Enforcing Agencies**

9657. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill to provide for declaring trade union activities as illegal in police and other law enforcing agencies in the country; and

(b) if so, when such a Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

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) Apart from the existing law viz. the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, there is no proposal at present for a Central legislation on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bilateral Relations between India
and Thailand**

9658. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to promote bilateral relations and co-operation with Thailand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Many high level exchanges have taken place in order to promote bilateral relations and cooperation with Thailand. During the visit of our Prime Minister to Thailand in October'86 it was agreed in principle to expand our bilateral cooperation in various fields. Subsequently, the External Affairs Minister, Shri N.D. Tiwari, and MOS for External Affairs, Shri Natwar Singh, visited Bangkok in December'86 and March'87 respectively. Princess Mahachakri Sirindhorn of Thailand also paid a three weeks long visit to India during March 1987. It has also been agreed to establish a Joint Commission between India and Thailand.

Trade Deficit with Malaysia

9659. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's trade deficit with Malaysia has been widening;

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

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Malaysian Government;

(d) if so, the response of the Malaysian Government; and

(e) the joint efforts made to reduce the trade gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) India's trade deficit with Malaysia, which stood at Rs. 153.27 crores in 1982-83, had widened to Rs. 477.51 crores in 1984-85. However, it shrank substantially to Rs. 277.31 crores in 1985-86, not only due to a fall in the value of our imports, but also due to a substantial increase in our exports. For 1986-87 (April-Dec.), the trade deficit stood at Rs.337.62 crores.

(b) The corrective steps being taken to reduce the trade deficit include measures to diversify our exports to manufactures and bulk commodities as well as export promotion through contracts for projects for Indian companies on a negotiated basis with Malaysian authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Malaysian Govt. has agreed to take effective steps to reduce the trade gap.

(e) Joint efforts at the official and business levels to reduce the trade gap include larger participation of Indian companies in projects in Malaysia; exchange of delegations; and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

Ties with Bulgaria

9660. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bulgaria proposes to buy computers from India under the bilateral co-operation; and

(b) the other items proposed to be imported from and exported to Bulgaria under the bilateral co-operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). A provision for export of electronic items including computer software and computer peripherals for personal computers has been made in the indicative list for export from India to Bulgaria in 1987, drawn up in the meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Working Group on Trade held on 5th and 6th March, 1987. The list of items to be imported from Bulgaria in 1987 include Soda ash, PVC Resin, polypropylene, LDPE, HDPE, Paraffin (permissible types) Polystyrene, caprolactum, PVC separators, ferrous and

non-ferrous metals, machinery and equipments, drugs & pharmaceuticals, bearings, electronic components & educational computers and components, newsprint Linear alkalyne Benzene, Titanium dioxide and miscellaneous items including metal scrap, paper & paper products, benzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene, carbon black, etc. The items for export from India to Bulgaria in 1987 are: Oil cakes, cotton yarn, raw cotton, steel wire ropes, graphite electrodes, iron ore/pellets, manganese ore, mica & mica products, finished leather and leather goods, knitwear and garments, textiles, drugs and pharmaceuticals, pesticides, black pepper, coffee and instant coffee, veneer, machinery and equipment including computer software and computer peripherals for personal computers, miscellaneous items including photocopying machines, electric typewriters, ethylacrylate, butyl acrylate, petroleum resins, etc.

Implementation of Relief Programme for 1984 Riot Victims in Delhi

9661. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress as 1st January, 1987 regarding the implementation of the relief programme for the victims of 1984 disturbances in Delhi in relation to the scale approved by Government; and

(b) the particulars of the claims submitted, claims admitted and the claims rejected and the claims under consideration under each component of the relief programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) As per statement given below:

(b)

	<i>Death</i>	<i>Injury</i>	<i>Damage to Dwelling Unit</i>	<i>Insurance</i>
1. Claims received	3294	3725	8622	469
2. Claims rejected	865	1122	5085	94
3. Claims accepted	2425	2602	3537	373
4. Claims pending	4	1		2

STATEMENT*Implementation of Relief Programme for 1984 Riot Victims in Delhi*

Delhi Administration has given ex-gratia relief to the victims of November 1984 riots on the following scale:-

(a) Death cases	Rs. 20,000/-
(b) Injury	Rs. 2,000/-
(c) Damage to dwelling units:	
Partial damage	Rs. 2,000/-
Substantial damage	Rs. 5,000/-
Total damage	Rs. 10,000/-

In 2245 death cases payment has been made at the rate of Rs. 20,000/-. In 3 cases payment has still to be made at the rate of Rs.20,000/- and in 177 cases additional amount of Rs. 10,000/- is to be paid. In addition, the relief has been given in about 2600 injury and more than 3500 damage to dwelling unit cases.

(ii) Rs. 82.8 lakhs have been disbursed by Deputy Commissioner, Delhi in connection with insurance claims in 373 cases.

(iii) In 6745 cases, bank loans amounting to Rs.33.94 crores have been given.

(iv) 1905 flats have been allotted to November 1984 riot victims including widows.

(v) Employment has been given in Govt. and Semi-Government organisations of Delhi Administration to the riot affected widows. So far 292 of them have joined.

(vi) 3 widows have been given Rs. 5000 each for marriage purposes. 48 widows have also been given Rs.3000/- each for the marriage of their daughters.

Castor Oil Export[*Translation*]

9662. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the steps being taken to increase the export of castor oil during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): Government is giving incentives to increase the export of castor oil in its value added form. These include Cash Compensatory Support @ 5% on export of castor oil medicinal B.P., @ 8% on export of dehydrated castor oil and @ 10% on export of other derivatives and REP benefits @ 3% on Hydrogenated Castor oil and dehydrated castor oil.

Trade with South Korea

9663. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether trade between India and South Korea has increased during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): Yes, Sir, trade between India and South Korea has increased during the last three years, as indicated below:—

(Val. in Rs. crore)

Year	Export	Import	Trade Turnover
1983-84	88.66	146.35	235.01
1984-85	89.46	147.30	236.76
1985-86	92.89	270.58	363.47
1986-87	73.42	212.67	286.09

(April-Dec. '86)

[*English*]**Task Force to Assess Credit Flow to Powerlooms**

9664. SHRI V. BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently set up a special task force to assess the existing flow of credit both for modernisation and working capital to powerlooms in the decentralised sector in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the task force is expected to submit its recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes sir. The Task Force has been set up under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner to study and assess the existing flow of credit and to suggest measures to augment availability of credit to powerlooms in the decentralised sector. The Task Force has been asked to submit its report in four months' time.

Visit of Turkish Delegation

9665. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJE-SWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Turkish delegation visited India recently;

(b) if so, the agreements arrived at, if any, and

(c) the stimulus India's trade with Turkey is likely to receive as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). During the last about one year there have been a few delegations from Turkey, including the one which accompanied Prime Minister of Turkey in April, 1985. No formal agreements were signed with these delegations. These delegations have helped Indian and Turkish business and industry circles to know of each other's capability and potential better in different sectors.

French Support for Better Access to E.E.C.

9666. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJE-SWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India sought French support in improving the market access for Indian goods in the European Economic Community (EEC) region;

(b) if so, whether during December 1986 he had a number of discussions with the French Foreign Trade Minister; and

(c) if so, to what extent France has agreed to help India for a better access to E.E.C.?

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

the fifth meeting of the Indo-French Joint Committee on Technical and Economic Cooperation held in Delhi in December 1985, the Indian side sought French support for securing better access for some of India's export products. The question of improved market access to the EEC countries was also discussed with the French Minister of Foreign Trade when he visited India in December 1986.

(c) The French authorities have noted India's requests in this regard and have agreed to keep them in mind during discussion on the subject in the EEC Commission.

Government Orders set aside by High Courts in BEEF Tallow Cases

9667. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries in whose cases Government orders issued under Clause 81 (G) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 were set aside by the High Courts; and

(b) whether Government preferred appeal to Supreme Court in all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Prevention of Thefts and Trespassing in Field Firing Ranges

9668. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in the country where field firing ranges are located;

(b) the arrangements made to ensure that there is no trespassing in these ranges;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was thefts of copper metal in the field firing range in Pokhran area in Rajasthan some time back;

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(e) whether Defence department are making adequate arrangements in the field firing ranges with a view to preventing such cases of theft there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Field firing ranges are located in all the States of India except Kerala, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

(b) Arrangements made to ensure against trespassing in the firing ranges include: demarcation of the range area; installation of red flags along all the routes and tracks leading to a firing range; display of boards in regional languages/Hindi at prominent entry/exist points of the range; advance intimation to the local population before commencement of firing; posting of sentries at entry/exist points with radio communication facility; and patrolling the boundary of the range during firing.

(c) and (d). No such case has been reported during 1986 and 1987 to date.

(e) Adequate arrangements already exist and improvements in procedures are implemented when required on a continuous basis.

[English]

Recognition of Area Studies Centres of Indian Universities for Consultation on Foreign Policy

9669. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognized Area Study Centres of Indian Universities for consultation on various foreign policy issues;

(b) if so, number of such recognised Centres and in what form assistance advice is being sought from these Centres; and

(c) how much financial assistance has been given to them for organizing symposia, seminars and conferences during the last two year, centre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Through the University Grants Commission the Government encourages the development of Area Studies Centres in Universities and interacts with them from time to time. No Area Studies Centre has been specifically recognised for the purpose of consultation as such.

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

Recognition of South Asia Studies Centre, Jaipur

9670. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognized South Asia Studies Centre, Jaipur (University of Rajasthan) for the purpose of consultation and maintaining contacts; and

(b) what are the criteria for such recognition and in what form consultancy

services are sought by Government from the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Through the University Grants Commission the Government encourages the development of Area Studies Centres in Universities including the South Asia Studies Centre, Jaipur, University of Rajasthan, and interacts with them from time to time. No Area Studies Centre has been specifically recognised for the purpose of consultation as such.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of New Passports

9671. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI SRIHARI RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new passports with all the formalities and procedures are being issued even to persons who have been holding these passports for over 30 years without any change of address;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that this procedure is causing unnecessary delay in revalidation of passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. International passports are normally issued for an initial period of 5 years and renewed for the same period on the expiry of the validity of the initial 5 years. Thus, all international passports remain valid for a total of 10 years. After expiry of 10 years, a fresh passport is issued on application after completion of all formalities and procedures connected with the issue of fresh passports.

(b) This is to ensure that the application has not come to adverse notice for activities which would render the applicant ineligible to hold a passport under the Passports Act, 1967.

(c) The procedure takes the usual time required for issuing a fresh passport.

Fraudulent Deal in Local Supplies for MES, Allahabad

9672. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fraudulent deals in local supplies for Military Engineering Service, Allahabad involving Rs. 20 crores have recently come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof stating the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government against the officers found guilty and the firms/contractors found involved in the fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Ministry is not aware of any fraudulent deal involving Rs. 20 crores in MES, Allahabad. However, a case of alleged irregularities in some supply orders of Commander Works Engineer, Allahabad registered by Central Bureau of Investigation on 25.9.1986 is under investigation.

Reports about Alleged Harassment by Delhi Police

9673. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Statesman dated 12.4.1987 regarding the alleged harassment and humiliation meted out to the unsuspecting and law-abiding people returning home late at night, by the Delhi policemen;

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiry held, if any, on these reports; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government?

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

(b) and (c). In order to check the activities of criminals/terrorists, it is necessary to detail police personnel at night for checking of vehicles etc. One Deputy Commissioner of Police is also detailed for night patrolling to supervise the police personnel on duty. As and when any complaint about harassment/extortion of money is received immediate action thereon is taken. Besides, there is a Vigilance Cell headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police at the Police headquarters and also an Anti-corruption Branch under the Delhi Administration. Complaints in this regard can be lodged with them.

Development of Diamond Industries Estate, Surat

9674. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for development of a big Diamond Industrial Estate in Surat;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the agency or agencies to be associated in the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) A Diamond Industrial Estate is proposed to be developed at Sachin in the vicinity of Surat.

(b) The project envisages construction in different phases of around 1000 factory units for cutting and polishing diamonds for export purposes and residential accommodation for about 20% of the people working in the estate, besides associated facilities such as banks, schools, post offices, etc.

(c) The project is being developed by Diamond Development Cooperative Society Ltd., Surat, which is registered under the Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act.

Conditions of Workers of Diamond Industry in Gujarat

9675. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers engaged in cutting and polishing of diamonds in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that their working conditions are extremely bad; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve their working conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The number of workers in

diamond cutting and polishing industry in Gujarat is estimated to be three lakhs.

(b) and (c). The diamond processing factories are privately owned and in cottage and small scale sectors. There is scope for improvement in the working conditions of the workers. Measures undertaken by the entrepreneurs to introduce essential tools and equipment as well as developmental projects initiated by a cooperative society with the assistance of the State Government of Gujarat are expected to bring about improvements in this regard.

Financial Assistance for Floating Lodge in Sunderbans

9676. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has asked for more financial assistance for the building of the non-propelled barge for tourists in the Sunderbans area and if so, decision taken thereon;

(b) whether there is also any proposal under consideration to position a floating lodge in the interior of Sunderbans; and

(c) if so, the financial and other assistance Government propose to give for the floating lodge?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) At the request of Government of West Bengal, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7.00 lakhs has already been provided to the State Govt. for the construction of a bare barge for use in Sunderbans.

(b) and (c). Another proposal, estimated to cost Rs. 85.00 lakhs for the construction of a Floating lodge for use in Sunderbans has been received and is being examined.

Clearance for Hotel Projects

9677. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have simplified the procedure for obtaining clearance for new hotel projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism grants approval to hotel projects from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists. Streamlining and simplification of procedure for obtaining such clearance for new hotel projects is a continuous process. Detailed guidelines including 'Application Form' are already there for the guidance of new entrepreneurs.

Balance of Trade with Italy

9678. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the trade balance with Italy during the last three years;

(b) the number of trade and other collaborations agreed to with Indian firms or concerns; and

(c) the number of collaborations completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) India's trade balance with Italy during the last three has been as follows:

Year	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
1983-84	163.76	282.99	119.23
1984-85	212.94	296.75	83.81
1985-86*	216.84	319.74	102.90
1986-87*	189.33	328.31	138.98

(April.-Dec.)

*Provisional

(b) and (c). No trade collaborations have been approved by Government with Italian firms. In 1986, out of a total of 958 industrial collaboration agreements approved by Government, 1986, a total of 227 such collaborations were approved with Italian firms. Such proposals so approved are followed up by the respective parties for implementation.

Citizenship to Stateless Persons In Sikkim

9679. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Team of Senior Officers visited Sikkim in January last to discuss there the question of grant of citizenship to stateless persons in Sikkim; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A Central Team consisting of senior officers of this Ministry visited Gangtok in January, 1987 and discussed with the Chief Minister, Sikkim. Various aspects of the problem relating to

'Stateless' citizens in Sikkim. The matter is being processed in the light of the discussions held by the Team during their visit to Sikkim.

Seminar on Social and Political Tensions

9680. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day seminar on Social and Political Tensions in India held recently in New Delhi has called for efforts to create an atmosphere for all round moratorium on all types of violence and killings;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made at the seminar and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). In the absence of any indication about the dates on which the seminar was held or the organisation which sponsored it, the Government are not in a position to react to the recommendations said to have been made at the seminar.

Signing of MOU, with Australia

9681. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to set up an Indo-Australian Technology Information Centre incorporating detailed action plans for sharply increasing the level of cooperation between the two countries was signed recently;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof with terms and conditions laid down therefor; and

(c) how far it will go to improve the areas identified for the purpose?

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

(b) The Technology Information Centre is the focal point for coordinating and monitoring the progress at the macro-level of the specific aims of the Joint Business Council which are:

- (1) greater flow of mutually balanced exports and imports;
- (2) joint ventures in both countries in the manufacturing and service sectors;
- (3) transfer of technology both ways, with continuous upgrading;
- (4) joint manufacturing and trading arrangements to penetrate third countries;
- (5) mutual cooperation in human resource development.

These would collect and transmit both ways, data on the status of technological capacity in those industrial sectors in which Indo-Australian cooperation is

established by enterprises from both countries, so as to further cooperation in continuous technology transfer at the plant level.

(c) Since this Centre will act as a channel for providing information to members of the Joint Business Council with regard to the sources from which relevant technology may be procured, this is expected to qualitatively improve the envisaged cooperation, as each would learn from the other, share knowledge and explore possibilities of joint production.

Setting up of An Ordnance Factory in Andhra Pradesh

9682. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has undertaken a survey at Siddavatam in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of a Defence Ordnance Factory; 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). No survey has been undertaken for setting up of a Defence Ordnance Factory in Siddavatam in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh.

Promotion of Rubber Plantation In Non-Traditional Areas

9683. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board proposes to promote rubber plantation in non-traditional areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved so far, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, after extensive exploratory surveys and trials for assessing suitability of non traditional areas for development of rubber plantations, substantial areas have been found agroclimatically favourable in the States of Assam, Tripura, Goa, Maharashtra, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Orissa. And so far Rubber plantations have been developed in 17834 hec. out of the area so identified.

The Rubber Board is already implementing a number of schemes for replanting/newplanting, providing of scientific and technical support, supply of high yielding planting material etc. Besides, eligible growers are provided cash subsidy, interest subsidy on bank loans and subsidy for quality seedlings etc.

Indian Workers Stuck up In Lebanon

9684. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
SHRI K.V. SHANKARA
GOWDA:
SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-
DHURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian workers wishing to return to India are stuck up in Lebanon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance being rendered to them by the Indian Embassy there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Government are aware that Indian workers face certain difficulties in Lebanon. The Indian Embassy in Beirut renders all possible assistance to Indian Nationals in Lebanon. So far only two Indians have approached the Embassy for assistance to be repatriated to India

Development of Tourism In Tamil Nadu

9685. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had sanctioned any schemes for the development of tourism in Tamil Nadu during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned and spent up-to date, scheme-wise?

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

(b) The following are the details of the amount sanctioned and released in the last two years:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
	(Till date)	
1	2	3

During 1985-86

1. Construction of 8 Beach Cottages at Kanyakumari	13.36	10.00
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1	2	3
2. Wayside amenities at Thirukalu kundram	3.92	3.46
3. Tourist Amenities at Thiruthani	3.92	3.46
4. Tourist Reception Centre with accommodation at Rameshwaram	18.45	7.00
5. Tourist amenities at Chidambaram	7.86	7.00
6. Provision of boats for Ooty lake, Udhgamandalam	4.14	4.07
7. Provision of boating facilities at Pulicate Lake	2.85	2.85
8. Pallavapura Tourist Complex at Kanchipuram	20.00	15.00
9. Restaurant Block at Courtallam	5.44	5.00
10. Restaurant Complex at Pichavaram	5.91	5.50
11. Toilet and Drinking Water facilities at Mamallapuram	1.50	1.00
12. Floodlighting of Rock Fort, Trichy	5.25	4.72
13. Yatri Niwas at Kanchipuram	35.00	10.00
14. Trekking Equipment	4.66	4.19
15. Transport facilities for Madumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	2.59	2.59
Total	134.85	85.84

During 1986-87

1. Tourist amenities at Bathing Ghats at Hogenakkal	3.38	2.50
2. Forest Lodge at Madumalai	21.32	8.00
3. Yatri Niwas at Nagapatnam	37.27	8.00
Total	61.97	18.50

Export Promotion Plan of S.T.C.

9686. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation (STC) has launched a special programme for export promotion, particularly in regard to uncanalised items;

(b) the main features of the programme; and

(c) to what extent it will help in improving the export drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. STC has signed Memoranda of Understanding with some public sector units and private organisations in India as well as international trading houses with a view to boost its exports of non-canalised items. The Corporation has also plans to enlarge its supply base by enrolling new business associates and to make use of its bulk purchasing power for promoting exports from India. STC also proposes to participate in about 60 commodity fairs, exhibitions and buyer-seller meets this year with a view to boost its exports, particularly of value-added items.

(c) For the year, 1987-88, and export target of Rs. 584 crores has been fixed as against estimated exports of Rs. 506 crores in 1986-87. For export of non-canalised items, a target of Rs. 432 crores has been fixed for 1987-88 as against estimated exports of Rs. 364 crores in 1986-87, thus projecting an increase of 19%.

Joint Venture Projects of ITDC

9687. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has decided to enlarge its operations with the commissioning of seven of its joint venture projects in different states during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States where such projects will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (c). ITDC is at present implementing six joint venture hotel projects in different States and the same are likely to be completed/commissioned during the current year. The details of these projects are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Name of the centre (State)	Collaborator	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto Mar 87 (provisional)	Star Rating	Capacity		Likely date of completion/ commissioning/present position
					Rooms	Beds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hotel at Guwahati (Assam)	State Govt of Assam	280.00	183.88	3	50	100	Ready for commissioning since last month: Hotel's inaugural being delayed. Necessary clearances are awaited from the State Government.
2. Hotel at Puri (Orissa)	Orissa Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	190.00	106.58	3	44	88	Subject to completion of formalities regarding release of institutional loan.
3. Hotel at Bhopal (M.P)	Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	190.00	70.05	3	38	76	September, 1987
4. Hotel at Ranchi (Bihar)	Bihar State Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	130.00	52.67	3	30	60	August/September, 1987
5. Hotel at Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Dev.	80.00	Project being executed by	1/2	20	40	Is dependent upon release of equity contribution and loan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(Arunachal Pradesh)	& Financial Corpn. Ltd.		State PWD.				by the collaborator and the financial institutions respectively.
6. Hotel at Pondicherry (Union Territory)	Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Dev. & Financial Corpn.Ltd.	81.00	25.73	1/2	20	40	Is dependent upon transfer of land to the joint venture company and release of loan by the financial institutions.

Improvement in Trade with Switzerland

9688. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Switzerland proposes to promote co-operation with India to overcome stagnation in bilateral trade;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of both the countries have met for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The bilateral trade turnover during April-December 1986 increased to about Rs. 378 crores from about Rs. 262 crores during the year 1985-86. There has been periodical interaction between the Indian and Swiss sides at different levels with the objective of enhancing bilateral economic and commercial relations which helps in both commercial exchanges as well as industrial cooperation between the two countries. The bilateral trade trends show a distinct improvement during the last year in comparison with the performance in the preceding year.

Approval to Maharashtra to Export 2 Lakh Cotton Bales

9689. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given approval to the Maharashtra Government to export 2 lakh cotton bales; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Government have released a quota of

1.55 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton to Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation for export during the cotton year 1986-87. The Federation has submitted so far applications for registration of 45270 bales of 1986-87 crop, for export during the current year. The Federation has made shipments of 18,000 bales so far.

Indo-Polish Trade Negotiations

9690. SHRI G.S. BASVARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has shown eagerness to buy more from India:

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

(c) whether any negotiations have been made with Poland to expand bilateral trade and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Indo-Polish bilateral trade talks were held in December 1986 to conclude the Annual Trade Plan for 1987. The Trade Plan for 1987 provides for a two way trade turnover of about Rs. 500 crores which represents a growth rate of 9.3% over that of 1986. However, Indian exports are planned to grow by 16.1%. The planned major items of exports to Poland are: Tea, pepper, deoiled cakes, iron ore, raw cotton, cotton textiles, raw jute and jute goods, machine tools, textile machinery, xerographic equipment, electronic components, etc. The major items of import from Poland cover equipment for railways, mining machinery, equipment for power industry and coal industry, metal working machine tools, ships and ship engines, steel products, non-ferrous metals, sulphur chemical & pharmaceutical products coking coal, rapeseed oil, etc.

During February, 1987 a large Polish trade mission visited India to study the possibilities of improving trading and industrial cooperation between the two countries and in particular to buy more from India. The team is understood to have submitted a report to the Polish Government on its return. Further action based on the report of the team is awaited.

Losses Due to Sale of Cotton In International Market

9691. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cotton Corporation of India and the Punjab and Gujarat State Marketing Federation sold cotton in the international market out of export quotas of cotton announced in October-November, 1986;

(b) what were the ruling international prices of cotton in November, 1986 and at what price was the cotton sold by these organisations;

(c) the amount of loss, if any, incurred due to export during this period by these three organisations and the reasons for the same; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for these losses?

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

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

Retention of Government Accommodation by Service Personnel After Superannuation

9692. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees can now retain official accommodation upto 8 months after superannuation;

(b) whether this rule will also be applicable to Defence Services personnel; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Defence Service personnel who are entitled to Defence pool accommodation are governed by separate quartering rules, which take into consideration the service conditions of Defence Service personnel and the level of satisfaction reached in matters concerning accommodation.

Losses Incurred By Cotton Corporation of India and Maharashtra State Marketing Federation

9693. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India and Maharashtra State Marketing Federation in the 1985-86 cotton season:

(b) when was this cotton sold and at what prices;

(c) the loss, if any, on this account and reasons therefor; and

(d) how much losses have Cotton Corporation of India and Maharashtra Federation suffered in 1985-86 due to support price and other purchase operations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d).

(1) Cotton Corporation

The Cotton Corporation of India purchased 12.52 lakh bales of cotton under Minimum Price Support Operations and 3.22 lakh bales under commercial operations in 1985-86 cotton season. A major part of this was sold in 1985-86 cotton season itself and the balance was sold during the current season. The Cotton was sold at prices ranging from Rs. 2,150 per candy to Rs. 16,500 per candy depending on variety and grade of Cotton. The Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 1.90 crores on its commercial operations and Rs. 59.96 crores in its Support Price Operations. The losses were due to downward trend in cotton prices in the domestic and international markets.

(2) Maharashtra Federation

The Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation purchased 29.65 lakh bales of cotton during 1985-86. They sold 26 lakh bales by end of October 1986 and another 3.26 lakh bales till April, 1987. They have got about 40,000 bales in stock. The cotton was sold at prices ranging from Rs. 5,700 per candy to Rs. 6,000 per Candy depending on variety and grade of cotton. The Federation's total loss is estimated at approximately Rs. 300 crores. The broad reasons for these losses are guaranteed prices being 12 to 15% higher than the Minimum Support Prices and the lower market prices. The Federation also made losses because unseasonal rains damaged their cotton and they had to incur heavy carrying costs.

Strength of IPS Cadre

9694. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of the Indian Police Service Cadre as on 31 March, 1987 as also the number of IPS Officers allotted to each of the States/Union Territories on that date; and

(b) the break-up of officers in the senior and junior scales in each cadre ?

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

Production of Rubber Bullets and Riot Control Equipment

9695. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the production in India of rubber bullets, riot control guns and other riot control equipment;

(b) whether these devices have been tested;

(c) which devices are under regular production;

(d) the State to which they have been supplied; and

(e) whether the tested devices are being used by the Central Police Forces ?

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 (e). An indent for the production of rubber bullets, plastic pellets and riot control guns has been placed on the agencies concerned. The decision for their induction into Police

weaponry has been taken after testing and obtaining feed-back. The requirements of the State/UT Police Forces have been collected and the items will be distributed when these become available. These will be supplied to the Central Police Forces concerned as per their requirement.

Import of Drugs

9696. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imports of drugs and intermediates have gone up during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures being contemplated to arrest this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Statistical data on import of drugs and intermediates during the last two years is not available. The trend during 1980-81 to 1984-85, however indicates an increase in imports as well as exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

(b) The New Drug Policy has been announced to achieve self-sufficiency, rationalisation, quality control and growth of drugs and pharmaceuticals industry. Steps have been taken to create additional capacity of certain drugs.

Assistance to Timber Importers

9697. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the steps being taken to assist the timber importers and for the proper distribution of timber all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : Under the current policy, import of all kinds of timber logs whether

round, rectangular or square (if sawn the minimum size of the log should be 8" x 8" x 10") is allowed under Open General Licence to all persons for stock and sale. The import is allowed at a concessional rate of 10% import duty. Consequently actual users can import timber for their own use or procure the imported timber from stockists.

Criteria for Setting up Police Stations in Delhi

9698. SHRI PRATAPRAO B BHOSALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down some criteria for setting up of a police station in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of places where police stations are to be set up in Delhi during the current year as per extent criteria;

(d) whether majority of police stations of Delhi have residential complexes ;

(e) if so, names of such police stations as on 31 March, 1987; and

(f) the names of police stations to be provided with residential accommodation during current year ?

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). While approving the setting up of a new police Station, the area, population, crime, commercial activity, floating population, communal sensitiveness, residences of VIPs. etc. are kept in view.

(c) During 1987-88, Police Stations are likely to be set up in Geeta Colony, Mansarovar Park, Bhajan Pura, Maya

Puri, Malviya Nagar, Kanjhawala, Paschim Vihar, Inder Puri, I.P. Estate, Barakhamba Road, Mukherjee Nagar, Samai Pur - Badli and Delhi University.

(d) and (e). The following Police Stations have residential accommodation for the Police personnel :

Sl. No. Name of Police Station

1. Shahdara
2. Civil Lines
3. Ashok Vihar
4. Lahori Gate
5. Kashmere Gate
6. Sadar Bazar
7. Roshanara
8. Subzi Mandi
9. Kingsway Camp
10. Alipur
11. Narela
12. Darya Ganj
13. Pahar Ganj
14. Karol Bagh
15. Hauz Quazi
16. Patel Nagar
17. Chandani Mahal
18. Rajinder Nagar
19. Tilak Marg
20. Defence Colony
21. Delhi Cantt.
22. Vinjay Nagar

23. Haus Khas
24. Kalkaji
25. Srinivas Puri
26. Lajpat Nagar
27. Mehrauli
28. Nazaf Garh
29. Punjabi Bagh
30. Nangloi
31. Lodhi Colony
32. Nizamuddin
33. Chanakya Puri
34. Tughlak Road
35. Mandir Marg
36. Original Road
37. Adarsh Nagar
38. Moti Nagar
39. Tilak Nagar
40. R.K. Puram
41. Naraina
42. Gandhi Nagar
43. Lawrance Road
44. Janak Puri
45. Parliament Street
46. Kotwali
47. Nand Nagri

(f) During the current year, the residential accommodation is likely to be provided at the following police Stations :

Sl. No. Police Station

[Translation]

Development of Tourist Places in Gujarat

1. Rajouri Garden
2. Vasant Vihar
3. Sarai Rohilla
4. R.K. Puram (additional accommodation)
5. Shakarpur at Radhey Sham Park.
6. Sultanpuri
7. Mangolpuri
8. Nangloi (additional accommodation)
9. Gandhi Nagar
10. Vivek Vihar
11. Pahar Ganj (additional accommodation)

9699. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI U.H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for development of places of tourist attraction in Gujarat during 1987-88 and the names of such places indicating the amount allocated in each case ;

(b) the amount allocated during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the expenditure incurred place-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated by Union Government for development of hot water springs in Saurashtra, Kutch and various other places in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) the Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds statewide but schemewise.

(b) The amount allocated during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the expenditure incurred placewise is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount released (Till date)</i>
During 1984-85		
1. 8 Kuba Huts at Enjal Wild Ass Sanctuary.	19.05	17.00
During 1985-86		
1. Yatri Niwas at Dakor	41.22	5.00
2. Haveli Cottages at Ahmedpur Mandvi Beach	21.02	10.00
3. Cafeteria at Beyt Dwarka	6.28	2.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount rejected (Till date)
4. Wayside amenities with accommodation at Limbdi	6.46	5.50
5. Cafeteria at Somnath	5.00	4.50
6. 25 Beach Cottages at Bulsar Distt.	30.17	5.00
Total	110.15	32.00

(c) The State Government has not forwarded any such proposal.

[English]

Incentives to Government Employees from South on Attaining Proficiency in Hindi

9700. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA'RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving incentives to Government employees from South who acquire proficiency in Hindi, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). All the Central Government employees, including the employees from South India, who have no working knowledge of Hindi are given by way of incentives the facility of free training in Hindi during the office hours for getting the working knowledge of Hindi and on passing the examinations prescribed for them, the following prizes are given :

(i) **Personal Pay** :- Personal Pay equal to one increment is granted as special pay for twelve months on passing the final examination prescribed for them.

(ii) **Cash Awards** :- If the concerned employees pass the Examinations under the Hindi Teaching Scheme by getting 55% or more marks, they are granted Cash Awards in addition to personal pay.

(iii) **Lump-sum-Awards** :- These employees who are posted at places where there are no training centres under the Hindi Teaching Scheme or whose duties are of such a nature that they cannot attend the Hindi classes run under the Hindi Teaching Scheme, are given lump-sum awards on getting the working knowledge of Hindi by their own efforts.

No incentive prizes are given to those employees who have obtained higher qualification in Hindi before entering services or to those who do so during their period of service after obtaining the working knowledge of Hindi.

Transfer of Equipment and Technology to India By U.S.

9701. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. has announced that it would virtually deny transfer of

equipment and technology related to rocket system and production facilities;

(b) the type of facilities which are indigenous development of missiles and variety of high technology items; and

(c) how India propose to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) With effect from April 16, 1987, seven countries have announced a coordinated regime of export controls over equipment, technologies, components, etc. which may lead to the manufacture of missiles capable of delivering at least a 500 Kg payload to a range greater than 300 Km. These countries are USA, UK, Japan, Italy, FRG, Canada and France. USA has been implementing controls roughly along these lines for some time.

(b) There are a number of indigenous laboratories and facilities established over many years under the Defence Research & Development Organisation.

(c) It is premature to comment on this part of the question at this state. DRDO is engaged in an analysis of the new export control regime announced by these seven countries. With the emphasis given and success achieved in indigenisation over the years, it is expected that these new controls would not make any significant impact on our programme

Workers In NTC

9702. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers both managerial and labourers of the units run by the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) the type of facilities which are being given to these workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The total number of employees (managerial and workers) on roll in the nationalised and 'managed' mills under NTC, as on 31.12.86, was about 225 lacs.

(b) Various facilities including medical aid, provident fund, creche, canteen are admissible, as per rules, to the NTC employees.

Status of London Star Diamond Company

9703. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s London Star Diamond Company Private Limited is a subsidiary of MMTC;

(b) whether the MMTC has been persuading Gujarat Government for giving land and other facilities to M/s London Star Diamond Company for setting up of a diamond cutting factory; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Protocol Between India and G.D.R

9704. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new items have been included in the trade protocol for 1987 signed by India and German Democratic Republic (GDR);

(b) if so, the new items included in the new trade protocol for 1987;

(c) to what extent the trade between the two countries will be improved in 1987 in comparison to 1986; and

(d) the conditions imposed by the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in regard to Indian export and to what extent Government has accepted them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The new items added in the list of imports from the GDR are: Sulphate of potash, Food processing and packaging machinery, Rail-mounted cranes, and Hydraulic machinery & Components. The new items included in the list of exports to the GDR are: Raw cotton, Maruti cars, Photocopying machines, Conveyor and conveyor Belt System, Mica paper, Mica tapes and Micanites, Computers and Electrical and Household appliances;

(c) The Trade Plan for 1987 between India and the GDR envisages a two-way trade turnover of the order of Rs. 490 crores which represents a growth rate of about 19% over the Trade Plan Provisions for the year 1986.

(d) Subject to the foreign exchange and foreign trade rules and regulations in force in each country, the importers and exporters are free to conclude contracts in accordance with normal commercial considerations such as prices, quality, terms of delivery etc. and the question of one country imposing conditions on the other country does not arise.

Identification of Items for Export to France

9705. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian and French businessmen have identified the items for export to France during their visit in December, 1986;

(b) whether both the countries propose to reduce the balance of trade;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached 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) At the fifth meeting of the Indo-French Joint Business Council held in Delhi in December, 1986, the Indian side identified some of the items for export to France.

(b) to (d). In the discussion held at the Joint Business Council, as also during official level discussions between the two countries, India has conveyed its concern about India's trade deficit vis-a-vis France, and has sought better access for Indian exports to the French market. Other promotional measures for Indian exports to France have also been sought. The French authorities and businessmen are aware of our concern about this adverse balance of trade and have broadly agreed that efforts should be made to increase French purchases from India.

[*Translation*]

Compulsory Use of Jute Bags by Cement and Fertiliser Factories

9706. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directives have been issued to cement and fertiliser industries for compulsory use of jute bags;

(b) whether any memorandum has been received from Flat Tape Manufacturers Association in this connection; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Jute Industry has been passing through severe crisis in recent years mainly on account of stiff competition from synthetic substitutes. In order to safeguard interests of jute growers and jute mill workers, it has been considered necessary to afford protection to jute industry by specifying through a legislation compulsory use of jute packaging materials for certain commodities. The legislation has been framed with a view to halting this trend and achieving a balanced growth both for jute and synthetic packaging sectors within the country. The legislation is of an enabling nature under which Government would issue from time to time orders specifying certain commodities or classes of commodities or percentages thereof which should use jute material in packaging for distribution or supply of commodities. The legislation has been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament.

Parity in Pay Scales of IPS Officers with pay Scales of IAS Officers

9707. SHRI H.A.DORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the IPS Officers seeking parity with IAS Officers in regard to their pay and status; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter in the light of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The scales of pay recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission have been accepted by the Government with a few modifications occasioned by the need to correct certain imbalances and to maintain relativities. Representations had been received from associations representing IPS officers, *inter alia* seeking parity with IAS officers. The suggestion could not be accepted.

IPS Deputationists at Centre

9708. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IPS Officers of 1954 batch belonging to the State Cadre who are working under the Central Government since 1965;

(b) if so, when the case of such officers were reviewed by Government last; and

(c) the circumstances under which the officers of 1954 batch are continuing in their present postings since 1965 ?

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) Two

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of the two officers, only one is continuing in his present posting since 1965. He had opted for permanent secondment to Cabinet Secretariat. The other officer was a hard core officer of I.B. However, he has since been appointed in the grade of Secretary to the Govt. of India, and the IPS Tenure Rules do not apply to him.

**Agreement with South Korea for
Supply of Iron Ore**

9709. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and South Korea have reached an agreement in regard to iron ore supply;

(b) whether a contract was signed with South Korea in 1986-87 and this contract was fully implemented;

(c) the extent to which the 1987-88 contract is more profitable to India than the 1986-87 contract; and

(d) the conditions on which iron ore will be supplied to the South Korea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) MMTC has entered into an agreement with the Pohang Iron and Steel Company of South Korea in regard to iron ore supply during 1987-88.

(b) MMTC signed a contract during 1986-87 for export of 2.5 million tonnes of iron ore against which 2.3 million tonnes was actually shipped.

(c) MMTC has been able to procure an export order of 3 million tonnes, with possibility of additional sale of 0.25 million tonnes was during 1987-88 which is higher than 1986-87.

(d) There is no change in the terms of conditions on which iron ore will be supplied to South Korea in 1987-88 as compared to the previous year.

12.00 hrs

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Nobody has my permission.

* Not recorded.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody has my permission.

(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, one submission about your admission.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all standing? one by one please.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to seek your permission to raise an issue which you have admitted. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, regarding the motion that you have admitted, we have also given notices of a substantive motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have admitted

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: When are we going to take it up ?

(Interruptions)

I

SHRI AMAL DUTTA (Diamond Harbour): If we are going to discuss it in this session, then I will not raise it....

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Amal Dutta and Madhavji, if you have just gone through the rules book, then it is for me to admit it. Now, the Business Advisory Committee is to decide and we will put it there. There is no problem.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : The Business Advisory Committee will not meet unless you call it.

MR. SPEAKER: We will call it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have done my job.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : What is the reaction of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Business Advisory Committee is also your Committee, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call it, Sir. I always call it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will you call it today ?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no question.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, today's bulletin says that under Rule 189 you have admitted my substantive motion regarding article 78 of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are thankful to you that you have stuck to your word.

MR. SPEAKER: I never go back on my word.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, listen to me. The Controversy among the Constitution experts

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing now. No problem. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I have done it, there is no question. No problem

**** Not recorded.***(Interruptions).***

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : take it that your decision means that this motion cannot be discussed until the next Session.

MR. SPEAKER: Why ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can it be done ? There is only one day left.

MR. SPEAKER: What does it matter ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the use of having it in the bulletin ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We all submitted a motion regarding the need to expand the terms of reference of the Inquiry Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: Can there be a motion for that ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Government. No, not allowed.

Col. Mushran.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: (Jabalpur) : Sir, the Punjab situation is deteriorating so fast

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Mr. Mushran.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: The Home Minister should make a statement.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have done my job. Look here. Unnecessarily don't try to

coerce me. What I do, I do it on principle and I do it according to the rules, and what I think proper I have done it. It will take its own course and time. I will call the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. cannot be coerced.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given notice of a Resolution under the Commission of Inquiry Act.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Col. Mushran. Yes, Mr. Mushran.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have done my job Professor, you know it. Now take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It will always come. The matter has not yet ended

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, today in Punjab the situation is fast deteriorating and I am only trying to request, through you, Sir, the honourable Home Minister to make a statement. We would like to know what is the action...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I would write to the Home Minister.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: There is a controversy and Mr. Balwant Singh

speaks something in Delhi and something else.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramoowalia.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Mr. Ramoowalia.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly take your seat

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : A religious leader of Delhi has talked to a religious leader in Amritsar. Has this talk the concurrence of the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER: You write it to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir this is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : An atmosphere was created by holding the all parties rally. I am afraid it might not vitiate the atmosphere so created.

The third thing which is very necessary is this.

[*English*]

Is it a part of the fight against terrorism and extremism ?

[*Translation*]

Do these talks constitute a part of that fight and whether these talks have the approval of the Government ?

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We did not have any discussion on Punjab during this session.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right, we must have.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : At least they should react to these questions

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the reaction of the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is sitting there, he is listening.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gopichetti palayam) : Sir, you have allowed a Calling attention motion on Sri Lanka.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I told you yesterday also.

[*English*]*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please order, I have no problem. If the whole House agrees, then I will see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Let us have it under Rule 193.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There should be instant reaction form the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily intervening, Sir. There is nothing.

(Interruptions)[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Our hon. Home Minister is sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER: He is sitting before you. He has heard you.

[*English*]

I am referring to Mr. Kolandaivelu. If you seek the approval of the House — there have been instances — I have got no objection to that even. If You find time, if you all come together, I have no problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you seen Hershman's statement today regarding disclosure of information ? I let them make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked Mr. Azad to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Azad. My permission is given to Mr. Azad. I recognise Mr. Azad.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention and the attention of the House to the most atrocious insulting and humiliating statement of Mr.

Hershman. He has made a statement in which he has made the most atrocious remarks against the judiciary of this country

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : It is strange that the *Statesman* should publish it. Judiciary in this country has been attacked by Hershman. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Sit down, now.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You kindly hear me for a couple of minutes.

(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act and National Security Guard Act.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy of the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S. R. 343 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 4396/87.]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 399 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1987 conferring of certain powers of Police Officers/ Customs Officers under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Rule, 1986 upon members of National security guard under sub-section (3) of section 137 of the National security Guard Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT- 4397/87].

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): How can an Indian newspaper publish it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not allowed.

[*Translation*]

Now why are you making a noise?

*(Interruptions) ***

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to be funny all the time?

(Translation)

Why are you gaining by doing like this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will come out of it.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: There is no fun in doing like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken notice of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am supporting Mr. Azad.....

MR. SPEAKER: I know. But it has to be done properly

Mr. Azad has put the facts. He has given it to me.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Please give me a couple of minutes.

It is most insulting for the whole country.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Give me a couple of minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule, shall I give you, Sir

[*Translation*]

You give it to me under Rule 377. I shall do it.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I want to read out a portion now.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How will he do it ? If all of you want.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The whole House is with Mr. Azad.

Why don't you allow him?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I quote only one line.

MR. SPEAKER: One minute.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal, give me one minute. I have asked for one minute.

[*Translation*]

Now you take your seat. If you take your seat, every thing will be done.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If the whole House so desires, Azad Saheb will be allowed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Allow him.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JAIPAL REDDY: You must allow us also.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to be conditional. I never surrender to conditions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, you must allow us also.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want conditional. No condition is imposed. No condition is accepted. So simple it is.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, submit that this statement of Hershman, on more than one count, has violated all the norms of international behaviour, decorum, decency and everything that is between the nations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You inquire why he is saying these things.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I will tell you what he has said:

"I do have information in our files", he says. I do not mind that. Let him give the information. Let him not threaten only that he has got information. (*Interruptions*)

Then what he says is, "... unless it becomes clear to me that Thakkar Commission that has been formed by Prime Minister, Mr. Gandhi is going to do an honest and fair job..." He is insulting the Judiciary, pre-judging that if it does not give the truth, what he wants to say.... He has threatened. So, he has insulted our judiciary.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No, no. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am not expected to speak his point of view and he is not expected to speak my point of view.

I am quoting the next sentence which is most damaging. He says:

"I am not going to allow deception and lies to be cast on the Indian people without response." Who is this small man to speak about the Indian people? It is an insult to the entire country. He has insulted the judiciary. He has insulted the people of this country. He has insulted the laws of the country. I can quote further

from his statement but would like to say that by this way, he has spoken against the Indian people and judiciary.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Give me the Motion.

[*English*]

I will get it discussed.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Last but not the least, what a wonderful statement he makes! He says, you appoint a Commission under Mr. V. P. Singh our ex-Finance Minister. It is a left-handed compliment. What a friendship of Mr. Hershman with Mr. V.P. Singh!

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We should also be allowed to speak on this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Will you let me work or not.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipal Reddyji can not be easily controlled

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: conclude with my last sentence. This is not an individual. This is not an agency.

MR. SPEAKER: You please give me in writing.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This not an individual. This is not an agency but behind it are the biggest CIA agents who are trying to destabilise our country.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Will you give me some thing in writing? You give me something in writing.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You should take note of it. Our suspicion has come true that this agency was appointed without verifying things.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting? Why are you disturbing?

[*English*]

I am speaking to another hon. Member. don't interrupt me.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Azadji, I asking you to give me something in writing so that I may have a discussion on it.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: How an Indian newspaper has published it?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We all share Mr. Azad's concern at the statement which has appeared. It certainly requires to be examined and gone into. This can be done very easily simply by agreeing to expand the terms of reference of the Inquiry Commission. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I don't mind if the Government does it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have declared the motion out of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The point is I am not barring anybody. I am not barring even the Government.

[*Translation*]

am barring neither you nor the Government.

[*English*]

It is up to them .

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Under the Commission of Inquiry Act, there is provision for the House passing of resolution.

(*Interruptions*)

I have given a resolution here under the Act.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: TI newspaper has published the statement a foreigner against the national interest India. That is the question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Ask us to move that resolution. Is it out order?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am barring neither you nor the Government.

You give me in writing. If the Government wants, I will do it. I have no objection.

[*English*]

It is up to the Government I am not barring the Government. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, I have so far been saying that I will look into it.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4393/87.)

Indian Salt Service Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Salt Service Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1987 issued under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution.
(Placed in Library. See No. L.T 4399/87)

Notification under Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 101 in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1987 under subsection (4) of section 18 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974. (Placed in Library See No. LT 4400/87.)

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of Indian Airlines for the year 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the
Table--

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1985-86 under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1985-86 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Airlines for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4401/87.]

**Annual Report of and Review on
the Working of Central Board
for Workers Education for
1985-86**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the Year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of
the Central Board for Workers
Education for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T- 4402/87.]

**Notification under Major Port
Trusts Act and Statement Re
Reasons for Delay in Laying
Annual Reports etc. of Ship-
ping Corporation of India
Ltd. and the Mogul Line
Ltd. for 1985-86.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the
table--

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 360(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1987 approving the Cochin Port Employees 'Allotment of Residence) Amendment Regulations, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts, Act, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T-4403/87.]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited and the Mogul Line Limited for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T-4404/87.]

**Review and Annual Report of the
Cotton Corporation of India
Ltd., Bombay for the year
1985-86**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM

NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.- 4405/87.]

[English]

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): sir, I am on a point of order regarding the order of business of the day. You have already admitted substantive Motion on article 78. We want to know my since only one day is left...

MR. SPEAKER: This is for the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Minister should tell us whether it will come in this Session.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Over ruled. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is over-ruled, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you only admit and do not allow a discussion, what is the use?

MR. SPEAKER: Admission means necessarily discussion. Without admitting, you cannot discuss it. Discussion will take place when the Business Advisory Committee allots the time and date.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. The Minister can tell us.

MR. SPEAKER: She has nothing to do We will do it.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it if there is time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up if time permits.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chowdhary, I have done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir Mr. Madhav Reddi wants to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No submission now. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After admitting a Substantive Motion, if you are not allowing discussion, we are not taking part in the proceedings of the House. We are walking out.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon Members then left the House]

**Report of Committee of Parliament
on Official Language - Part I**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language-- Part I, under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the *Official Languages Act, 1963*.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4406/87.]

**Statement Correcting Answer to
USQ No. 5663 dated 6.4.87 Re
Joint Registration for Allot-
ment of Flats/Plots in DDA
and Re Delay in Correc-
ting the Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 6 April, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 5663 by Shri Santosh Kumar Singh and Dr. G.S. Rajhans regarding joint registration for allotment of flats/plots in DDA and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

STATEMENT

The reply given to the above mentioned question was based on the information received from the Delhi Development Authority as on that day. Subsequently, it has come to the notice of the Ministry that the reply given to part (c) of the question is not factually correct.

The correction reply to part (c) should, "Whereas joint registration in the name of husband and wife has been made compulsory in all prospective cases, it is optional in old cases."

This statement could not be laid on the Table of the Sabha within one week from the date of reply of the Question on

6.4.87, as time was taken in checking and reconciliation of record.

Inconvenience caused to the House is regretted.

**Notification Under Bureau of
Indian Standards Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): SIR, ON BEHALF OF SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.Q. 395 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1987 making certain amendments to Notification No S.O. 278 (E) dated the 1st April, 1987 issued under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4408/87.]

**Notification Under Central Excise
and Salt Act, Customs Act
and Reports of CAG of
India, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 448 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1987 under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4409/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 416 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 295-Customs dated the 1st November, 1983 upto the 30th April, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. L T-4410/87.]
- (ii) G.S.R. 423 (E) to 433 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum issued in the context of proposals relating to changes in the duties of customs announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on 29th April, 1987 while moving the Finance Bill, 1987 for consideration. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4411/87.]
- (3) A copy each of Notification No. G.S.R. 435 (E) to 443 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum issued in the context of the proposals relating to the Central Excise duties announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 29th April, 1987 while moving the Finance Bill, 1987 for consideration issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4412/87]
- (4) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 251 in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4413/87.]
- (5) A copy of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:-
- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985-86 Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts--Volume I--Indirect Taxes and Volume II--Direct Taxes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4414/87]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985-86--Union Government (Defence Services). (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4415/87)
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985-86--Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4416/87.]
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985-86--Union Government (Railways). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4417/87]
- (5) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1985-86 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-4418/87].
- (7) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for the year 1985-86 (Hindi and English versions). (Placed in Library See No. LT-4419/87.)
- (8) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Telecommunications) for the year 1985-86 (Hindi and English versions.)

- (Placed in Library *See* No. LT-4420/87.)
- (9) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Railways for the year 1985-86, Part I--Review (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4421/87
- (10) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Railways for the year 1985-86, Part II--Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4422/87.]
- (11) A copy of the Block Accounts (including capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts) Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4423/87.]
- (12) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985-86 -- Union Government (Civil) -- Volume I to III, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4424/87.]
- (13) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1985-86 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4425/87.]
- (14) A copy of the Union Government Finance Accounts for the year 1985-86 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4426/87.]
- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4427/87.]

Annual Accounts and Audit Report of Banaras Hindu University for 1985 and a Statement *re* Delay in Laying the Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHNI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4428/87.]

Review and Annual Report of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd for 1985-86 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): I beg to lay on the Table --

Correction of answer to USQ No. 531 dated 27.2.87 Re Dowry Deaths in 1986 and Statement Re Delay in Correcting the Answer.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): SIR ON BEHALF OF SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS/ I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 27 February, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 531 by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran regarding Dowry Death in 1986; and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

STATEMENT

In the statement attached in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 531 for 27.2.1987 showing the dowry deaths reported during 1986 Statewise the figure in respect of Madhya Pradesh upto October was indicated as 'NIL' based on the figures supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. However subsequently the State Government informed that the correct figure is 112. The revised figure is 112 dowry deaths during 1986 (till October) which may kindly be incorporated in the original reply.

Reasons for delay

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have now revised the figures earlier supplied by them. Hence this correction became necessary.

Notification Under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, Annual Report of and Review on Tea Board, Calcutta, for 1985-86 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI. P.R. DAS MUNSI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Export of Frozen Clam Meat (Quality) Control and Inspection) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 953 in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. (Placed in Library See No. LT-4430/87).

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4431/87)

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board Guntur, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1985-86.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4432/87.)

Review on and Annual Report of Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd; Srinagar for 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : SIR, ON BEHALF OF SHRI RAMANAND YADAV, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4433/87.)

Indian Post Office (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Post Office (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 379 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1987 issued under section 10 and 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4434/87.)

Annual Report and Review on Power Engineers Training Society, New Delhi, for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Power Engineers Training Society, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Power Engineers Training Society, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4435/87)

Review and Annual Report of Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for 1985-86, and Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Ltd; Guwahati, for 1977-78, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): SIR, ON BEHALF OF SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4436/87.)

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited Guwahati, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4437/87.)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1976-77 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4438/87)

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT - 4437 and 4438/87.)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board Anand, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 1985-86.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. (Placed in Library *See* No. LT-4439/87)

Review on and Annual Report of National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Calcutta for 1985-86 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4440/87.)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage industries, Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4441/87.)

- (2) Two statements (Hind and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4441/87.)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jute Manufactures Develop-

ment Council, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4442/87.)

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY- GENERAL : Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (1) I am directed to inform Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sittings held on the 7th May, 1987, has adopted the following motions regarding appointment of a member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Lokpal Bill, 1985:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lck Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of curruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil from the membership of the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Raof Valiullah be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the Vacancy."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure

and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 1987, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules 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 7th May, 1987, agreed without any amendment to the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1987."

12.20 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

**Minutes of the Twenty-ninth to
Thirty-sixth sittings**

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Twenty-ninth to Thirty-sixth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

[English]

Fourth Report

SHRIMATI ABIDA AHMED (Bareilly): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.21 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES**

[English]

Eighth Report

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

**GOA, DAMAN AND DIU REORGANI-
SATION BILL***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matter concerned therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matter connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.22 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL[†]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

S.BUTA SINGH : I introduce the Bill. †

STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I introduced the Bill.

12.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(1) Demand for measures to meet the drought situation in various parts of the country.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the occurrence of drought in some of the States of the country has created a situation in which the people have reached the point of starvation. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and some other States have been hit by drought. In Orissa, drought conditions have created near famine situation. People as well as cattle are dying of starvation there. If timely action is not taken to provide food to the people and fodder to the cattel, the situation will further deteriorate. The death of men and cattle has created a situation which may lead to out-break of any epidemic. The district administration is not providing any help to the famine affected people. Similarly, the drought situation is also assuring alarming proportions in U.P and Rajasthan. I would like to request the Government to adopt some urgent measures to meet the situation created by the famine and also to take timely action at those places which are drought prone areas so that the people there are least affected by it. The Government should take action in this respect of war footing.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Published in Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8.5. 1987.

[English]

- (II) **Demand for reducing import duty on raw wool to encourage export of hand-knotted carpets.**

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli): Indian handknotted Carpet industry is the oldest cottage based industry in the country employing several lakhs of people directly and indirectly. Most of its production is exported to various European, American and other countries for earning valuable foreign exchange for the country.

The exports of rugs, druggests and woollen carpets have risen from about Rs. 12. 75 crores in 1971-72 to about Rs. 164.5 crores in 1985-86 . The target for 1986-87 is Rs. 220 crores which envisage a growth in export of over 15 per cent.

To achieve this ambitious target, it is necessary that there is a substantial increase in production which depends on availability of basic raw material that is raw wool.

Apart form shortage of raw wool, high prices have also come in the way of greater production and export of Indian hand-knotted carpets. It is , therefore, requested that the import duty on raw wool may please be substantially reduced.

- (III) **Need to provide more telephone connections to Yavatmal city of Maharashtra.**

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal): A very strange situation has arisen in the Yavtmal city of Maharashtra State in the matter of providing new Telephone connections there. So far only 1000 telephone connections have been provided and more than 500 people are on waiting list for new Telephone connections.

During the last financial year, it was assured that 350 new connections would be given but till now no new connections have been allotted . It is understood that no new board is available there, where as one Board of five hundred lines is lying idle at Badnera in Amaravati District which can be utilised here.

Although the telephone Department at Yavatmal have made provision of spaces for installation of new machinery at their presently occupied premises, yet no effort has been made to procure the machinery to provide new telephone connection in spite of an assurance given in Lok Sabha in reply to one of my questions.

12.27 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

- (iv) **Demand for an overhead bridge across Chambal river between Chau Mehla and sitamow to enure smooth communication between Rajasthan and M.P.**

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Communication between the border areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States in Jhalawar Parliamentary constituency region is not satisfactory as inter-state Roads have not been built to open the two areas to each other.

Not only the new Roads have not been built but even traditional routes of cart and vehicular traffic that existed between CHAUMEHLA in JHALAWAR District (Rajasthan) and Sita Mow in Mandsoore District in M.P. have been blocked for nearly three decades as a result of the back flow of water in river Chambal., after the construction of the Gandhi Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh.

CHAUMEHLA area of Rajasthan and Sita Mow of M. P. run parallel to each other for miles together with river Chambal

forming the boundary between them. This river was crossable at many points after the rainy season till the Dam at Gandhi Sagar was constructed. People have thus been deprived of even the emergency facility which was available to them three decades back. In view of these facts, I would request the Minister of Irrigation, Government of India and the Minister of Surface Transport to please construct an over-head bridge across River Chambel between CHAUMEHLA and SITAMOW via Kundla so that the two areas of Rajasthan and M. P. may once again begin to enjoy open communication between them.

(v) Demand for adequate supply of Postal Orders of different denominations in West Bengal.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): The Postal Orders of different denominations are in acute shortage in West Bengal. These Postal Orders are required to be submitted as application fee in different Government and Semi-Government organisations along with applications for employment. The acute shortage of Postal Orders has caused and is causing a great deal of harassment to a large section of unemployed youths in West Bengal. They are not able to apply for jobs in various Government and Semi-Government organisations. So let the Government consider either to ensure adequate supply of the Postal Orders or to abolish the application fees which Government and Semi-Government organisations are charging with the applications in the form of postal orders.

(vi) Demand for clearance to Manugur Thermal Plant in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI GOPALKRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : In our country many states are facing acute shortage of power. Andhra Pradesh is facing acute shortage of power. The factories are suffering

because of shortage of power. So it is the Primary duty of the Central Government to provide adequate facilities to improve the situation and consider setting up new Thermal Power Stations. Firstly, raw material, coal is most important for Thermal power stations. According to experts, Manugur in Andhra Pradesh is a very good place for construction of a new Thermal Plant. Singareni Collieries are very near to this place. Plenty of Coal is there. Transportation is very cheap. We can also supply power to the other states from this station and main problem of unemployment can also be solved. In future Hydro-electrical projects are not useful in summer. So, we should develop the Thermal Power station. Please give clearance to the Manugur Thermal Plant in Andhra Pradesh.

(vii) Need to make available infrastructural facilities to Palda and Mudialy Fishermen's Cooperative Societies in West Bengal.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Consequent upon the declaration of the year 1982 as 'Productivity Year', the Governing Body of National Productivity Council initiated Productivity Awards at the national level for selected industries for improved performance in productivity.

Since then the National Productivity Awards are being presented to the eligible units in industrial and agricultural groups and sub-groups.

It is gratifying to know that such productivity awards of 1985-86 were also presented to the winner units on 22nd April last and West Bengal scored the best and the second best productivity performance in Inland Fish Production in Cooperative Sector in 1985-86 on national level.

The objective of NPC is to stimulate productivity services with a view to maximising the utilisation of available resources to wage war against waste and

[Sh. R.P. Das]

to help secure for the people better and higher standard of living.

In view of this laudable objective of the NFC with a view to securing such objective, development of infrastructural facilities in and around the units is essential, more so for the agricultural sector. In so far as the winner units are concerned, motorable road, electricity, housing and such other facilities should be provided with.

In West Bengal Palda Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd. and Mudialy Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd. are such winner units that could not much better if the needed facilities were available to them. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to help secure such infrastructural facilities to those winner units.

(viii) Demand for an opinion poll in the disputed area to solve Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Dispute between Maharashtra-Karnataka border areas has been pending for the last thirty two years. More than fifteen lakh Marathi speaking people are residing in the border areas of Belgaum, Nipani, Karwar, Khanapur etc. As the recommendations of Mahajan Commission have not been accepted by the Government, they are not final. Recently, Marathi speaking people in border areas have been forced to learn Kannada from primary education and all correspondences at Government level is being made in Kannada only. This has caused hardships to the people.

Central Government has taken stand that this dispute should be solved by mutual discussion and consultation by Chief Ministers of both states. Hon. Home Minister had series of meetings with both the Chief Ministers. Chief Minister of

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Maharashtra has suggested opinion poll in the disputed area so as to solve the issue as per wishes of the people. Central Government has taken similar stand on boundary disputes between Haryana, Punjab, Andhra, Kerala etc.

I, therefore, appeal to the Central Government to take opinion poll in the disputed area to solve this problem once for all.

12.30 hrs

**KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up next item, namely, item 31.

Mr. Arunachalam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Government has come forward with a very very important Bill. It seems there were certain lacunae in the Act of 1956 and in order to remove those lacunae and in order to make this Khadi and Village Industries Commission work efficiently the Government has brought forward this Bill. But I would like to say that Government has not come forward to express the difficulties they were experiencing in the Act of 1956. We would like to know in what way the previous Act could not promote and develop the khadi and village industries.

So, while going through the Bill I am of the view the Bill has been prepared in a hurried manner. The drafting is very haphazard. The Clauses are not intelligible. I do not know the reason why such an important Bill has been put forward before this House in such great haste. By this Bill does the Government really intend to achieve the objectives that have been enunciated in the Memorandum of Objectives.

Sir, this is a Bill which deals with very poor people. It deals with people who are residing in villages. In villages unemployment has increased manifold. People are not able to find employment. Most of them are unemployed. Under-employment is there. In order to provide them gainful employment Government intends to start a number of industries in the villages and that is why the Act of 1956 had been enunciated.

Prior to British Raj the villages were selfsufficient. The village economy was prospering well. A number of artisans like carpenters, weavers, blacksmiths, etc. were there. They were able to take out their livelihood. Those people were manufacturing almost all the needs of the villagers. During the British Raj they completely ruined the village independent economy. They converted the villages into villages which could just supply the

Britishers raw material and the Britishers take it to their country and send back the finished goods. They have deliberately trampled and created chaos in the country. They have completely ruined the village economy and the village artisans. I will give one example. In spite of their advanced economy they were not able to manufacture Dhaka Mulmul. So in order to see that this cloth does not get prepared and it does not act as a competitor for their cloth those people deliberately ruined the manufacturers of Dhaka Mulmul. The British rulers had trampled, smashed and completely ruined the artisans. So, the artisans became jobless. They don't have anything to do. Most of them remain like that because the village economy has been smashed. Mahatma Gandhi has given Khadi. "We Won't wear foreign cloth. We must wear Khadi." That was the slogan with which Mahatma Gandhi fought not only Swaraj Movement but he was able to join this Khadi Movement to the Salt Movement and then fought the foreigners.

Now, a perusal of this Bill shows that none of these clauses is in a position to help. Seventeen clauses are there in this Bill. I don't know how these clauses are going to improve the village economy. How it helps starting of industries here? You may see that except clauses 2, 9 and 11, rest of the clauses are only incidental because you will have to give effect to this 2, 9 and 11. Some of them relate to removal of vice-chairman powers of the members of the commission, who is to preside. All these seem not very good.

Now it has redefined the "rural area", a rural village. They have said: A village with 10,000 population or below has been defined as a "rural area" How this definition is going to promote industries and Khadi in the villages? How you have caught hold of this 10,000 limit? What are the reasons? What is the basis? What are the norms you have? They say a village with 10,000 population is preferred. How this 10,000 population has been fixed? By merely saying that for a village area,

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

10,000 population alone is the limit, I don't think it will improve. What is actually needed is the money for the rural population. You know 70 per cent of our population lives in the villages. Most of them are under-employed unemployed. By merely saying this, I don't think the present amount of Rs. 100 crores allotted in the Plan for the village industries is sufficient. So, when monetary benefit is without giving sanction of money, I don't think this act alone will be sufficient.

As far as the limit is concerned, they have said the per capita investment of an artisan would not exceed Rs. 15,000. I don't know how they have arrived this norm. For example, in public sector undertakings, crores of rupees are being invested.

You are spending Rs. 10 lakhs, 15 lakhs or like that. We are having steel plants where seven hundred to eight hundred thousand crores of rupees are being spent to provide jobs for just about 5,000 or 10,000 or 20,000. When such is the case, as far as village industries are concerned, if the Government is sincere, they should come forward and raise this limit of Rs. 15,000 to at least Rs. 25-50,000 rupees. Then only the Act can provide work. You are merely saying that we are increasing the per capita limit of Rs. 15,000. But the Bill does not say what is the amount that has to be paid to the labourer or artisan who works in that industry. Their rights have not been thought over at all. That's why I say the Bill has been drafted in a hurry. They have not taken this thing into consideration. What is the amount that they will get? What are the rights of workers and artisans? Unless you are able to see that the workers get some substantial amount, they will not be in a position to improve it. The workers produce a lot of material, the village industries produce a lot of material but where is the market for all these produce? Who is going to purchase it?

Even the Government which is encouraging khadi and the hand woven cloth are to be worn compulsorily by the congress people - that was the Congress manifesto, I do not know whether they are following it or not - they are not purchasing khadi produced by these village industries. Unless you make some accord that all Government undertakings much purchase khadi produced by these industries or something like that, you are not going to create the marketing facilities. If you yourself do not purchase khadi, how can you expect the people at large to purchase it? Is the khadi in a position to compete with the mill made cloth either in price or in quality or in its durability? So, you must be able to see that the production of khadi is made more attractive.

Then one more thing they have done is that the number of persons in the committee has been increased. In the previous Act, it was between 3 to 5 and now they have made it to 12 persons. Out of these 12 persons, 6 people are supposed to represent 6 regions. I do not know which are these regions and how they are going to deal with these 6 regions?

There was a committee called The Ramakrishnaiah Committee. It made some recommendations and we have accepted all the recommendations of the Committee. The Ramakrishnaiah Committee recommended that the representatives and others in the Commission must be non-official; they should not be official. They say they have made the Ramakrishnaiah Committee membership to 12 and out of them 6 persons represent 6 regions. It is not clear whether those 6 persons are officials or non-officials. As far as the other people are concerned, 4 of them are supposed to be people who know something about rural development, employment potential, training etc. Out of the remaining two persons, one is the

Chief Executive Officer and the other is Financial Advisor. So, in this Commission all the 12 persons do not appear to be officials.

Now, as far as the officials are concerned, they have taken very great care to enumerate the qualifications. Now they think they have been disqualified. Only in the Act, they have mentioned what are the qualifications to become the Chairman or what are the qualifications to become a Member of the Commission. so, unless you are able to bring in men who know rural villages, who have got rural background, who have sympathy towards the poor villagers, who take pity on the villagers, the working of the commission will be a failure. So, these qualifications have also to be enumerated.

Mahatma Gandhi started this Gram Udyog. He did not want to take the help of the bureaucrats at all. He wanted to keep this Gram Udyog away from the bureaucracy. But now we are trying to include the role of bureaucracy. so, this aspect may also be looked into.

Now, by just amending these two clauses how are you going to improve it? I request the Minister to come forward and inform the House about how many villages are there? What is the total number of unemployed persons in the villages; how many industries will be started per year there; how many people you will be able to absorb; what is the remuneration which you will be starting these industries per year; how many people you will be able to provide labour; how long it will take to start industries in the villages so that all unemployed or underemployed villagers get jobs.

So, under the circumstances, I would say that this Bill has been drafted very hastily. I request the Minister now to please do not stand on prestige as this Bill deals with a large number of poor people in villages. So I request the hon. Minister

that without standing on prestige, he should send this Bill to a Joint Select Committee. No doubt, it may take another three or four months. Let the Joint Committee comprising members of both the Houses sit together and discuss then come out with a report. Heavens are not going to fall if there is a delay of three to four months. so, please see that the Bill goes to a Joint Select Committee. Give them some time to discuss about it.

I just want to mention one more point. Government always comes out with rules and laws. But making rules and passing laws is not just enough. Even if a law is enacted, if there is no implementation, what is the use of having laws? So implementation is far more important. I am told that the post of the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has remained vacant for nearly eight to nine months. It took almost one year to appoint another Chairman. If this is the way to implement things, I am afraid even this law also becomes infructuous. So, I once again request the Government that instead of standing on prestige, they should send the Bill to the Joint Select Committee to get the opinion of the public and thereafter they should come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am sure all sections of this House would support this Bill. I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri Ramachandra Reddy has supported the Bill. But at the same time, he made some useful suggestions.

Only the other day, at the time of the non-official Bill on the resolution moved by Shri Banatwalla, representatives from all parties were very insistent that special and concerted steps should be taken by the Government to solve the problem of unemployment and to give effect to the assurance given by the Constitution-makers that employment would be provided for all adult male and females in our country as soon as possible and in an

[Sh. N.G. Ranga]

effective manner. All of us were insistent that there should be special steps in order to help people to get employment and where and when the Government fails to do so, they should be provided with some maintenance. Unemployment insurance has been provided in many of the European countries as long ago as 1920. But till today we are not in a position to insure people against unemployment. Only in a few States, efforts are being made to assure full employment or otherwise to provide some maintenance. Full employment means assuring 160 to 180 days of work in a year to one adult in one family. In a few States only efforts are being made in this direction, i.e. to assure people of this much of employment or otherwise to give them some maintenance assistance. But there are so many other States where even this effort is not being attempted. It would take quite a long time before we can possibly reach upto the European socialist standards of providing employment for every adult male and female or to provide them adequate maintenance in case they are not able to assure full employment.

Before we reach upto that level, should we not be doing something? And this is where, long time ago Mahatma Gandhi had raised his voice on behalf of the people of our country who were in search of employment, and he said that when there was no employment, maintenance be provided. At that time, the economists who were under the influence of the capitalist system went on saying that it would not be possible to provide that kind of protection. Secondly they said that the solution that Mahatma Gandhi had offered to our country of developing village industries and establishing Khadi was not at all progressive. They were keen on providing employment through large scale industries. Where large scale industries were not at all possible to be organised, what would happen to the masses who would remain unemployed in those towns and villages? They had no

answer at all. Mahatma Gandhi provided that answer. It is only through village industries, through Khadi especially and all other village industries built around it that you can possibly think of providing some quantum of employment to our rural folk-millions and millions of them or tens of crores of them.

The other day information was given to our House that as many as 35 million people- educated people- have already registered on the Labour Exchanges as seeking employment. But what is this figure of 35 millions? It is big enough when compared to the unemployed people in America? It is much bigger than all the unemployed people in the whole of Europe. But nevertheless, it is nothing at all, when compared to the total number of unemployed people in the towns as well as in the villages and even those people who are got to be provided with employment. Whatever other employment is readily available at hand to the Government in order to assure those people some means of livelihood in a self-respecting manner, should be provided. This is the solution that Mahatma Gandhi had offered to our country and to our people, 60 to 70 years ago. We have been moving in that direction. Unfortunately, for us, whenever our Government - the congress Government - came into power, rather the Government of free India came into power, they have brought into existence the Commission for Khadi and Village industries. But it has not been given sufficient funds as Mr. Reddy has just now said. It has not been given enough support and that is why, we have come forward now with this Bill. The whole of the country is to be divided into six areas and each one of these areas is to be provided with representation on this Board or on this Commission and all of them will be looking after the development of this Khadi and Village industries. Much useful work has been done. So much of spade work has also been done. The whole gamut of organisation has been built throughout India, but so much more has

got to be done and needs to be done. hope with the re-constitution of this Commission and with the new dynamism, the Government is prepared to display the task of development of employment in our country. Let us hope that if not all a good enough portion of our unemployed people in the rural areas would come to be provided with this kind of employment. What is this kind of employment, Sir? It is not a kind of employment that you find in industries, where the employer is the dictator and where the workers are dependent upon them. The only way in which the factory workers can protect themselves is by organising their Unions and be prepared to resort to strikes whenever there is any kind of conflict between themselves and the employer.

We have also introduced now the socialist device, of providing some kind of notional or nominal or even a little better representation for workers on the Board of Directors. Is that enough? It is not enough. We have also provided for a machinery of tripartite negotiations and discussions between employers and the employees, so that whenever there are any serious differences, they would be able to sit together and decide their mutual relations. Even then the workers would still be dependent upon the employer and the management. On the other hand in regard to the village industries and especially in Khadi, every worker is independent. He can be self-employed also. He is free in his own work either in his own home or any kind of hand-in-co-operative cottage. Therefore, this kind of employment is much more self-respecting and much more satisfying from every point of view to the workers. So, we must give special care and assistance to the development of these industries. Government has adopted thanks to the initiative taken by Mrs. Indiraji, when she was the Prime Minister - the scheme of "Food for Work". In the same way, not only food but other commodities also should be supplied to these people. If they are

provided with these essential commodities at subsidized rates, at least at reasonable rates, they would be helped effectively, and they would be able also to work in their own homes, without feeling any kind of a sense of inferiority that they are not able to go to the towns and earn a little more, because all essential commodities of life would be supplied to them at their very doors through cooperative societies, through super markets and through various other Government institutions. Therefore, this Commission should work in close cooperation with the other activities of the Government which are being developed, in order to fight poverty in our country --NRI and various other employment providing institutions. It should not be allowed to work, as has been the case till now, in isolation. It should be put into constructive, cooperative relationship and activity with all other suitable institutions and organizations which Government have been bringing into existence in order to fight poverty.

Where is poverty, Sir? There is so much more poverty in villages than in towns. Therefore, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is much more suitable in order to help Government in its objective of fighting unemployment, and fighting poverty.

I am all in favour of the new amendments that have been made; and they have been made with the cooperation of Rajya Sabha. This Commission is now going to function in a more democratic manner than in the past, and it would be more representative also, of the workers and of different regions. That is why I am wholeheartedly in favour of this Commission. I would only hope that Government would be prepared to place not just 3 or 4 times, but tens of times more funds at the disposal of this Commission; and what is more, contribute so much more money, not as a kind of a subsidy, but as a kind of an encouragement not only to the producers

[Sh. N.G. Ranga]

and the workers who are employed in this field, but also to the users of their products.

I am very glad that Television has been giving great prominence to popularizing our village industries products. Beautiful products are being produced by so many people. Actually, I can think of a place called Kondapalli where they produce so many of these dolls. At one time, it was a dying industry. Now it is a prosperous industry. Their products are to be found not only in this country but in other countries also. What is more, these mechanical dolls and other things that have been made popular and available to people all over the world, and more especially in our country, are not longer fascinating our masses as much as the products of our own cottage industries. Therefore, this is the best possible time when Government should be encouraging all these industries; and in that direction the more money on their production we spend, the better it will be for the country; and the results also would be highly satisfactory. so I support this Bill wholeheartedly.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar): I would like to make a few points before I start speaking. I would like to make it very clear that I cannot support this Bill.

13.00 hrs.

It is not that it is not a good Bill, but the Bill could be made better. So far as I could understand by going through the Bill, some improvement has been made over the previous one. The Minister was very hopeful about bringing the Commission to the door-steps of the artisans. He thinks also that he would be able to decentralize the activities of the Commission.

Let us take things as they are and the total activities of the Commission so far. I am sorry to say that the artisans who work at the workshops still get a meagre

wage. They have been put below the poverty line.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You stop here and you can continue after lunch, because we want to adjourn for lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at four minutes past fourteen of the Clock.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. [*in the Chair*]

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
COMMISSION (AMENDMENT)
BILL - *CONTD.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
Shri R.P. Das to continue his speech.

SHRI. R.P. DAS : I have already mentioned in the House that the hon. Minister hopes that the Commission would be decentralised and it will also be taken to the rural areas.

Prof. Ranga in the meantime expressed his hope that one day this country will be able to solve the unemployment problem and reach the standard that is being achieved in the socialist countries. It is a good hope, no doubt. But in the mean time, I would like to give a few facts. Out of 5000 blocks only 500 blocks have been covered till now by the Commission and the investment available is not much, to cover the entire country, or the 5000 blocks and the output has always been less than the target set for them. -The target for employment always remain unfulfilled. Now, Sir, at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is expected that about 15 lakhs of people would be given employment and the value of the output would be about Rs. 2,000

crores. But, the achievement shows that this Commission could not attain the target. Therefore, we come to conclusion that it is not so easy to provide employment to the artisans in the village industries. By this amendment, it is expected that the Commission could be decentralised in a manner so that it would be able to reach the doorsteps of artisans. Sir, Prof. Ranga also said that at one time the village industries were in a good position. Before the Britishers came, the bigger villages were economically and otherwise self-sufficient. These were totally destroyed by the British rulers. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had rightly emphasised that the Khadi and Village Industries should be given priority and by this way, the employment could be generated in the rural areas and the economy could be revitalised. Sir 60 to 70 years have already passed since then. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission Act was passed as far back in 1956, but a little could be done so far.

Sir, the lot of the artisans who are working in the workshops of the societies are controlled by the Commission. First they will have to get certificates from the Commission to form the Cooperatives, and then only they are entitled for loans and grants from the Commission. Without getting these loans and grants from the Commission, these societies can not function. Therefore, the society and other organisations, which are controlled by the Commission through these grants and loans, should have been properly tackled and a suitable ways and means should have been found out so that the lot of the workers could be improved. But, Sir, the workers who are working at the society workshops are still getting meagre wages. They can not even make to meet both the ends. Therefore, it is a well known fact that they are below the poverty line. Sir, Prof. Ranga had said that he was happy that something could be done for these workers. But to my knowledge, the lot of the workers could not be made

better as yet. One Shri Nrisingha Prasad Biswas, Congress - I man, who was a good friend of mine and who is no more now, had one cooperative. He was of the opinion that the lot of the workers in the Cooperatives could not be made better because of some of the rules which were being followed by the Commission

He was of the opinion that something should be done by the Commission. If the Commission was competent or effective, then the lot of these workers of the cooperatives could be made better. I put some questions to the government a few years back but the answer was evasive. Since then I found that it was not easy to do anything in this respect. Therefore, I urge upon the Government and the Minister to do something in regard to the betterment of the wages of the workers of these workshops under the cooperative societies Act

Now, I am glad to find that some remedial steps have taken in regard to KVIC employees. It has been decided that the changes that have been made in the emoluments and pensions of Central Government employees, could be extended to the employees of KVIC. This is for the betterment of the employees who are working under the Commission.

As regards decentralisation of the commission it is a good step forward. Until and unless Government decides to the organisation and the organisation cannot possibly reach the village level, it is not use of having much more money for investment at the lower level without decentralisation. Therefore, proposal for six zones have been made in the Bill. One person from each zone could go to the Commission. The total number of members of the Commission would be 12 only. Six will come from the zones and four will be nominated experts.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The total number of members is 10 Experts are 2.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Chairman of all the State Boards could represent all the zones. And the Chairman of these State Boards could also represent on the Commission. I donot know whether it will be possible. In that way, the number of members would go up, no doubt but the Commission could be more well-represented at rthe same time.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): They are not members of the Commission. They are only Chairmen.

SHRI R.P. DAS: But, still something could be done in that regard, with the concept of decentralisation and with the hope of investment of more funds, for the purpose. All that is needed at present is to make the Commission an effective instrument.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill. I would , however, like to submit that many of the suggestions made by the Expert Committee have not been accepted as referred to in the Statement of Objects. One of the suggestions was to provide minimum wages to all the artisans but no provision has been for it. The artisans working in the Khadi Cooperatives and other institutions are being exploited. I have given an amendment for making such a provision. I hope that the interests of the artisans will be protected by accepting my amendment. It is a matter of happiness that you have you have raised the number of members of the Commission from 5 to 12. You have also provided for selection of representatives from 6 places from 6 regions. You have not given any thought to providing a labour representative about whom the Expert Committee has not given its opinion. The labour representative should also be the member of the Commission about whom there is no provision. Such a provision

should also be made to protect the interest of the labour. I have already given a suggestion in this respect and have written to you of the union. In order to safeguard the intetests of labour, their representative should also be taken as member of the Commission. The members of the Khadi Commission are holding various offices in different States and they have formed a big group. Such persons should not be taken as members of the Commission. I have given an amendment to this effect. The main reason for it is that these people have misused funds worth crores of rupees. Such people naturally try to protect their own interests and in order to do so they create disorder in the system. It is essential to stop this state of affairs.

These are my three suggestions which will definitely strengthen the Bill. I hope that you will accept all the three amendments proposed by me and make such provisions which will enable the workers to organise themselves in a proper way. Their exploitation will also stop. Those persons who are holding high offices and are misusing funds should be removed and more and more people should be provided with employment. A representative of the labour should also be included in it so that he can protect the interest of the labour. Certain provisions in the Bill, we welcome. For example, the proposal to set up all the cottage industries in the rural areas, is a welcome step. 80 per cent of our people are residing in villages and unemployment is the biggest problem in the rural areas. You have made a provision for making employment available in this Bill. For setting up industries in the rural areas, a limit of Rs. 15,000 has been fixed but it is too small. It should be increased to Rs. 20,000 or Rs.25,000 as it will help in providing employment to more people. Similarly, it has been stated that we will have an

[English]

..... expert member so that the benefits of science and technology are made available to the rural society."

[Translation]

It is also a welcome step. The expert will go into the types of work done in the villages and suggest how an improvement can be brought about in them. The programmes under the TRYSEM will be improved as experts will be assisting in streamlining them and by evolving new systems and by using improved technology, employment for the people in the rural areas will be guaranteed to the maximum. It is also a welcome step. It will help in ensuring proper functioning of Khadi and village industries. There is a need for a large scale expansion in it. Rajasthan is a backward State, half of which is covered by desert and the other half has been reeling under drought conditions for the last four years. Earlier the State used to get help from Khadi and Village Industries Commission during such an eventuality but now this help is not forthcoming any more. The Government should take steps to provide more and more assistance to Rajasthan so the cottage industries can flourish there in large numbers. It will help in providing employment to a large number of rural people. Again, KVIC has been providing financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1 or 2 crore every year to meet the famine situation but this year no such allocation has been made. Therefore, I want that the Minister of Industries should take active steps to extend more and more assistance to Rajasthan. I would like to request the Government to give more incentives to the small and cottage industries in the rural areas. Instead of encouraging large-scale industries and institutes, such small scale industries should be encouraged as can generate maximum employment opportunities for a maximum number of people so that all

articles of daily use could be provided to the people at cheap rates. The big industrialists, who have monopoly and vested interest in certain articles, start indulging in a number of malpractices. Later on, cases of bungling of lakhs of rupees come to light. The people of small scale sector cannot afford to indulge in such activities. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Government should encourage the small scale sector. I do not support the saving clause provided in the Bill for encouraging big institutions located in cities and towns. If you go on encouraging big institutions in towns and cities then the whole system will gradually fail as is happening nowadays. Therefore, instead of having that saving clause, you should encourage the setting up of cottage and small industries for the upliftment and development of the rural areas as it will be more in our interest. The high officials in the big organisations are misusing the system in their interest. This is clearly evident in the State Capitals. Due to them the KVIC funds are being misused on a large-scale which you may not even be knowing. I want to request that no assistance should be provided to the big industries and these should be banned. On the other hand small and cottage industries in the rural areas should be encouraged so that more and more people can get employment and upliftment of our villages is possible.

With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I rise to support and welcome the Khadi and Village Industries Amendment Bill 1987. There were some shortcomings in the Act and in order to remove those shortcomings, this Bill has been brought by the government. It has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. So I do not think it proper to again refer to those shortcomings. Earlier the major drawback in the Act was that Gandhian thought was not taken care of in it.... [Interruptions] Any reference to

Sh. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi

Gandhi' should be construed as a reference to Mahatma Gandhi and I think the meaning of 'Nehru and Gandhi' will continue to be taken in this country as Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi at least for next 50 to 100 years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in spite of some good provisions, there are certain shortcomings in this Bill towards which I want to draw the attention of the House. First of all the classification of funds such as Khadi Fund, Village Industries Fund, common Fund and miscellaneous Fund will definitely create more difficulties for the people working in it. I can never agree with those people who criticise and oppose the institutions relating to Khadi. The people who have spent their precious life in Jails for the independence of the country and who have completely devoted their lives to Gandhi and Khadi and now if some one says to them that they are not capable or their thoughts have no importance, I can never support such views. But I will definitely support one thing that if any individual or an institution exploit the people in the name of Gandhi and Khadi, that must be exposed. On the basis of my own experience I can say that after independence so many institutions of Khadi have come up and the money of Khadi and village Industries Commission has been misused by these institutions. It should be looked into and checked. It is all because of the fact that there is supremacy of bureaucracy in the functioning of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Gandhian ideology about Khadi had neither any place for exploitation and injustice nor it could give rise to such a big institution through which one could use it as a means to realise one's self interest, because the Charkha and technique which was adopted by Gandhiji for rural development and to strengthen rural economy was to provide work to those who used to get work for six months and remain jobless for six months or to those who used to get only six hours' work out of 10 hours' work, which is

expected to be done and thus they were able to get extra work for 3 to 4 hours which is now not possible under the planned system of work. Gandhiji had propagated Khadi and Village Industries for such people only. We have ourselves done this work and have seen it with our own eyes. I request you to maintain that spirit which was behind Khadi.

It is observed that no difference is made between handloom and handmade Khadi. Most of the people do not know the whereabouts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The work of Khadi Village Industries Commission is linked with *Charkha* loom of Gandhiji in which the spinning, weaving and other works are done exclusively by hands. In Khadi and Village Industries, all the works are done purely by hands but that is not so in the case of handloom Khadi. But today people are forgetting the difference between the two. I want that this difference should be highlighted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is but natural that hand made articles are costly. You know very well as to how much difficulties they have to face in the present economic race due to the rising prices. If you do not provide market for their articles, Village Industries will not get encouragement. You have to think as to how these articles of Khadi and Village Industries worth millions of rupees are to be disposed of when there is a tough competition in the market so under such circumstances the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has to think how the consumption of those articles which are made by the farmers, potters and other artisans, can be encouraged and put to good use.

I would like to mention one more thing which has proved very harmful for the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is good that in the institutions running under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission one cannot have any personal benefit but the employees working in these institutions are very low paid because profits and expenditure are

determined by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. When these Khadi Institutions are asked to pay more to their employees, they show their inability to pay more due to their limited resources. As a result thousands of cases against these institutions are pending in the courts as a result of which some good Khadi Institutions are on the verge of closure. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission should protect the rights of workers engaged in those institutions which are under its auspices and try to free them from tedious labour laws. Besides, wage parity should also be ensured. These workers should get the same wages as their fellow workers get in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. An employee who works in a show room of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, gets more wages than his counterpart in an institution under the Commission. The latter gets half the wages. This is a great injustice indeed. The employees working in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission get double the wages than their counterparts in other institutions. This disparity should be removed by the Labour Court and the employees should get equal wages irrespective of where they work - whether it is Khadi and Village Industries Commission or its allied institutions.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Amendment. But I do not know how far it will be effective. It is because the Khadi and Village Industries Commission which was constituted in 1956, is not serving the purpose for which it was constituted, at the present moment. Till very recently, there was no rapport between its chairman and employees. Everyday MPs used to get complaints from the employees. Now, I am told that its chairman has been changed. But that is

not important. The purpose for which the Commission was constituted was that it should become a movement. But unfortunately, the Commission is working like any other Department of the Government. It should not be so. It should be a people's movement. You cannot work like a Department in propagating Khadi and Village Industries.

Sir, regarding this Amendment, a Review Committee was constituted under the leadership of Mr. Ramakrishniah. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the amendments are brought based on the recommendations of Ramakrishniah Committee. But I would like to know, has the Ramakrishniah Committee suggested only these two amendments—redefining village industries and restructuring Khadi and Village Industries Commission? Has the Government received the full report of the Ramakrishniah Committee? Does not the Government say that it has accepted in full the recommendations of the Ramakrishniah Committee? I would like to know whether Mr. Ramakrishniah has made any other recommendations and whether all these recommendations have been incorporated in the Bill. The only two main recommendations are redefining village industries and restructuring the Commission. Even the Minister has said that he has accepted the recommendations of the Ramakrishniah Committee—redefining the village industry. Of course, I welcome it. It ensure that the Village Industries Commission concentrates on promotion of industries in rural areas. The definition of village industry has been amended so that in future only the units in rural areas will get financial support from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. What is the definition of village industry? It is, all industries in the rural areas, provided the capital investment is not more than Rs. 15,000. That means, this Rs. 15,000 is only for machinery and equipment or does it include land and building also? The hon. Minister may clarify that point because the definition is not clear here. If it includes

Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer

building and land also, then it will not benefit many Village Industries. Moreover, the Review Committee has recommended that it shall be at least Rs. 30,000. I do not know why you have changed it. Of course, you have made it a little flexible. But minimum should have been, as many Members suggested, Rs. 30,000.

I would like to make only a few observations. I said, production of Khadi should become a movement. The political parties, particularly Congress and Janata which profess to abide by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi have failed to promote what Mahatma Gandhi had started. It is because, we expect Government to do it and that too through Commission. I want that the spirit of Swadeshi pre-independence days should be revived. Sir, I am also to be blamed. I was spinning Khadi regularly till I became a corporator. Once I became a corporator, and then legislator and then Minister, I forgot it and I had also given it up. Probably, everybody including the Ministers must have forgotten it. Now, Rangaji may be still spinning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):
The Minister is there to spin others!

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: What I would like to say, through you, is, I request the hon. Minister, Shri Vengal Rao who is an experienced administrator and my young friend, Mr. Arunachalam, please take personal interest in this matter. You see that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission functions effectively. As Prof. N.G. Ranga said, there is no solution to the unemployment problem in our country except through village industries. Why do the people come to cities for jobs? It is because you have failed to give them employment.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, these are the investments made and the employment provided by Khadi and Village Industries Commission up to end of 1984-85 for all States:

Grants.	Rs. 334.87 crores.
Loans.	Rs. 582 crores.
Employment generated.	37.89 lakhs.

With less than Rs. 1,000 crores, have generated permanent employment for 37.89 lakhs of people whereas in an industry which you are managing even if you invest Rs. one thousand crores, for how many people can you give appointment? Maximum is 1,000. Now after the modernisation and import of technology, you will probably not require more than 10,000 employees. In a village near Bangalore city which is in my Constituency just now we are having a textile mill which is having less than 90 employees. But when it was located in Bombay, it had a strength of 1000 employees. Now due to modernisation, they require only 90 employees. How are you going to solve this unemployment problem? It is impossible. You cannot even dream of solving unemployment problem. You are talking of only employees registered in the Employment Exchanges. There are crores and crores of unregistered unemployed persons. Also there are many who are under-employed. The only answer to solve this problem is promotion of cottage and village industries. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that development of Khadi and Village Industries movement. People with real missionary zeal should be associated with that.

I come to the composition of the Commission. From 5, it has increased to 12. What is the qualification? Who should be the persons at the helm of affairs of Khadi and Village Industries Commission? Those who are committed and dedicated only should be there. Ex-officio officers will not serve the purpose. I know in my own State, Karnataka, the previous Khadi and Village Industries Board Chairman Mr. V.T. Magidi did very good work because he was a freedom fighter and dedicated to

the work. When you appoint the Chairman and the Members of the Commission, select only those persons who are dedicated. You can take the guidance of people like Prof. N.G. Ranga.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Whatever the hon. Member is saying is far from the actual practice.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will put you. Don't worry.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: I may mention here that the previous Chairman of the Khadi Board in Karnataka was a Congressman appointed by the Janata Government because he had belief in the movement.

Even after 40 years of independence, we are still giving rebates on the sale of Khadi. Unless you give rebate, there is no sale of Khadi. We should certainly popularise sale of Khadi. This should be the policy of Central Government and State Government. At the time of independence, when the Commission came into existence, everywhere there was so much of enthusiasm both at the Central Government and at the State Governments. They made it a policy to see that only Khadi was used for the uniforms of Government servants in Government offices. Also, only materials produced by the village industries were used in Government offices. Very soon, it disappeared. The textile lobby was so powerful that they made it a point to see that the employees use the polyester and other mill cloths. They tried to instigate the employees to discard using khadi cloth. In this connection I submit that we should reverse the position. We should appeal to the Government employees to use Khadi because now-a-days in Khadi we can get the best quality cloth. It is as good as

polyester materials. We have got very good cloth. Some of us are wearing it now. So, it is not the rough quality khadi that is available now. At one time, we used to get rough khadi... [Interruptions] I am wearing khadi. So, we should popularise it and see that in Government offices, as far as possible khadi is used. Even, sometimes for window curtains, imported materials are used. We are only paying lip-sympathy to khadi.

Sir, I would like to make one more point. You can find in cities – bogus khadi depots in some places. We should put an end to that, to those depots that are uncertified by the Khadi Village Industries Commission. They sell the cloth which is not at all khadi. It is so fine, so attractive and even some big people and big politicians, they go in for this spurious khadi. So, we should put an end to that. As an urbanite because I represent the urban constituency, I welcome this amendment, as I said at the very beginning itself. But at the same time we should not neglect the urban areas. I suggest that this khadi and village industries should enter into the urban areas also. There are many industries in urban areas and particularly ex-Servicemen, widows, handicapped persons and others are involved in such industries who make soaps, hand make paper, etc. We should have a special scheme for the urban area in this regard. please don't neglect it.

With these words, I hope the hon. Minister Shri Vengal Rao will personally monitor the promotion of Khadi and Village Industries.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, and thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my views.

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

Gandhiji made Khadi the symbol of our freedom struggle and it became compulsory for all the freedom fighters to wear it. Even after Independence Congress insisted its members to wear Khadi.

Khadi is related to our history. Gandhiji gave a significant place to Khadi in the new social set up. We have not only an emotional attachment with Khadi but infact it became a symbol of our self reliance. Many people can get employment through it. I would not take much time of the House and would submit briefly that the role of Khadi is vital in removing poverty for which our hon. Prime Minister is taking effective steps. The Government propose to allocate Rs. 1400 crores to the Khadi Commission in order to provide employment to about 41 lakh workers. With a mere investment of Rs. 10,000 in a Khadi Unit at least 1,000 people can get employment whereas investment of Rs. one crore in an industry can provide employment only to 1,000 people. It would be wonderful if more Khadi units are opened in the country. Besides, the women in rural areas do not have any work. If these Khadi Units are opened in rural areas, the women can supplement their income and thereby become selfreliant.

Of course, the Government has taken the responsibility of enduation and health of children below 14 years as also of maternity and child welfare but so far as my personal experience is conerned, I would say that adequate arrangements have not so far been made for safe motherhood. There must be some lacuna here on there. If the Khadi Commission provides jobs to these women, they will be able to fend themselves and the Khadi Commission will be able to play an important role in the present time.

In addition to this, irrigation facilities have not been provided in the backward areas. Obviously, the agricultural

production in those areas in very low. The landlord does not pay minimum wages to the agricultural labourer resulting in unrest among them. Tension is building up there. Besides this, in the absence of employment opprotunities, there is unrest among the people of the South. They are getting agitated and in discipline is spreading among them. Due to this the life of the common people has become miserable.

The anti-poverty programme and the activities of the Khadi Commission will generate employment opportunities. It will soothe the unrest among the people. Here the Khadi Commission has an important role to play. Such members should be included in the Board of Khadi Commission who like to wear Khadi and have a liking for Khadi.

Through this amendment where it is proposed to increase the number of members to 13, it is also proposed to make all the office bearers as ex-offici members. I oppose this move because it will further empower bureaucracy. They have no regad for Khadi. There is a provision to include non-officials as members of the Board. I would suggest that a representative of that area should be included in the Board where Khadi is more popular. This point should also be kept in mind that only such persons should be taken who know about the production and distribution of Khadi. It is a matter of happiness that 12 Centres will be opened and they will look after activities connected with Khadi. If even 7 to 8 Centres are opened, it will be a good step and there will not be any bickerings.

I do not want to say any thing more. Our colleagues have already shed light on the importance of Khadi.

With these words, I support the Bill and convey my thanks to you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Amending Bill brought forward to make certain amendments in the principal Act. I would rather say better late than never. The activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission were at a standstill due to the non-constitution of the Commission. At least it has now started functioning. In a country like India, where the percentage of unemployment and poverty is very high, the Commission has great responsibility to play a role in this field. But it pains us to see that inspite of our commitment and efforts, we have not been able to bring even 10 per cent of all the development blocks in the country under the perview of the Commission and in this way there has been no increase in its jurisdiction. The outlay earmarked for this Commission in the Seventh Five Year Plan is more than double than what was it in the Sixth Five Year Plan. But according to our calculations in view of the activities of the Commission, this outlay is meagre and is required to be increased. On the one hand we expect from the Commission to work for the eradication of poverty and on the other we have made provision of only Rs. 600 crore for it. This comes to Rs. 1000 crore by including rebate etc. but this is very meagre taking into consideration its work and responsibility. I would like to make a submission that if it is not possible to increased the outlay in the Severnth Five Year Plan, at least there should be some tie up with the banking institutions to provide some assistance to those persons who would like to set up indsturies in the rural areas under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is functioning satisfactorily in the southern States. But in the north, its activities are almost confined to Khadi only. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Commission has not done any significant work in the field of handicrafts. As the hon. Minister is reconstituting the Commission, he should see that the Commission fulfil its responsibility towards the promotion of handicrafts in north India.

As I have been associated with the trade unions, I have got an opportunity to see the working of the Commission. Their behaviour is the same as of a perfect bureaucrat. When one comes in contact with them, one feels like dealing with a bueaucrat. Whereas there should have been an internal democracy in the Commission. There should have been a sense of involvement among the workers. But this thing is lacking. While talking to its President, we feel as if we are talking to some Secretary, I do not say that the behaviour of the Secretary is not cordial. But in future you must see that the behaviour of the President and the member of the Commission should be like that of a democrat. They should create a sense of involvement among the workers so that the workers so that the workers may feel that it is their Commission and it will look after their interests.

Although you have made good provisions in this Bill but you have left one thing. You propose to give representation to all but there is none to safeguard the interests, of the workers for whom you are making a provision of crores of rupees. If you do not give representation to the workers in it, I think it will remain a great lacuna in the Act. Even there is time to rectify this omission. Therefore, I would request that there should be at least one representative of the workers in the Commission. You should make this provision. I fully agree with the view of Shri Girdhari Lal Vyasji that unless the workers are given respresentation in the Commission, the lacuna will continue to pinch us.

I would also like to make one more submission to you that of course you want to encourage village industries and you have earmarked separate funds for this purpose. But the funds amounting to Rs. 15 thousand earmarked for this pupose are meagre. I donot think one can set up any infrastructure and create job opportunities for the people with such a meagre amount. The amount should have

[Harish Rawat]

been Rs. 50 thousand. In the present time even this amount is not sufficient. If you cannot enhance this amount to Rs. 50 thousand, at least it should be increased to Rs. 30 to 35 thousand. You should enhance this amount.

Besides this, there is a need to make it clear as to which industries would be set up in the rural areas. Money should not be wasted by bringing items arbitrarily under the purview of these industries. We should bring such items under these industries which may create jobs in large numbers for the people so that our economy prosper.

14.54 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

In the end, I would submit that the Government should pay more attention towards the most backward areas. On the whole we find that activities of the Commission are going on well in those areas which are economically developed. But the activities of the Commission in the border areas, hilly areas and under developed areas are less. The Government has selected Nainital in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh which is the most developed hilly area of the country. You have left the most backward areas, like Pithoragarh, Chamoli, where handicrafts are in a developed state and where Adivasis and Tribals live. Therefore, I would request that the backward areas should also be selected. The Commission should be asked to bring backward areas and development blocks under its jurisdiction so that those areas may be developed. I hope that as Gandhiji had linked Khadi with the independence struggle, the work of the Commission should also be linked with the movement of the economic development of the country.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill because the amendments proposed to be made in the Act will prove more effective in this field.

Sir, at this moment I would like to say one thing which is a bitter truth. When we talk of village industries, as other hon. Members have said, our attention goes to the freedom struggle and to Gandhiji. In my view, that context is still there but the tremendous industrial and scientific progress have diminished its importance in these 40 years. It will be appropriate to say that had we given importance to the village industries to that extent which Gandhiji wanted, there would not have been the situation of unemployment that is prevailing today. There would not have been such a large number of persons as are living below the poverty line. We have only paid lip service and tried to sustain that movement but we could not make it a living force. We tried to sustain it in such a way and probably it was beyond our power to stop this movement. We have not been able to make it a living force.

It is true that the need of the hour is that we should adopt new techniques, scientific methods to increase the production to the maximum. But in order to cope with the increasing population and to remove poverty, we will have to look towards the Khadi and Village Industries. It is a matter of happiness that the Government has adopted a favourable attitude in the last two years but it cannot be regarded as sufficient. Anyhow, something is better than nothing. It has been mentioned in the new textile policy that the Government will give incentive to the production of textile. But it is meagre. The rebate on the cotton textile which was 10 per cent earlier has been increased to 15 per cent. The Government had appointed a Working Group. According to its report as many as 988 persons were provided training in Khadi in 1985-86. Only such a small number of persons were provided training in this big country.

Similarly 7600 persons were provided training in Village Industries. Not only this, additional jobs were provided to only 1.19 lakh persons in one year. This is the situation prevailing in the country. At present, about 40 lakh persons are working and we have fixed a target of 50 lakh in the Seventh Five Year Plan. This is really a pitiable situation. We are definitely going to improve the situation and we have taken measure in this respect. We are celebrating fortieth anniversary of the independence of the country. If we are able to establish the importance of village industries in its true sense, it will benefit the country a lot.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, I fully agree with the views of my colleagues that proper importance should be given to the Workers but your report says something else. The hon. Minister had visited Bhopal. I would like to remind him that some worksheds have been set up there for the gas affected persons where different institutions are working. There two sheds have been allotted to the Khadi and Village Industries where agarbattis, soap and match boxes are manufactured. You will be surprised to know that the workers, whether men or women, engaged there do not get minimum wage even after putting in 8 to 10 hours of work. The reason may be that either the Khadi and Village Industries Board does not get the raw materials at the rate on which they should get or the production cost is very high. It is proposed to give minimum wage in the whole country and in every district minimum wage has been fixed. If the people get Rs. 7 to 8, I think it is not good. Some sort of control should be exercised in this regard by establishing co-ordination between the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the different States. Proper arrangements should be made for providing raw material and for marketing of products. The State Governments should be compelled to purchase the products of the Khadi and

Villages Industries Commission and of the Boards functioning in their respective States to meet their requirements. If you want to make this movement a living force, you should lead it ahead honestly and with a strong determination. Otherwise we will go on paying lip service to it as we have been paying so far. The name of Khadi and Village Industries shall remain so long as the name of 'Gandhiji is there. Just as we are gradually departing from his principles, similarly we have abandoned his basic movement. The Commission has got its Centres in 500 Development Blocks out of the total of 5000 development Blocks. It is evident from the progress we have made during the last 40 years keeping in view the ideology of Gandhiji behind this movement and also the requirements of the country. I hope that Khadi and Village Industries will go a long way in helping us to provide employment to such a vast population and to raise them above the poverty line. I think, the hon. Minister would pay attention towards it. A Commission may be set up under the Charimanship of persons like Shri Ranga who can bring about improvements in this sector which prove useful for the country. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I welcome and support the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill. It is a matter of great pleasure that an Industry Minister like Shri Vengal Rao and a Minister of State like Shri Arunachalam are looking after this work. After 40 years of independence, we find that India has achieved progress in every field, but there has been no progress so far as the Khadi and Village Industries are concerned. Gandhiji had launched a movement for the promotion of Khadi, Shri Ranga and our other elder colleagues are witness to this. The purpose of this movement was to achieve self-reliance in the rural areas and consequently the villages became self-reliant. But to-day it has converted itself into a city Industries

[Sh. Raj Kumar Rai]

Commission, because it has marched towards the Cities. This industry has also been urbanised. It is necessary to check its march towards cities and let Khadi remain Khadi. The population of Uttar Pradesh is 18 per cent of the population of the country and seven per cent of the total Budgetary allocations is given to Uttar Pradesh, where 30 per cent people live below the poverty line. The allocation of funds for Uttar Pradesh is very meagre. It should be your objective to make more allocations for those areas where people are backward, poor and un-employed so that the poor people are able to get 4 to 5 hours' work in a day and earn something. But the huge grants and amounts which are being given, are pocketed by big people. These funds are not being utilised properly. Now, when you are reconstituting the Commission, you should bear in mind your moral and legal responsibilities which have been entrusted to you in the name of Gandhiji, in the name of Khadi and in the name of Indianness. There are small units in our area. Work has been started for name sake in Ratanpur, Balia and in Dohi in Azamgarh. It is not known what is going on in the cities where big guns are there. You should change this psychology. I want to tell you about a case. I am very grateful to Shri Arunachalam. When I requested him for transfer of a suitable person, he said that this is being dealt with in the hill border cadre. When I quoted him 20 cases and wanted to know from him as to how he dealt with the hill border cases, only then, he was prepared to do it. But the orders were issued in a very tricky way saying that he shall not be relieved till his substitute joins there to relieve him. Two months have since passed. Neither somebody joins there nor these orders will be implemented. These orders were issued only to befool us. The privilege of the Member of the Parliament has been violated. The person, in favour of whom I had written, was told:

[English]

"Why action should not be taken against you, because a Member of Parliament has written in your favour". Such is the state of affairs in the Department of Khadi and Village Industries.

[Translation]

This is how the bureaucracy is working. The hon. Minister can say that he understood the merit as conveyed to him and passed the orders accordingly, but

[English]

bureaucrats are bureaucrats. They are all in all. They cannot change. Their orders cannot be altered. They do not consider the things sympathetically.

[Translation]

They were not able to appreciate our genuine problem. This thing did not come to their mind that it must be a genuine case since it has been recommended by a Member of Parliament and there was no justification for not accepting the recommendation.

[English]

What they say is the gospel truth and nothing else.

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to submit that this tendency may please be stopped as early as possible. In the end I would like to refer to nomination. Only such persons should be nominated who are honest and committed to Khadi and Village Industries. In our district there was a person who was a Deputy Minister of Industry and who was awarded 6 years punishment for unlawful assembly, declared himself to be a freedom fighter. Such a person, who is there only to undertake air journeys and to

claim various allowances, will not think about the Khadi and Village Industries. All these things should be enquired into before making nominations. Lastly, I hope that our learned Minister will keep the bureaucracy under control and conduct himself as Gandhiji, Vinobaji, Indiraji had wished and now our hon. Prime Minister and Rangaji are wishing.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have only one point to make. Since about forty lakhs of workers and artisans are involved in this, as has been told by most of the Congress leaders and Members of Parliament, there must be some provision in this Bill to safeguard their interests.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We are their representatives; we will certainly look into that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: But you must understand that you are a casual worker and the bureaucrats and the officers are permanent workers. That is the only submission that I have to make and nothing else.

In short, I would submit that if not today, you must bring forward an amendment later to include certain provisions to safeguard the interests of the workers and artisans, who are *tidat treated in a most shabby manner* by most of the people at the top. I hope you will consider this and as a representative of the people see that something is done and not left only to the bureaucrats.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This is a small Bill but it has a great significance considering our historical development. We all have sentimental attachment to khadi and village industries. It speaks well for the Bill that our first speaker on this side, Prof. Ranga comes

from Andhra Pradesh. It was at the Vijaywada Congress session, that it was decided to launch a Khadi Production Programme. Secondly the Minister who is piloting this Bill is also from Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the production of khadi has increased considerably since those days. At that time they invested only Rs. 3 lakhs in the production of khadi and now the banks are providing Rs. 80 crores to the different institutions producing khadi and even according to the Committee that amount is not adequate.

Sir, this Bill is important not only from this point of view but also because it makes the Khadi Commission an important instrument for the rural industrialisation of this country. Sir, Gandhiji advocated village industries, which according to our new terminology, are included in the mini sector. Now, the scope of the work of the commission is going to be widened. It would cover not only village industries as conceived by Gandhiji but all industries in rural areas. New industries are coming up in the rural areas and whether they use power or not and whether they employ more than 10 people or not they will come under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Since the new industries that are coming up are going to be an important instrument in industrialising the country, the work of the Commission will be transformed and it will be completely different from what it was before. It is going to be the major instrument of industrialising the country. I think rural industrialisation the only solution to the poverty in our country. After all, there are limitations to the number of people who can be engaged in agriculture; land is limited, but so far as industry is concerned, Sir, there is no limit to the growth of industries. That is the lesson that we can draw from the experience of the industrialised countries.

Then, Sir, some Members have said that the limit of Rs. 10,000 per head on capital expenditure, that is, one land, labour and machinery is too small but the

[Sh. Y.S. Mahajan]

Act makes provision for increasing it. If experience shows that if this limit should be increased, it can be done later on. The provision is not rigid.

Then, Sir, the Act makes important changes. It widens the scope of the work of the Commission in another way and it says that it should undertake to provide raw materials, set up raw material banks and it should undertake science and technological development. Sir, in this matter the Commission has done fairly good work in the last few years. It has set up thousands of new model charkhas, the Ambar Charkha. The reason why people are not attracted to these village industries is that their productivity is low and they are forced to maintain a low standard of living. The work is not very productive and, therefore, the imposition of this duty under the Bill, namely, that it should make for technological development, would increase the productivity of workers and enable us to raise their wages. Sir, members have complained that they do not get enough wages, that the wages that they get are even less than the minimum wages prescribed by the State Governments in their respective areas. Sir, wages could be increased if productivity is increased. It is very important that along with productivity there should be an increase in the quality of the work that is done in the village industries. Widening the definition of village industry, increasing the scope of the work of the Commission, increasing productivity and improving the quality of work are the most important provisions for attaining the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the value of the output of this sector is targeted to be increased from Rs. 929 crores to about Rs. 2000 crores. *Employment coverage is likely to increase from 40 to 50 lakhs. Well, an increase of 10 lakhs is not much. Sir, we cannot solve the problem of poverty in this country unless we are in a position to fully tackle the root-cause of the problem, i.e. the*

rapidly increasing population. Anyway, will not go into that aspect now.

Gandhiji had regarded Khadi and Village Industries as a major instrument for liberating this country and making it economically self-reliant. But this object cannot be achieved unless we also improve upon the quality of work, increase productivity, increase the wages of the workers and attract more and more people towards these industries.

I want to mention another factor which is very important and necessary. There must be linkages between Khadi and Village Industries and other programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan which aim at increasing employment and productivity of the people. I am referring to programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes and so on. If these programmes are linked to the work being done by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the working of the Commission, will be much more effective. I need not say anything further on this aspect.

I would like to make just one more remark, which is about the number of members of the KVIC. It is stated in the Bill that six members will be taken from six areas of the country. I feel that if there are only six areas, each region will be very big. These should at least be increased from 6 to 10 or 12 so that the areas would be manageable. If you have just six areas, the whole of Maharashtra and Gujarat will be one area and if you take just one person from that area, how can you expect the work to be really effective? I believe the number of members of the Commission is too small for the work contemplated. So please increase it to 10 or 12. With these remarks, I support the Bill and hope that rural industries and the work of the KVIC will prosper.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Sir, I support, the Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill. Several hon. Members have already expressed their views as to how the Commission should work and what are its shortcomings. I do not want to repeat all those things.

What is most important today is to ensure that the objective of the Khadi and Village Industries to eliminate poverty and to provide employment is fulfilled. We should see how far the commission has been successful in achieving its objective. Providing finances is not its only duty.

You have set up Khadi and Village Industries Boards in many States and you allocate funds to them. All the work is done through these boards. It has come to my notice that the Commission as well as the Boards of States provide funds to some industries. This type of duplication must be stopped. At the same time, it is also seen that there is no co-ordination among them.

You have set up boards at the State level. While allocating funds to them, there should be no partiality. More funds should be allocated specially to backward areas in the rural areas.

In addition to this, there is no proper arrangement for marketing the products produced by these industries, specially by voluntary agencies. Proper arrangements should therefore be made as large quantities of goods remain lying unsold. It increases unemployment and creates problems for the institutions. Over and above, the economic burden increases whereby the institution cannot afford to make payment to you. You should take care of this thing.

I would like to make one more submission that you have given some exemptions to all units being run by the

Commission. For example, you have given exemption in income tax and the State Governments have given exemption in sales tax. In case of brick kilns running under the Pottery Industry in Uttar Pradesh, which are financed by you, sales tax had been imposed by the Janata Government since 1 July, 1979. Prior to that there was no such tax in their case. But it is now being realised. These are small industrial units and are asked to bear the burden of sales tax worth lakhs of rupees. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested time and again. But nobody has paid any attention towards it. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Janata Government had imposed sales tax on these small industrial units, numbering 16 only which is against the objectives of the Commission. You may please write to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to abolish this tax, otherwise these institutions will face closure and they will not be able to return the money that you have invested in them.

You have provided in this Bill that the Commission will consist of 12 Members out of which 10 will be non-official Members including four experts. I would like that such persons should be nominated who are honest and dedicated and also have made some contribution in this field.

Besides, I would also like to submit that some people have entered these institutions, who are wasting the funds allocated to them by you as grants-in-aid. What happens is that out of 10 good jobs done by them 2 jobs are badly done where funds go waste. The people talk about these two jobs and forget about the remaining 8 good jobs done by them. This should not be so. It should however, be seen how the funds were wasted on these two jobs. You are required to pay a special attention to this matter.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that the employees working in the big

[Sh. Jagdish Awasthi]

institutions engaged in the production of Khadi, are not being paid adequately. They are thus being exploited. You may please frame a rule whereby an institution is able to run only one unit and funds are made available for only that unit and not to 10 units run by that institution at a time. Because it has been seen that some persons who have somehow managed to enter these institutions, draw lakhs of rupees and then do not spend that amount on various items and thus misuse the funds. It is therefore necessary to see that funds are made available to only one unit run by an institution and that the units are run properly and the money is not misused.

A number of hon. Members have mentioned that there are a number of workers who do not get proper wages. They are being exploited. You may please ensure that they get proper wages.

I want to make a submission about Khadi that Gandhiji's objective behind this movement was to provide employment to the poor, so that they become self-reliant and the unemployment is removed. But what is it happening. Khadi is being adulterated and now Polyester Khadi is being produced. Of course, if it is necessary to send abroad, you may improve its quality. But the Khadi to be used and consumed in this country, should be produced in accordance with the objective of Gandhiji. We should not deviate from the objective of Gandhiji by producing polyester Khadi.

I hope that the hon. Minister while reconstituting the Commission through this Bill, will ensure that such people are nominated who are dedicated to Khadi so that the Village Industries may develop. Otherwise the objectives of this Bill will not be fulfilled. I am sure that you will look into the submissions and suggestions made by us.

With these words I support this Bill.

*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakōnam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, let me express my views in support of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

At present, the matters relating to Khadi clothes as well as other village industries are controlled by one single commission. However, there is a growing need to pay adequate and special attention to each of these and, therefore, I request the Government to set up a separate Commission for Khadi and another one for village industries.

Sir, khadi is the symbol of our freedom struggle. It reminds us of our great leaders who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of our country. It is a legacy of our Independence Movement; a mark of simplicity and ahimsa. Hence, I request the Government to employ the wards of freedom fighters in khadi and village industries.

Sir, we must encourage the production of khadi cloth. We must encourage the use of khadi cloth among the Indians, young and old alike, by providing a discount of 30% on all khadi sales. Further, at present, the State Govts. provide some monetary incentives to inter-caste couples. The Central Govt. must give special grants to State Govts. for providing khadi wears free of cost to inter-caste couples at the time of marriage. This would encourage the use of khadi among youngsters.

Sir, the Sarvodaya Sangams produce quality khadi clothes, cotton as well as silk. Khadi-looms in Govt. sector must also ensure the same quality. Adequate funds must also be provided to establish cooperative weaver societies all over India for the production of quality khadi cotton and silk clothes. Best variety of khadi cotton and silk clothes may be exported to foreign countries and thereby we can earn good amount of foreign exchange.

Special stalls for display and sale of Indian khadi clothes may be opened in International Trade Fairs through which we can propagate the non-violent and peaceful ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

come to Tamil Nadu and *vice versa*. This sort of exchange of khadi clothes between the States must be resumed in the interest of national integration.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity given.

Concessions under this Act must be provided to only those industries which are purely village industries and rural-oriented. Mat-weaving, basket making, bamboo-chairs makings, doll-making and making of wooden dolls, statues and other artefacts are certain of pure village industries. In this industrially advanced times, the Minister may kindly reconsider whether there is any more need to categories soap-making, paper-making and oil extracting as village industries under this Act. These industries involve higher capital outlay and also increasingly becoming mechanised trades. I, therefore, request the Govt. to redefine the term 'village industries' so that only pure village industries as I exemplified earlier receive the benefits under this Act. The money spent on these industries which are not purely village industries may be fruitfully utilised on pure village industries for their development.

The Bill proposes to cover village industries which have an investment limit of Rs. 15000. Considering the value of money in these times, I request the Govt. to raise this investment limit to Rs. 30000. The bill also proposes to divide India into 6 regions for representation in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. However, the Bill does not make a reference to the States which would be in each such region. I request the Minister to specify the States in each proposed region in his reply.

Sir, during the days of independence movement, there used to be exchange of khadi production between the States. Khadi woven in Assam and Andhra used to

15.30 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* SITTING OF LOK SABHA ON MONDAY, 11TH MAY, 1987

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the Hon. Members that the sitting of this House has been extended to Monday, the 11th May, 1987.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to take the consensus of the House. Is it the pleasure of this House to extend the sitting of this House to Monday, the 11th May 1987?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will sit on 11th May 1987 also.

15.31 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Thirty-sixth Report

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the

Sh. Husain Dalwai]

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Presented to the House on the 6th May, 1987."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Presented to the House on the 6th May, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Bills to be introduced.

Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty—not present.

15.31 1/2 Hrs.

DOCTORS AND ENGINEERS (REGULATION OF MIGRATION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES) BILL*

[English]

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the migration of doctors and engineers to foreign countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the migration of doctors and engineers to foreign countries."

The motion was adopted.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 Hrs.

CONSUMER PROTECTION (PRICE DETERMINATION OF THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR) BILL*

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a Bureau for determination of prices of products manufactured in the private sector and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a Bureau for determination of prices of products manufactured in the private sector and for matters connected therewith.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I beg to introduce the Bill.

15.32 1/2 Hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (RECOGNITION OF WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS) BILL*

[English]

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare associations and to provide facilities to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

" That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare associations and to provide facilities to them."

The motion was adopted.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: I beg to introduce the bill.

15.33 hrs.

PREVENTION OF DISPUTES REGARDING RELIGIOUS PLACES BILL

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent disputes regarding places of religious significance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent disputes regarding places of religious significance."

Those in favour will please say "Aye"

SOME HON. MEMBERS: "Aye"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against will please say "No"

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: "No"

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the "Noes" have it. The "Noes" have it.

The motion was negatived.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Without giving the reasons? What is this method Sir? They could have opposed. I would

have explained to them. They do not say anything and then they want to bar the Bill. They have not even read the provisions of the Bill. If they got up to oppose the Bill, I would have explained to them and after considering my explanation they could have taken a decision. What is this method? This is a new unprecedented method of barring any discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I put it to vote.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You can direct them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can I direct the Members?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Is this the method of barring the sensible discussion? Whether they want the disputes to continue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I can not do anything.

15.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

Amendment of Article 25, etc.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

**PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

[*English*]

(Insertion of Section 16A, etc.)

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: I beg to introduce the Bill.

15.36 Hrs.

**ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BILL
- CONTD.**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further consideration of the Bill moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla on 10th April, 1987. But before the discussion on the Bill is resumed, I would like to mention that 4 hours and 7 minutes have already been taken on this Bill as against 4 hours allotted for this Bill. The House has now to extend the time on this Bill. I find that there are still a large number of Members who want to participate on this.

Is it the pleasure of the House to further extend the time on this Bill by two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I would like to say a few words on this Bill

introduced by Shri G.M. Banatwalla. would like to speak in my mother tongue, Oriya. So, interpretation may please be arranged for that.

[*Translation*]

** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak a few words on Eradication of Unemployment Bill. I would like to make my speech in my mother tongue Oriya. Therefore, interpretation service may kindly be arranged.

Sir, hon. Member Shri G.M. Banatwalla has moved the Eradication of Unemployment Bill. The mounting rate of unemployment both in rural and urban areas has been one of the most disturbing problems in the country. Our development plans as conceived so far have not been able to provide adequate solution to this problem. While moving his Bill Shri Banatwallaji has given some suggestions to solve this problem. I was expecting that Shri Banatwallaji would perhaps say something for the permanent solution of this problem. But, I felt disappointed when I heard his speech. Many hon. Members have expressed their views on this Bill. Some hon. Members have said in favour of creating more and more and more jobs to solve the unemployment problem. But I do not entirely agree with this suggestion. Because the unemployment problem is not only mounting in India but it is there in many other countries. What to speak of developing countries, even the advanced countries have not been able to eradicate unemployment in their Countries. So how can we say that the unemployment problem can be solved in this country by providing jobs to every unemployed person. Is it possible to create so many jobs? Therefore, when we express this opinion we should also think as to whether it is practically possible for any Govt. in any country to provide jobs to every citizen of that country.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8.5.1987.

**The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

Sir, I take this opportunity to thank our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi who has realised this grave problem. He felt the need of changing the present system of education. Because it is one of the important factors responsible for creating more and more unemployment. However, I am glad that he has taken steps for implementing new Education Policy as a part of the Govt's programme to eradicate unemployment problem. You are aware that higher allocation has been made for education during the Seventh Plan period. Greater emphasis has been laid to introduce courses on vocational education in the school and colleges. Vocational education will help the students in getting self-employment. In addition to this, Govt. have also introduced self-employment schemes. These measures will go a long way in eradicating unemployment if they are effectively implemented.

Sir, it is really a matter of great concern that we have not been able to solve the unemployment problem. To cope with the situation, the Govt. has been laying greater importance to the problem of unemployment in every five year plan, but inspite of all these efforts this problem continues to be as grave as ever. Each plan has created more jobs, but there have been still larger number of persons seeking employment. Each five year plan has left a higher back-log of unemployment. The educated man-power in India in the age group of 15-54 currently accounts for about 10 per cent of the total labour force. As on 30.6.1986, between Matric and above there were 150.88 lakhs educated job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges. According to the 7th five year plan document, the country has a labour force of 269.81 million in this particular age group. The figure is expected to reach 306.08 million by March 1990. So how can a country like India will provide employment to such a large labour force. According to another estimate the number of unemployed has

increased by 20 million in the last five years reaching a figure of more than 30 million. The number of people who have registered in the employment exchanges for job was 10.78 million in 1981, 10.97 million in 1982, 20.19 million in 1983, 20.35 million in 1984 and 20.62 million in 1985. During 1986 the number of unemployed increased from 20.6 million to more than 30 million. A Statewise review of unemployed persons reveals that they are concentrated more in the backward States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. According to the figures available with me upto 31.12.1986, the number of jobseekers on the live register of employment exchanges is :

Andhra Pradesh	-	2461.8
Assam	-	812.3
Bihar	-	2914.5
Gujarat	-	877.1
Haryana	-	492.8
Himachal Pradesh	-	346.8
Jammu & Kashmir	-	106.8
Karnataka	-	1084.7
Kerala	-	2764.9
Madhya Pradesh	-	1772.0
Maharashtra	-	2876.6
Manipur	-	258.8
Mizoram	-	30.6
Meghalay	-	22.4
Orissa	-	856.8
West Bengal	-	4252.6
Rajasthan	-	840.1
Tripura	-	107.4
Uttar Pradesh	-	3250.8
Nagaland	-	22.4
Punjab	-	609.6

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

These figures do not include the unemployed agricultural workers living in the rural areas. It is really very difficult to provide employment to every body. If we can make proper use of our education we will be able to solve this problem to some extent. As you know a huge amount of money goes from our national exchequer to run the educational institutions and to provide education to the students of this country. The parents also spend a good amount of money in the education of their children. What is the value of the education if we do not get results? What is the use of spending money and time if the students of this country do not become self-dependent on completion of their education? So keeping all these in view we have to lay much emphasis on vocational education which can provide self-employment to the educated youths. Until yesterday our aim was only to get jobs on completion of education. As the problem of unemployment has become acute now, we have to change this attitude. Now our aim of getting education is to become self dependent. As I had stated earlier vocational education can provide self employment to every body. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has therefore laid stress on the expansion of vocational education, we have to extend our cooperation to the hon. Prime Minister as he has given right direction in the New Education policy for the permanent solution of unemployment problem

Sir, according to the Union Labour Ministry, in the employment exchanges in the country, some 8 to 9 lakh vacancies are notified every year and half of those vacancies are filled. The Govt is thinking of job orientation of school, college and university education. But at the same time there should be change in the attitude of the general public towards dignity of labour.

In his Bill Shri Banatwalla has mentioned about the unemployment allowances. He has suggested that the unemployed persons should be given unemployment allowances. Some State Govts. have taken steps in this direction. But has this scheme been helpful to those

people? A meagre amount of allowance is being given to each unemployed person in those States. Are they able to maintain themselves with that meagre amount? Sir, this suggestion is not at all useful. I do not know the reaction of other hon. Members, but I cannot support this suggestion. I would like to justify my view. If all the employed persons in the country are given unemployment allowances, they will not like to work. They will sit idle at home. They will not give any importance to the dignity of labour and self-employment. Every citizen has some duty and responsibility for the country. Because the country spends huge amount in providing him education, shelter, food and fibre. So I cannot support the idea of giving unemployment allowances to the unemployed persons. The various measures taken by the Govt. under different five year plan periods, 20 point Economic Programme, self-employment schemes etc. to provide adequate employment opportunities to millions of unemployed are really appreciable. The living condition of the adivasis, harijans and other weaker section of the society is very miserable. Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has introduced a number of welfare schemes for the upliftment of these downtrodden people. But due to lack of efforts at the implementation stage these schemes have not produced result to the desired level. However, I must congratulate our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for giving stress on the effective implementation of the self-employment schemes. The self employment scheme of the Union Govt. contains some provisions which should help the educated jobless to start their own business. It is proposed to provide 2,50,000 educated unemployed youths with opportunities for self-employment every year. But it is our duty and joint responsibility to see that the self-employment scheme introduced by the Union Govt. is properly implemented and the unemployed youths for whom such scheme is being introduced are really benefited.

Sir, our former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has introduced 20 point programme to provide benefit to the adivasis, harijans and other weaker

section of the society. I am glad that our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has revised the 20 point economic programme. More and more jobs opportunities are being created for the rural people most of whom are poor and SC & ST. Under the direction of the Prime Minister higher allocation has been made to implement 20 point programme. So it is the duty of every citizen of the country to see that the allocation made under 20 point economic programme is properly utilised and the benefit reaches the people for whom it is meant. Similarly for the effective implementation of self-employment scheme and for expansion of vocational education. We should not leave the entire responsibility on the Government. India is a democratic country and as a true citizen of this country it is the duty and responsibility of everybody to see that the vocational education gains momentum and the students who get this education make the best use of the teaching and training they receive through vocational courses of studies.

15.50 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

Madam, the proposal to delink degree from jobs is under the active consideration of Govt. Earlier the degreeholders were eligible to sit for various tests and were employed in various services if they were selected in the tests. But it is not possible for everybody to complete education and get degrees. There are many competent persons who are not degree holders. They are not getting jobs as they do not have degrees. Now our Govt. under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi is thinking to liberalise this restriction. If it is done many skilled workers, competent persons having efficiency in some area or the other will be able to get employment. Therefore I welcome this proposal.

Madam, the country is providing us food, shelter and other basic necessities. The country has spent money for our education. In exchange we have to do something for our country. It is the duty of

everybody to work for strengthening the economy of the country. As the country is providing us job opportunities we have to make sincere efforts for the growth of our economy. The purpose of my saying so is to save the national wealth from destruction. We should feel that the Govt. money is our money. So we should see that the money allocated by the Govt. for the implementing different schemes is properly spent. There is a saying in Hindi which means if it is Govt's money you can spend it lavishly. The idea of misusing or carelessly spending of Govt. money should be removed from our mind. We should feel that Govt. money or the national wealth is our wealth. Keeping that thing in mind we should make the proper utilisation of Govt's money. If Govt is implementing any scheme to provide employment to the educated unemployed the money provided under that scheme to the beneficiary should be properly spent. Govt. spends a large amount of money in implementing a job-oriented programme. So the programme should be made a success. If a programme is made a success the beneficiary who achieved success is considered as an asset to the country and if the programme is unsuccessful the person for whom the programme is meant for will be considered as a liability to the nation. Therefore, all these things should be born in our mind.

Madam, the British Govt. has adopted the education system in the country with a view to create some clerks. Because they wanted to keep in various offices and their business establishments. The father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi realised this and said that the system of education prevailing in the country even after the independence. However, now major changes are going to be made in new education policy introduced under the direction of our Prime Minister. Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is my firm belief that the new education policy will give greater responsibility to the country men. For jobs we want degrees and for that sometimes many students adopt unfair means in the examination. With the delinking of degrees from jobs as provided in the new education policy the students will be discouraged to adopt malpractices in the examinations for obtaining degrees. The value of education

[Sh. Chintamani Jena].

will gradually increase and patriotic feeling will be generated among our youths as they will be suitably engaged either in job or in business. The feelings of frustration and discontentment will be removed from their minds and a sense of responsibility and patriotism will occupy their minds. So I congratulate the Govt. for implementing the new education policy .

Madam, in urban areas there is a lot of scope to get some job or the other whereas the employment opportunity has not been generated in the rural areas to that extent. That is the reason why unemployment problem has been increasing manifold in the rural areas. As you know employment leads to very serious consequences. It breaks the economy of the rural people. It disrupts peace in the family. So it is the duty of the Govt. to create more and more jobs in rural areas. I am glad that the hon. Labour Minister is sitting here. I hope he will pay proper attention to it. I request him to prevail upon the Minister of Industry to set up more industries in the rural areas. Steps should be taken to give more incentives to the rural artisans so they can set up more small and cottage industries in the rural areas. If industries are expanded and set up in larger number in rural areas many rural unemployed can get employment. I hope Govt. will take necessary steps in this regard.

Lastly, I request Shri Banatwalaji to withdraw his Bill. Because the suggestions given by him through this Bill will not make a permanent solution of the unemployment problem, in our country. With these words I thank you for giving me the opportunity, to speak on this Bill and conclude my speech.

[English]

DR.A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Madam Chairman, at the outset I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on behalf of the DMK. It is indeed a very sad affair or a sorry state of affairs that is existing in our country even after 39 years of independence. Still we are talking much about the unemployment

problem. If you go through the statistics, there are nearly 29,000 medical graduates unemployed in the country and nearly 35,000 engineering graduates are unemployed. On the whole there are about 3 crores of educated unemployed in our country. What is the reason for this? If you analyse this, I think the major factor is that we have now too many private colleges, engineering colleges and polytechnics, thereby there is a mushroom growth of colleges and schools and various technical institutions that are coming up. Whereas you are not able to provide them enough job opportunities, you are encouraging mushroom growth of polytechnics, medical colleges and engineering colleges. So, later, we feel sorry that the people are unemployed.

Second thing is that this Government, particularly the Congress Government, I want to know from the Minister, what they have done for the people. We have become independent and republic of India. But still we have the problem. When you go abroad and compare unemployment problem, it is out of proportion here. What I say is, you do not have a proper plan. You have only a short-term perception whereby you have some populist measures to catch the votes of the rural areas as well as people among uneducated, in the lower rank, lower strata who are not able to take even one square meal a day. So, in short, I have to accuse the ruling party at the Centre for adopting these populist measures, only short-term perception of catching votes and coming to the power. Once they come to the power, they forget all tall promises made to the people. Tall promises are given to the people at the time of elections but they are forgotten conveniently immediately after that. So, problem continue to remain there.

What I feel personally is, hereafter we should have a long-term perception and draw the long-term plan. The Government plans are not production oriented but only election oriented. That is the reason, why

we suffer. We do not have much of industries Take Tamil Nadu, for instance. We are far behind in the industrial arena. The State Government is going on applying for licences but the applications are kept pending at the Centre. The State Government has to come with begging bowl to the Centre to remind them about the pending licences. We have asked for thermal power plants. You have refused. When the question of South comes, you conveniently forget it. We cannot import coal. At the same time, you are not willing to supply enough quantity of coal to our industries. How can there be industries without coal and power? If there is no industry, naturally there is no employment. That means, in unemployment is going to be there.

About the selection of candidates for employment, it is not based on the qualifications. M.Sc. post-graduate has joined the clerical cadre. After all, he has studied M.Sc. Chemistry or Bio-chemistry, Physics or any other speciality. But after having become M.Sc. graduates, they apply for the clerical post, just to fill up the stomach or just to take the responsibility of looking after their family or to get their own sister married or to fulfil the domestic commitments. What I feel is, there is no justification of putting an M.Sc. graduate in a clerical post. There should be certain criteria. If the minimum qualification is S.S.L.C., only those candidates with S.S.L.C. should be selected for that post and not graduates. Highly qualified or technically qualified candidates should be utilised for higher posts. There are employment exchanges for the unemployed people. But it is really a disgrace for this country that employment exchanges are symbolic representation or monument of disgrace of the Republic of India. Even after 40 years of independence, we are still having such employment exchanges which are serving no purpose. In short, they are the breeding places of corruption. Only when a person gives money, he gets the interview card, leave alone selection. Otherwise he is not getting even the inter-

view cards, after the registration of 10 years of 15 years. Unless you give money to the clerk in the exchange, you will not get the card. It reminds me of the recent modern poem *Pudu Kavithai* written by a Tamil Poet.

VELAI THEDITHARUM NIRUVANA-
NGAL

INDHA NATTIN AVAMANA CHI-
NNANGAL

AVAIGALAI IDITTHUTH THALLU-
NGAL

ORU PATTHU PERUKKAVATHU
VEI AI KIDAICKATTUM.

This is a modern poem written in Tamil and I am translating it into English. He said:

"Employment Exchanges which are existing after 39 years of independence are symbolic representation of disgrace and shame because they are not serving any purpose. So, all the employment exchanges should be demolished so that at least 10 people will get employment for doing the demolition work."

That is what, the Tamil poet has said. I have only quoted that the Minister should realise and streamline the entire machinery for the eradication of corruption. When I say that the corruption should be eradicated, it should be eradicated from the higher level also because there is no point in accusing somebody who is corrupt at the low level when people at the higher level are also corrupt. What I say is, even in epic Ramayana, when Lord Rama had suspected Sita, she became upset. Why? It is because she was thinking of Rama's Ekapatni Vratam. He was thinking only of Sita and nothing else. Sita would not have been upset if anybody else had suspected her character but because Lord Rama suspected her character, she immediately entered into the fire, what we call

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

Agni Pravesam and proved herself beyond suspicion. But I do not want any of the Ministers to enter into Agni Pariksha to prove that they are beyond suspicion but, at least, you should submit yourself for any Parliamentary Committee enquiry so that at least you may prove to the world that you are above suspicion. Then only, you can question the corruption of the other people.

16.00 hrs.

Regarding computerisation, we welcome it. We have to cope up with the modern science and technology that is progressing fast all over the world. But it should not be done at the cost of labour because we have so much of unemployment. If you introduce a computer in any particular Section, it is going to create further more unemployment. While introducing computerisation, care should be taken that no retrenchment takes place or unemployment grows further.

Regarding ban on recruitment, in the presidential address or in the Budget speech, the Prime Minister or the President says that this Government is committed for creating more opportunities and that they are going to give lot of jobs for people. But the ban on recruitment still exists. Since a couple years, the ban on recruitment exists in the Southern Railway and in the Avadi Clothing factory and in the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi and in Aravangadu factory. Why? If the ban is not lifted, how are you going to give jobs to the people who seek jobs? Government says "We have sent a Circular to lift the ban but practically it is not implemented at all". The Railway is bringing a ban because you are not allotting enough funds. For example, for the Metro railway of Madras, only a paltry amount of Rs.4 crores is allotted. The Calcutta Project was given nearly Rs. 70 crores out of which Rs. 17 crores are unutilised and returned to the Centre. Whereas the Metro, Madras has utilised the Rs. 4 crores and for want of

money, since you have not allotted any more amount, they could not continue the work. That results in retrenchment and removal of casual labour. If I have to blame, I have to blame only the Centre for not allotting enough funds for continuing the projects. The Minister says that the ban on recruitment is not applicable to the ongoing projects but, at the same time, no fresh employment is being allowed. This is what is happening in railways and ordnance factories. Mere ban on recruitment is not going to solve the problem. You have to remove the ban. Then only you can give employment. The Government should have a long-term perception of providing more opportunities restricting the growth of medical colleges, engineering colleges and various technical institutions and employing persons who are really suitable for particular type of work. For example, diploma in gynaecology studies. That doctor is posted as bacteriologist. If a surgeon is posted towards medicine side, what can he do ?

Try to avoid utilising the populist measures. I repeatedly say that any Government that comes to power only thinks of populist measures to come back to power. Try to think of India after ten years because our Prime Minister wants to push our country to 21st century. I quite appreciate his attitude. I want him to be more dynamic, more sympathetic, to come up very well so that he can help the country and take it to 21st century. On the contrary, what he says and what he does is totally different. His measures are not in the way of taking the country to 21st century. Instead, he is taking the country back to the 20th century. What is the reason for people to become Naxalites ?

It is not that because they do not want to work and they want to rob somebody or murder or kill somebody. It is because of poverty. It because of frustration. Even after graduation, either Medical graduates or Engineering graduates or Bio-chemistry graduates or Chemistry graduates, even after fully qualified - there are even Ph.D

graduates - you are not able to give a job. You are not protecting the fundamental rights of a person by providing a job or giving them proper food or shelter. That only makes them to go to extreme end. They become frustrated. They become militants of the country. They become naxalites. So, you immediately take them as naxalites and book them under COFEPOSA Act or the Internal Security Act or other acts. There are so may acts available to you to put them inside. But that should not be the attitude. You should find out the reason as to why they are becoming naxalites. You should find out the cause for it and try to remove the cause. Thereby you can educate more and try to give them more jobs. So, I sincerely and once again advise the people of the ruling party to try to have some thinking, try to solve all the problems of unemployment. Don't have lip-sympathy. Try to act and your acts should be implemented properly. You should have more practical orientation rather than political platform speeches.

With these few words, I thank the chairman for having permitted me to express my opinion on behalf of the DMK party on unemployment Bill moved by my beloved friend Shri Banatwalla.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda) : Madam Chairman, I hope that the Bill brought by Shri Banatwalla will provide guidelines to solve the problem of unemployment and we will definitely find out some suitable way to solve it. I think it has become a chronic disease in our country and it is necessary to find out its proper treatment. So long as we do not find the proper treatment of this disease, I think we will continue to give wrong treatment to it. This unemployment is a challenge to our country. It has become a slogan of the day.

[*English*]

This is the slogan of the day; this is the challenge of the times; this is the challenge of the nation.

[*Translation*]

Therefore, in view of the seriousness of the problem, this is the high time when we can find a solution to this problem.

The unemployment is an economic problem and more so a psychological problem for us. It is necessary to find out its solution as early as possible. This problem can be solved though a long term process and a short term process. Before going in for super computerisation of industrial rationalisation, we should think about this aspect very deeply. In this regard I would say that it is a very sensitive aspect. Keeping in view the alarming problem of unemployment, Government should permit computerisation and rationalisation in any industry only after going through its after effects and finding out the ways and means to face the consequences arising therefrom. Have we done any frame work in this respect and whether we have any plan to meet the situation arising out of the implementation of the programme of computerisation. The Government should prepare a blue print at first in case of both the Public and Private Sectors and only then think about the implementation of computerisation programme.

As I have just stated, the problem of employment can be solved through a long term process and a short term process. I find that there is a wide gap between the policy and the implementation of 20 Point Programme being implemented by some Government agencies. The main work which is being done by the administration of the Centre or the State is :

[*English*]

to lay down certain broad policies, to charter some programmes, to lay down objectives.

[*Translation*]

These are the programmes of the Government but other aspect is :-

[*English*]

to approve the policy laid down by the Government.

[*Translation*]

The execution of these policies is the responsibility of the Executive and the State Governments.

[*English*]

But I feel there is a great difference between management and administration and there is lack of coordination.

[*Translation*]

There is no coordination between the management and the administration and so long as there is no coordination between the administration and the management or so long as there is no coordination between the policies framed by the Government and the policies to be implemented by the administration, we cannot fulfil our objectives.

[*English*]

Until and unless it is not put in the same manner by the executives and cadres, our main objectives cannot be fulfilled.

[*Translation*]

It should be implemented in the same sense.

[*English*]

Until and unless it is not executed in the same manner by the executives our main objectives will not be fulfilled.

[*Translation*]

So long as it is not done, our unemployment problem will remain as it is. In the new 20 Point Programme our hon. Prime Minister has given more stress on solving this problem for which I would like to congratulate him. But our programme for removing unemployment should be implemented in the villages and for this purpose we must have an organisation to monitor the implementation of this programme in all the villages in the country. In order to achieve this and we should have a competent and honest administration which we are lacking today. Our administrative machinery is not competent and honest as a result of which the shape of our programme meant for solving unemployment problem completely undergo a change at the time of its actual implementation in our villages. Therefore, I want that it should not happen and for this purpose our administration and our staff should be competent and honest. Only then our programme can be implemented in the villages properly. So long as we do not have such a team, our programmes and schemes will remain confined to Delhi, Patna, Lucknow or Calcutta and our villages will remain deprived of the benefits of this programme. As I have said, there can be a long term solution and a short term solution to this problem and we have to adopt them simultaneously because today the unemployment problem is not only an economic problem but also a social problem. Now we are looking at this unemployment problem as a social process and it has become a part of our life. Therefore, we will have to look at this problem from this angle. I think we cannot solve this problem by giving some allowances, unemployment bonus or any other allowance to the unemployed people. Those unemployed young people, who have some obligations towards their dependent mothers and sisters should be provided some money as a relief or a bonus till they do not get any job. This will enable them to discharge their social obligations and raise their morale to face

the life courageously. With these words I conclude.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : I support the objective of the Unemployment Eradication Bill brought forward by Shri Banatwalla. If we take vastness of the country and the prevailing circumstances, therein into consideration I do not think we can draw any comparison between our problems with those of their countries. What can happen here due to unemployment in this context. I want to refer to today, news in which a youngman had to make telephone call to somebody to get something done in the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and when he was arrested he revealed that he was unemployed and had no source of income to feed his wife and two children and that was why he had done so. What I mean to say is that unemployment is giving rise to goondaism in our country and our youths are inclining to commit crimes. If we want to solve the problem of unemployment, it cannot be solved merely by giving unemployment allowance to them. The Government has its own limitations. In order to pay unemployment allowance, the Government will have to impose new taxes and I think, every citizen of the country will oppose such a proposal and in that case Government will not be able to collect more money to pay unemployment allowance to all. In Maharashtra, we have formulated a small scheme for educated unemployed persons. We try to provide work to those people who come forward under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Similar schemes are also going on in other States. It is true that Government cannot give unemployment allowance on permanent basis but certain rules should be framed under which a person registered with the Unemployed Bureau does not get any work within one year, should be given some annual allowance. If no work is provided to him for three years he should be given annual allowance for another two years but such employment allowance should not be

provided to him on a permanent basis. If we provide permanent allowance, educated unemployed persons will develop a tendency not to go in for any job because they will think that atleast they are getting something from the Government and after some years they will not like to do any work. Therefore, we must create a spirit in every educated unemployed person that if he gets any unemployment allowance from the Government, he must do something and he must continue his efforts to get some work and he must be ready to do whatever work he gets.

The way the unemployment is increasing in the country, it needs the attention of the Government to see that efforts are made to create maximum jobs. I do not think that with such an increase in the population, we will be able to enter into the 21st century in the way we want to enter it. For this we will have to bring about changes in our education policy. At present, educated persons clamour for white collar jobs. We will have to create a feeling in them that they will do any job that comes in their way. By giving unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed, the problem will not be solved. This system can be effective in other countries but perhaps not in this country. Do you want to make educated unemployed beggars by giving them unemployment allowance. Besides the feeling of beggary, they will also feel that they can make money without doing any job and without making much effort. We will have to take care of those youth also who are engaged in smuggling and trafficking in narcotic drugs. Who are all those persons? They are educated unemployed who do not get any job any where. If you want to bring them on a right path, the Government will have to think how employment opportunities can be created to the maximum in the country. Some hon. Members have mentioned that there is a total ban on fresh recruitment. Of course, there is a ban on fresh recruitment in such Departments and industries where there is over-employment.

If there is over-employment, it can be detrimental to the progress of the country. In order to provide jobs to more people, we should create more employment by promoting industrial and agricultural sectors in the country. Even today we have to depend on other countries for some items. In this country, we can produce every thing because we have enough man-power. If we utilise man-power in a right way, there is no such item which we cannot produce in this country. The point is that whatever policy the Government form, it should be implemented properly. In the absence of its proper implementation, the employment problem has assumed this alarming form. If the policy of the Government is implemented in a right way, the growing unemployment in the country can be checked and there will be no need to bring forward such a Bill as Shri Bantwalla has brought for the eradication of unemployment. The spirit behind the bill is good but by giving unemployment allowance, we will not be able to solve this problem. Even if the Government accepts this Bill, I think, we will not be able to solve the problem of unemployment. The question is that we should have the feeling of implementing the policy in an earnest way. We do not want to make the educated people beggars by giving them unemployment allowance. We want to give them work and want to take work from them so that the country make progress. We want to take the country forward and the Government is making effort in this direction. We can make progress only by implementing the policy of the Government properly and this is what we expect.

Although I do not support this Bill but I would like to compliment the spirit behind this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) :
Madam, I whole heartedly welcome the Bill for eradicating unemployment. I also thank

very much the mover of this Bill, Mr. Banatwalla, for bringing it forward. This Bill ought to have been brought by the Government long back. Although the Government is committed to the service of the people, but it has failed to bring such a dynamic law for the unemployed people of the country.

We, the Members of Parliament, at the time of elections make promise to the unemployed people, unemployed youth boys and girls - that we will serve them. But why we cannot support this Bill at this state ? While we find the mover of the Bill, why you dont have the courage to support the Bill? It is because of the Anti-Defection Law. This is the commitment of the representatives of the people.

Madam, ours is a welfare country.

The Constitution has given a guarantee to the people in part III and Part IV of the Constitution. If you go through the entire Constitution, it has promised welfare of the people a number of places. But if you go to the remote places, various villages, where scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are residing, hilly area and backward areas, you will find that the country has not developed as we expect here. Why? The unemployment situation has assumed alarming proportions and the situation is getting worsened day by day and there may be a volcanic eruption at any point of time because necessity follows no law. What have the students after completing their education and after coming out from the colleges and universities in their mind now? It is only unhappiness and uncertainty because their future is uncertain. Neither their parents can give any guarantee nor the Government can give any guarantee for their employment. The Government has also failed to give any unemployment allowance. Why? If it is a welfare country, if the Government is committed to the service of the people, why can't they give? I do not find any reason for that.

Who are the people being protected now? The Man who has got the means, the high ups, the officials, the politicians. They are the people who are being protected by law of the land, but the poor people, have-nots are not protected. Are you not committed to the people as a whole? Why has the Government failed to bring such a law even after forty years of independence? I do not understand that. The Constitution has also become a silent spectator.

There are hundreds of employment exchanges all over the country, but if an unemployed youth goes there for getting his name registered, he cannot do so easily. The officials demand money for getting their names registered. Those who have got influence get their names forwarded for interviews in any Department or private offices, and those who have got no backing or anybody behind them, do not even get a call from the employment exchange. That is the position. The youngmen and women are not protected. Those are in the unorganized sector are rotting for want of food and shelter. The laws meant for protecting the workers have failed to produce any results. In fact, the Labour Ministry should be abolished. This has got no meaning because nobody pays any attention to it. There are bundles of laws, but we have failed to protect the interests of the workers. I have seen the miseries of life. Even now a tea worker in the tea plantation is paid 30 paise per day per head in lieu of subsidised ration. That is the fate of the employed persons, what to speak of the unemployed persons.

We have seen the miseries of life; perhaps you have not seen. That is why you cannot bring such a law. Everybody realises, everybody supports it but they have no courage to support the Bill. Everybody welcomes it but they have no courage to support it. Ours is a welfare country, if I am committed to the services of the people, Madam, this is high time for

the Government to bring such a law and also to see not only that the laws are passed in the Parliament but they are equally implemented. If you create thousands of laws and if you do not implement them, what is the meaning of it?

Now, people in the country have no faith in laws. Even the literate parents do not send their children to school because they have seen the educated boys and girls, who complete their education and come out from universities and colleges, do not get employment. Even a literate man does not get an employment for a day, what to speak of an uneducated man. So, this is high time to see the interest of the millions of unemployed people. As the Government is committed to the people it becomes its responsibility to bring such a law for the weaker section, for the unemployed section of the people so that the country as a whole will progress; otherwise not.

I wholeheartedly support the Bill and thank you very much for giving me this time to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Madam Chairman, this Bill of Shri Banatwala only deals with a section of unemployment. In Clause 3 of the Bill, it is mentioned that the "Government shall endeavour to provide every citizen, who has attained the age of 18 years and who has registered in the Employment Exchange, with employment suited to his age, qualification and strength". So, it deals with semi-educated or educated people who have registered in Employment Exchange. But we have got unemployment to a greater extent in rural areas where the people do not register themselves in the employment Exchange.

In the employment exchanges also, on the one hand all the unemployed persons do not register their names and on the other some people register themselves in two or three offices. The figure of unemployed as available from these Employment Exchange offices cannot be

Sh. Somanath Rath]

taken as a reliable index to assess the extent of unemployment or to solve the problem.

Population, development and employment are totally correlated. Development raises the standard of living of the people and creates among them the desire for small families. On the other hand, it is also argued that it may tend to increase the growth rate of population, because development provides people more means to feed larger families. Whichever point of view is true, there is no denying the fact that rapid development is absolutely necessary for any country with or without the problem of rising population. Greater developmental activities in farms or factories provide jobs for greater number of people. As development maintains its continuity and pace, people realise that the more they work, the more they will earn. This enhances the desire to work more and to earn more, which in turn keeps them engaged outdoors most of the time. This obviously creates a declining trend with regard to the growth rate of population. The theory that bigger earnings make bigger families holds good only at the initial stage of development, when people just start finding ways to earn their required share of bread. This may, at best be a temporary phase and this changing situation may have only an initial psychological effect on people who are glad to earn to feed their growing families.

Now Madam, coming to the Bill, I strongly feel that providing employment allowance will not help in the growth of the nation in any direction. I have gone to Canada where unemployment allowance is given to the people. I have seen its ill effects on people. As a result of this allowance, a section of the people tend to be lazy. They get addicted to drinking and drugs. What is needed in our country is alleviation of poverty. Poverty alleviation schemes which are introduced in the 20-Point Economic Programme are to be

implemented in right earnest so that more and more people, especially in rural areas can be employed.

Now Madam, take for instance the subsidised loans given to the unemployed educated people. Marticultates are given upto Rs. 6000 whereas graduates get a loans upto Rs. 25,000. These subsidised loans help them to become self-employed. This will also help in the development and growth of industries. Instead of giving these subsidised loans, if you give them doles or employment allowance, it may so happen that they are not induced to work at all. People would not like to work either on farms or in factories, and there will not be any enthusiasm on the part of the people to work and earn. I suggest that instead of giving allowance, subsidised loans only should be given to those people in rural areas who are educated and unemployed. But you should see to it that the amount is given only to those who are actually unemployed and who are really poor. These loans should not be given to rich people. I say this because it is seen that sometimes affluent people manage to get these loans and utilise them in their trade, thereby not giving any scope to the unemployed poor people to get such benefits.

Similarly, I also want to mention about agricultural labour in rural areas. Madam, we know that there are 30 crores of labourers in our country, of whom only three crores are in the organised sector. That means 27 crores of workers are in the unorganised sector.

That is the very reason why our Prime Minister has also very rightly stated in the Budget speech that we should have a Commission to see how best these workers in unorganised sector can be helped or ameliorated.

The minimum wages vary from state to state. It is Rs. 8/- in Tamil Nadu, whereas it is more than Rs. 20/- in Kerala. I would suggest that the Labour Minister should

ask the other Ministers of State, at least, to fix the minimum wages for agricultural labour and other labours as Rs. 10/-. It may be more, taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in different States. That way you can help them. But this Bill only speaks of Government employment or employment in public undertakings, although the public undertakings also seek the help of Employment Exchange to sponsor the names of the candidates. But what about the private sector enterprises? The persons who are working in the private sector enterprises, do not get employment through Employment Exchange. They have also to register their names with the Employment Exchange to get a job. People prefer Government service or service under Public Undertakings because job security is there. We should take into consideration the employment opportunities in all the areas and I hope that there will be a comprehensive Bill to deal with this matter in a broad perspective. This is a very good idea which is placed before this House by Mr. Banatwalla, i.e. unemployed persons should be registered in the Employment Exchanges. But that may not solve the problem. I repeat this problem can only be solved, as I stated earlier, if we deal rightly with the population problem and all that. Population, development and employment are co-related.

once again want to impress upon the Labour Minister the three points which have been taken up by the Labour Department, that is, child labour, minimum wages and also the unorganised labour - both inside and outside agriculture should be implemented. These three aspects should be dealt with in right earnestness, so that we can solve to a great extent this problem.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): Madam, Chairman, Sir, if there

is any acute problem the country is facing today, is the problem of unemployment. It is true that our country has made tremendous progress in every field since independence and for this credit goes to the former Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri. Our country has been making progress in every field under their leadership. After 1984, when the power came into the hands of Rajivji, a number of programmes were launched for the welfare of the poor of the country. A new 20 Point Programme has been launched, new fertiliser factories have been set up, new industrial policy has been formulated and number of other new programmes like I.R.D.P., RLEGP, DRDA, Self-Employment Programme, etc. have been launched. In spite of all this, we will have to give more attention towards the removal of unemployment from the country because this is the main problem, the country is facing. There is no question of party politics in this. It is a common problem and we will have to rise above the party politics to solve it. With the increase in unemployment, frustration among youths is growing. However, there is no dearth of industries in our country. In spite of the fact that there are a number of on-going projects besides banking and public sector undertakings, I think this problem cannot be solved by the Government alone. We will have to put our heads together to solve the problem. This House has been frequently discussing this problem of unemployment.

[*English*]

I would like to quote Mrs. Gandhi. She said: "No section of our vast and diverse population should feel forgotten. Their neglect is a collective loss."

[*Translation*]

All the MPs should come forward to solve this problem and extend their cooperation. Some hon. Members have given a suggestion that unemployment allowance should be given to the unemployed youth,

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

but I do not agree with them, because even if we grant unemployment allowance to them for some period, it is not going to solve this problem. If some one gets unemployment allowance for some period, say for one or two months or one or two year, he will not get a job and in this way he will remain unemployed for ever. although we have introduced a new education policy in the country but we have failed to introduce job oriented education in the country. Unless job-oriented education is introduced, this problem will assume alarming proportions in the country. According to an estimate, as many as 2 crore educated unemployed youths have got themselves registered in the different employment exchanges of the country. Besides this, the number of uneducated unemployed youth is very high. Moreover, there may be such youths in the country who have not got their names registered with the employment exchanges. There is an unorganised sector in the country towards which the Government will have to pay more attention. In order to solve this problem, the Government will have to formulate a job-oriented education policy in the country as a first step. The reason is that a number of youths after acquiring academic qualifications, many graduates, post graduates, Engineers, doctors have to sit idle at homes because we have no jobs for them. This problem has assumed such a proposition that no institution, party or Government can solve it alone. Therefore, the hon. Minister should consider the job-oriented education seriously and shoulder the responsibility of providing jobs to youths who have acquired academic qualifications.

would like to make another submission that apprenticeship should be made compulsory in all the big industries. Such industries have more technical problems which cause hindrance in the matter of appointments. If the system to absorb apprentices in all the big industries is adopted, the technical

problems will be solved to a great extent. But what is happening now? Apprentices are appointed in big industries for two to three months or at the maximum for six months and are paid Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 as salary every month but they are removed from the job later on. In this way their training goes waste and on the other, the problem of unemployment remains as before. We should make such arrangements whereby apprentice are absorbed in all the big industries

There is no dearth of natural resources in the country and there are no two opinions about it that we have not been able to exploit them to a proper limit. For this, we will have to implement our programmes like IRDP, RLEGP, DRDA, etc. vigorously. The hon. Minister should note that in many States these programmes are not being implemented properly. The amount granted by the Central Government for these Programmes is not utilised properly and is rather misused. The Government grant funds for the removal of poverty of the poor but they do not reach them. Those funds are pocketed by the intermediaries and high officials. In this way, the poor does not get any benefit. I would request that the Government should constitute a monitoring cell to see that the amount granted for this purpose is utilised properly. We have seen at a number of places that the amount granted under the 20 Point Programme is not put to use properly with the result the problem of unemployment remains the same.

The Government has launched RLEGP for landless labourers but the rural unemployed youth cannot avail of this facility. The Government has agreed to grant Rs. 35,000 instead of Rs. 20,000 to an unemployed youth under the self-employment scheme but the person concerned has to go to DIC for identification. Where he takes one to two years to identify him and then the person concerned is referred to the bank. In the bank that person grants money who has

no experience as to which industry or for which purpose how much money should be granted. That person is not granted money who is referred to by the DIC and he is compelled to hang around for one to two years. Then he is intimated that there is no potentiality, there is no viability. In this way the people are being harassed. the Government has no doubt provided such a great facility to the unemployed youth under the self-employment scheme but banks are not helping them. Then how can these persons become self-reliant.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The unemployed youth is getting frustrated because unemployment problem is increasing day by day. The educated persons are not getting employment. We should control their growth rate. A constructive programme should be launched for the removal of unemployment. I do not say that it is the responsibility of the Government alone. It is the responsibility of all of us. But the banks also should render some assistance in it. The banks are not at all extending any help in this work. It has been the practice with the banks that they ask the youths to come to the banks time and again and after 5 years or so demand a sum of Rs. 2,000 against a loan of Rs. 35,000. If this is the practice, how the crores of youths will start their work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the view that you impart training to the unemployed youths who intend to run any business by bank loans. If any unemployed youth comes to the D.I.C and expresses his desire to run any business, you may please ask the banks to impart them training and then give them money for business. But do not ask them to come time and again for two to three years.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You seem to be allergic to banks.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am not allergic to banks, but they should co-operate with people. It is a cent per cent truth. You also see in your own State.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sir, the sick industries are also increasing unemployment. 1,19,000 industries are closed as sick industries. In addition to these, some more industries are about to be closed. There were 1 crore employed persons in these industries who have since become unemployed. You may please do something for them also. It is true that it is not possible to revive all the sick industries, it is also not possible to take over them, but you cannot leave them aside. when someone suffers from fever, medicine is given to him. If a allopathic medicine fails then homeopathic medicine is given. But you must give him medicine. If he is not given any medicine, how this purpose will be served. therefore, the sick industries have created a very big problem as a result of which 1 crore labourers, who were already employed, have become un-employed today. we should think about providing them employment somewhere. They cannot be given employment in the Central Government, because of the ban imposed on recruitment. It is the policy of the Government, I do not want to say anything about it. You must look into it. The management pays attention towards those industries which are becoming sick. But the worker, who maintains his family with money, is now -employed. Of course it is not possible for you to revive the sick industries. But you make efforts to modrenise them by preparing some new plan.

17.00 hrs.

We know that the B.F.I.R. has been set up. But it is not know when the Board will start functioning. will it start functioning after the term of the present Lok Sabha is over. We have been asking for the revival of an industry for the last 2 years. Every

[Mr. Chairman]

jay we hear that it is being looked into. Rajivji wants that work should be done systematically. You should look into it. It is not my personal problem. It is a common problem. But work should be done at the earliest possible. It will take 6 months for a file to move from one table to the other. In this way, it will take 5 years to get any thing done.

The employment exchanges which issue call letters to unemployed youths do not work naturally. Recently the supreme Court passed a judgement that it was not necessary to take a person through an employment exchange only. I want to request that you may open two types of employment exchanges, one for the State Government and the other for the Central Government. The State Employment Exchange may work for the State and the Central Employment Exchange for the Central Government. Today the position is this that a person who got this name registered 10 years back, does not receive any call, but a person who got his name registered one year ago, receives a call letter. This is what is happening these days. In this way there is a large scale discrimination in the country. Though the employment exchanges are under the control of the Government, yet their outlook is political. The people there do not work for the country and the unemployed youths but they are there only to look after their personal interests.

I would also like to request that postal order fees is a very big problem for the unemployed youth to-day. A large number of people live in the rural belt, many among them are talented ones but they are so poor that they cannot afford to purchase postal orders for paying fees. On the one hand Government is doing so much of work for the poor and on the other, it is not known as to why they do not abolish postal order fees for the un-employed youth. If the system of postal order is abolished, the boys, who are talented, can also apply. If anybody wants to apply for a post, he has to attach a postal order of

Rs. 50 or Rs. 25, which the poor fellow cannot afford. I would like to request you to please abolish this postal order fees in the interest of the poor people.

One thing more which I want to mention is that there should also be dignity of labour. We should do whatever work is available, everybody should be prepared to do that. But in practice it so happens these days that we say, we do not want to do this or that work. Whatever work is available, we should do it. No work is bad. Every type of work is good. This is what Gandhiji said. What I want to say is that there should be dignity of labour. There should be such a feeling, everybody should be prepared to do any work he gets.

Undoubtedly, our Government have launched a number of programmes, like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. R.L.E.G.P., etc. for the welfare of the poor people. But the unemployment problem will be solved only when we work together unanimously treating it a common problem. When we think in unison we will be able to solve this problem because nobody can solve this problem alone.

I shall point out to Shri Banatwala that it is very good to bring forward a Bill. The intention behind the Bill is also good. But it will be better if we come together and sincerely do something for the unemployed people. Only speeches will not serve any purpose. For this we will have to come together to do something practically. This is not only our problem, but also the biggest problem of our country. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also making efforts in this direction. We people should also try to solve this problem.

[English]

We all have faith in new India. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel. Let us speak with one voice. Let us think of our unity. Let us have the same desires and

inclinations. Let our priorities be common for the common interest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill brought forward by Shri Banatwalla. On the one hand the ruling party members talk of removing unemployment and on the other hand unemployment is continuously increasing due to the wrong policies of their Government. 20 Point Programme, 25 Point Programme and new textile policy have increased unemployment in the country. About 20 lakh weavers have become jobless due to the new textile policy of the Government. The fall in the price of cotton has broken the backbone of the farmers, the agricultural workers have no work to do. There should be proportionate increase in the employment opportunities with the growth of our population but the Government has not formulated any plan to achieve this end. The unemployment is also increasing due to new textile policy and new education policy of the Government. At the time of independence, the people had thought that they would get work, lead a prosperous life and get two square meal but all their hopes have been dashed to the ground.

Before this, many Members have already expressed their views on Khadi and village industries. I simply want to say that a large number of rural people are migrating to the cities. Though you are spending a huge amount on rural development, providing loans to the rural people and have started programmes like NREP and RLEGP but rural people are not getting full benefit of these programmes. That is the only reason that the people are migrating to cities. You should seriously think over this problem.

The facilities of electricity, roads and drinking water are good in cities and people get jobs easily here, that is why

they are coming to the cities. In this regard my suggestion is that small and cottage industries should be set up in rural areas to provide employment to the rural people. Those articles which can be produced in small and cottage industries such as match boxes etc. should not be allowed to be manufactured in big industries. There is great difference between hand made and machine made articles and handmade things are costly also but even then we should reserve some products for small and cottage industries with a view to provide employment to the people. Besides increasing rural unemployment, our industrial policy is also causing water and air pollution in urban areas. These industries are increasing unemployment in the country and they are polluting the atmosphere. Therefore, Government has to think about it seriously.

We talk about agriculture labourers. a large number of people in rural areas are illiterate because there is no proper arrangement of education in rural areas. We do not think about them. They can become labourers only. In rural areas, we should provide irrigation facility because it will create ample employment opportunities for the rural people and we can provide work to everyone. Today after passing matriculation or B.A., the young people register their names with employment exchanges through which they get white collar jobs. They work for four hours and get a monthly salary of Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1300 and lead a happy life. The number of such people is constantly increasing which should be checked. But we are afraid of these people.

Just now Kumari Mamata was talking about dignified labour. After passing matriculation everyone wants to secure a white collar job and they do not want to work in factories. Everyone wants to earn money through a white collar jobs. Our education system also produces such persons who are only interested in white collar jobs. Therefore we should bring

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

about a change in our education policy. We have not changed our education system even after forty years of independence and if we continue to provide the same education, the strength of white collar job seekers will go on increasing.

Therefore, we want a change in our basic education. There should be arrangements for work oriented education. This is the only way to remove unemployment otherwise we cannot remove it. We should reduce the number of degree holders who are only after white collar jobs. I find some people having engineering degree wandering here and there for employment. If they have done civil engineering, I ask them to start their own-work by taking contacts, if they have degree in electronics I ask them to start manufacturing T.Vs. or some other things. If they have degree in mechanical engineering, I ask them to open their own factories. Even Doctors are after Government jobs. They are not ready to go to villages. They are also not ready to do their private practice. I feel that they have not studied their subjects properly. That is why they want to serve in Government hospitals where they do not have to share any responsibility of the patients and they will get monthly salary. If they open private hospitals or start their private practice they will have to take the responsibility of the patients and their success will depend on their good treatment. They lack confidence and that is why they do not want to serve in villages. We should try to create self-confidence among them. In cities, doctors are available but in rural areas doctors are not available even at a distance of 10 or 20 kms. Therefore, we should give encouragement to the Doctors. There should be at least one health centre for every block of five to ten villages. Everything is being centralised in cities only which is not a good thing. According to a newspaper report, there is shortage of drinking water in Hyderabad and as such

drinking water is being brought in trains from Vijaywada. How the population of these cities is going on increasing? It is because there are so many industrialists to whom we have issued licences to set up industries. But why these industries are not shifted to those places where water is available? Our farmer says that public can go to that place where water is available but field cannot be shifted there. Therefore you will have to bring water to the fields to ensure increase in the agricultural production. You are bringing water in trains and distributing there, so why do not you shift these industries there where water is easily available? Too much of centralisation in cities has resulted in increase in unemployment. It is said that Rs. 900 crores are required to make arrangement of drinking water in Hyderabad but on the other hand, neither the Central Government nor the State Government is ready to provide an amount of Rs. 5 crore to provide irrigation facility in one to two lakh acres of land. The main reason being it is that the urban people do not allow trains and buses to pass and also set them on fire and the Government yield to them.

Under such circumstances, I would like to request that instead of having such plans, the Government should formulate fresh plans on the basis of its forty years experience so that unemployment can be removed from this country. For this purpose you will have to bring about decentralisation. As Rangaji has stated, various artisans in rural areas have been rendered jobless. Batta company has rendered patty shoe makers jobless. Similarly due to big textile mills, weavers have become jobless. Therefore, we must adopt such a policy which can be more helpful in removing unemployment. Yesterday, we passed a Bill to the effect that jute packagings should be used in fertiliser and cement industries. But cement industry says that plastic bags save their cement and that is why they will use plastic bags. On the other hand

plastic industry says that they have taken loan of Rs. 400 to 500 crores from the industrial bank, so how they will refund the same. Therefore, they have threatened to start agitation against the provisions of the Bill. They say if their bags are not utilised, the factory will close rendering workers jobless. We gave licences to them with a view to provide employment to the workers. We should have thought over it while issuing the licences. In order to provide employment to 400 people we are rendering 4000 people jobless. For example, in Warangal a rayon factory has been set up to extract thread from wood and a jungle on four thousand acres of land has been given to it. You can yourself imagine how much unemployment will increase by cutting trees on 4,000 acres of land. It will have adverse effect on the rainfall and the farmers will have no work in their fields without water. The agricultural workers will have no work in the fields and they all will become workless. You set up an industry to provide employment to 4000 unemployed persons but indirectly it doubles the number of unemployed people. Therefore, plans should be formulated after a thorough consideration. The recruitment of all employees or employees of the Government and the Public Undertakings should be made through Employment Exchanges.

The Supreme Court has given a verdict saying that the person who got their names registered with the Employment Exchange ten years ago cannot compete with the fresh registrants in a competition because there is a difference between the fresh and the ten years old memory. Fresh candidates have their fresh memory and ten years old candidates forget so many things and that is why they face difficulty in getting jobs. The employers publish advertisements in newspapers only to provide jobs to their own relatives. Their relatives or the sons of their friends get employment immediately after they complete their studies whereas the people who have

completed their studies ten years ago do not get jobs. In order to avoid this state of affairs, we should make all recruitments strictly through employment exchanges and not through inserting advertisements in newspapers. Right to work is a fundamental right in our Constitution, therefore, Government should provide more and more employment opportunities to the people. The Government should accept the Bill of Shri Banatwalla. Actually all the Members appreciate the Bill but they are not ready to adopt it. It should not happen. The Government will have to support and pass this Bill

With these words I conclude.

17. 25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Betia); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the spirit behind the Bill which has been brought forward by hon. Banatwallaji in the House.

Sir, we may differ on certain points but so far as the spirit behind the Bill is concerned, we are one. I am happy to say so. I have carefully listened to all the points made by the Members who spoke before me. In my opinion we will first have to understand the root cause of the increasing unemployment. Until we do not go into the very root of the problem, I think, we will be moving in the wrong direction.

The most important issue is that of population control and we have to pay serious attention to it. In terms of population we are producing an Australia every year. However, we have made considerable achievement in this field but we have still to do much more. Today, the percentage of growth rate is 2 per cent whereas it should not have been more than 0.5 per cent. We have to further reduce it by 1.5 per cent and if we are

[Sh. Manoj Pandey]

successful in this work then we will be able to solve a very big problem which is the subject matter of our discussion today.

The unemployed persons can be classified into two categories. First, those belonging to the rural areas and second, those belonging to the urban areas. Sir, out of our 750 million people, 550 millions i.e. about 73 or 74 per cent are living in the rural areas. In my opinion, we should consider the case of 550 million people first. In regard to urban unemployment, we have set up Employment Exchanges to register the names of unemployed persons. But the rural unemployed persons have to travel vast distances to get themselves registered. This point should be considered. They are not able to register themselves and in this connection I support what has been said by the earlier speaker. According to the figures provided by the Labour Ministry, our total labour force is 340 million out of which 296 million are agricultural workers. Thus the biggest section of our population consists of agricultural labour which is an unorganised sector and which figures in our discussions constantly. I want to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for having comprehended its significance and for making provision in this Budget for constituting an Agricultural Labour Commission in regard to which we got an opportunity for a detailed discussion of the issue and there can be no doubt that some solid programmes will be brought forward in the coming years. Under the 20 Point Programme, we have N. R. E. P., R. L. E. G. P., TRYSEM, D. R. D. A., S. F. D. A. and other many other programmes relating to development of fisheries to remove unemployment for which substantial funds have been allocated. The Central Government and the State Governments are making all efforts to check unemployment in the rural areas.

Sir, the resources available with us are not adequate to completely solve the problem of unemployment because of our

increasing population. On the one hand population is going on increasing and on the other, we are making efforts to check unemployment. First of all we have to check the growth of our population and only then we should make all out efforts to control unemployment. The Members of Opposition are not present here otherwise I wanted to say something about them. In this context, the biggest shortcoming is that of our opposition. There is nothing political. It is a social problem. Our population control drive received a big set back in 1977 and 1978. Socially it was such a big set back that we were not able to bear it and perhaps we will not be able to bear it for another 20 years. This is the magnitude of the blow which was received by this programme. We discuss the programmes for controlling population and exchange our views but the opposition parties are not able to comprehend the significance of the issue. We have to fully understand this problem because the Government cannot remove unemployment all alone. In fact, no Government in the world can solve this problem where 400 million people have to be given employment. Even those countries including America cannot provide jobs to such a large number of people in spite of their vast resources. This is very clear and to blame the Government on this issue is simply politically motivated.

In this connection, we will have first to launch a population control programme. Along with it we should implement such programmes which can generate employment for the unemployed persons. In this context we have brought out certain changes in our education system by vocationalising it and making it job-oriented. A substantial amount has been earmarked for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The concept of Navodaya Schools has also been brought in.

We have decided to vocationalise education. The people will now get vocational training also. In this connection

I want to suggest that this training should be linked with factories. Again, we should not go on opening new factories at random. These should be set up on the basis of selection of raw material and also in such areas where human resources are in abundance. Their services should be utilised in the factories.

This is a very vast subject having wide ramifications. We will have to consider many factors like availability of resources, the type of programmes which are to be formulated and the financial constraints which we will have to face. We will have to take all these factors into account simultaneously.

The question of agricultural and skilled labour also comes up. In agricultural sector we have only unskilled labour. Beedi workers are also agricultural labourers. The hon. Minister has brought a Bill regarding these workers recently when we have discussed their problems in the House.

Sir, the workers in our rural areas belong to the category of agricultural labour. Whenever they find spare time, they roll beedis and earn some money. A lot of inequality exists in our agricultural sector. We have dry-farming areas and also wateland. Here the labourers are engaged in making beedis to earn their living. In Bihar, there are substantial number of beedi workers. In Deogarh alone 1 crore beedis are rolled every day. There are 40 thousand labourers engaged in this work in Munger district alone where also 1 crore beedis are produced daily. You can understand that 40 thousand labourers are working at one place. Similar instances can be cited from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa. I appreciate the attention paid by the Government of India towards them but it is also essential to pay attention to certain other sectors which are in rural areas. For example, the sector of brick kiln in which a large number of rural labour force is engaged. Modernisation is going on

today, houses are being constructed in the rural areas and a large number of brick kilns are being installed. Sir, these involve losses but attention must be paid to these labourers who are engaged in the manufacture of bricks. Sir, skilled labour is necessary for making bricks. A large number of rural labourers are engaged in this sector also. In our area labourers come from Orissa. They are called Oriya labourers. These labourers manufacture 80 bricks when the labourer from our area manufacture only 40 bricks. Thus it is a highly skilled work and the labourers engaged in this work are employed on contract basis and as we are well aware such labourers working on contract basis are greatly exploited. The labourers from Orissa are found working in the Southern States, in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, in Bihar, in Punjab and Haryana as agricultural labourers.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The extended time is over. As one more hon. Member is to speak and, afterwards the hon. Minister has to intervene, we can extend the time by one more hour. so, we are extending the time by one hour for this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Sir, the problem of migration of labour is that generally they are employed on contract basis and there is need to protect their interests. How this problem is to be treated. Either this problem is of those States in which these workers go and work or of those from where they migrate. We have information about certain agricultural labourers who died in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Punjab or Haryana but even their families were not informed about their demise.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): We should be grateful to them. They find employment for themselves.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: There are several kind hearted farmers also but many of them exploit the labourers very much. In case of a death of any labourers they burn the corpses or dispose them off in some other manner and do not bother to inform the relatives of the deceased. When the families of the dead persons reach those places after getting no information about their whereabouts, they are informed about their deaths. Sir, I mean that attention should be paid to such incidents. Similarly, a separate programme will have to be formulated to protect the interests of such migrated labourers. Today they are being exploited in the private sector as contract labourers and it is essential to pay special attention to them. The Central Government should constitute a board to keep a register and maintain a record about the number of labourers who migrate to various States and who actually come back to their home States. The Government will also have to think about those families whose members go to other places for work. Another most important thing is about the farm labour. There are two crops namely Rabi and Kharif in a year and the time of cultivation between them is about 100 days. Most of this time the labourers are engaged under NREP and RLEGP. It would not be justified for us and the opposition to say that nothing is being done under these programmes. This is not correct because various jobs are being undertaken under these programmes and such persons have been benefited who work on wages under these programmes in these 100 days. The labourers working during these 100 days should get the minimum wages fixed for them. We as well as the opposition have said again and again that there are some obstacles in the implementation of these programmes and so these are not being implemented properly. Basically some useful work has been done under NREP, RLEGP and TRYSEM and other programmes. We will also have to agree that there has been

some weakness in its implementation which will have to be checked through monitoring. Now I would like to say in regard to the urban unemployment. A lot of discussion has taken place about educated unemployed persons. As many as 3 crore persons have got their names registered in employment exchanges. Some persons out of them might have got employment. Thus roughly 2.5 crore persons are registered in employment exchanges. A lot of discussion have taken place about the public sector. We have invested a good amount in the public sector and we are committed to help in the growth of the public sector. The public sector has done commendable job in the last 40 years. We cannot lose sight of this fact. We have not received due returns against the investment made in the public sector. There are three important points connected with the public sector. One is of management, second is of labour and the third is of productivity. These three points are kept in mind while talking about the gross domestic product. We should chalk out our economic policy according to the G.D.P. As regards the public sector, there are a number of public sector undertakings which need streamlining. There are many shortcomings in the management. We have been constantly highlighting these shortcomings in the management in this august House. We will have to agree that there are shortcomings in IDPL. The IDPL has suffered a loss of Rs. 225 crore which constitute the margin money and loan. We should pay attention to such factories. On the one hand we are investing money in the public sector and on the other, we are not earning profit from them. In this way we can not help in the growth of the public sector. We will have to pay special attention towards it if we are investing money in the public sector to keep it going on only with a view that otherwise the workers will be unemployed, this will not be desirable from the economic point of view. The economic policy which has been formulated is a commendable one and a lot of good work has been done

under it. We appreciate that the Prime Minister has paid sufficient attention towards the public sector. There is a need for strict monitoring because this is the only sector through which unemployment can be removed. Now coming to the private sector, the responsibility of eradicating unemployment does not rest on the public sector only. The private sector is also equally responsible for it. The condition of the private sector is worse. It has not fulfilled its responsibility. The public money is also involved in this sector. Where loans has been granted to the private sector, that should be called public private sector. This is not their own property. The money of the people is invested in it. The Government has provided loan to the private sector for modernisation, research and development. Not only from the economic point of view but from the technical point of view as well, loans has been provided to them. But the question is whether they have fulfilled their responsibility? Almost all the Members of this House have said one point that the amount granted to the private sector for modernisation and research and development work has been invested in other ventures and thus they are earning profit from these ventures and this thing is going on. The aim of the private sector is to earn profit only. They have no commitment to the people of this country. If the private sector aims at earning profit only at the cost of the people, will it last long? They should know that the result will be disastrous for them. They will see its result after thirty to forty years. The tendency of the private sector to set up big industries with the money earned at the cost of the people, will not pay. They will have to face its results. One day the poor people will come out in the open and pose a threat to their existence. After going through the Russian revolution we have felt this fact. Sir, we will have to understand this fact. We will have to deal with such persons also whose only aim is to earn profit. Although the number of such persons is few. We are trying to mend such persons. Shri Madav Reddi is

sitting here. We have heard him on this subject. We would request him to help the Government to keep a check on such industrialists. Of course he has helped the Government in this matter. But it would not be proper if we politicise such a issue. There are other issues for indulging in politics. We should put our heads together to solve the problem of unemployment. If we deviate from our path or try to solve the problem politically, the problem will remain the same. This issue of unemployment has been discussed at length in the recent past so I would not like to go into its details. I, however, feel that we are going away from the main issue. We will have to rise above the politics to solve the problem of unemployment. In my view not all but a few opposition parties are helping the Government to solve the problem. I would request that all the political parties should co-operate with the Government in this effort. This is a bit complicated problem because removing unemployment from the country is not an easy job and the responsibility does not lie only on the Government. If something is lacking in our policy, you should point it out.

Sir, Prof. Ranga wishes to say something so I conclude in only two minutes.

I was saying that we would have to work jointly to solve this problem of unemployment. The opposition parties will have to sit together to consider this matter seriously. The views of the Government and the opposition are the same and there is no difference in them. I hope that the ruling as well as the opposition parties will sit together and arrive at some positive conclusion so that poverty and unemployment could be eliminated from the country for ever. We should all give our support to the Prime Minister who has resolved to eradicate poverty and unemployment from the country. Only then this problem can be solved.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Bill. There is a reference in the Ramayana when Hanumanji was returning with the *Sanjivani Booti*, a life saving herb, to revive Lakshmana, who was lying unconscious, and bring him back to life, he had to pass over the sea near Sri Lanka, a monster named Surasa living in the sea spread her mouth and swallowed Hanumanji. Thereafter, Surasa went on expanding her body as Hanumanji started expanding his. Our hon. Minister are facing a situation just like that, whatever programmes our Government, make for the elimination of poverty and removal of unemployment, monster like unemployment and poverty go on increasing at the same proportion. Hanumanji expanded his body to such an extent that Surasa burst out and died. But at the present juncture, who is that Hanuman like person who can come and kill this monster, unemployment like Surasa. If there is any threat to our system, it is from unemployment, and rising population of the unemployed persons. Discontentment has increased so much among unemployed persons. They got their names registered in the Employment Exchanges 10 to 12 years ago, but have not been provided any job. In the meantime they become overaged and instead of helping their families they became a burden. They always pass their days in discontentment, poverty and difficulty. Sir, there are 3 million people whose names are registered in the employment exchanges. These are, however, fortunate that they have been able to get their names registered in the Employment Exchanges. They were in a position at least to go to the Employment Exchange and were able to please the corrupt officers of the Employment Exchanges, to get their names registered by paying tips. The official figure is three crores to three and a half crores. But I am of the view that the number of such people who are actually unemployed and without any job, will be more than 10 crores. Out of them, maximum number will be of villagers. The people of the urban areas,

some how, get their names registered, but there remains no hope of employment for the people living in the villages. Call letters are also hardly received from the Employment Exchanges. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that a census should be undertaken to ascertain the number of those persons who are actually unemployed. The Government should announce to provide job to at least one person in a family in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Just now Shri Pandey said that the insurance scheme should also please be extended to unemployed persons. Apart from that I say that the Government should come forward and give a guarantee of employment to all unemployed persons in the country. It is the duty of the Government to provide employment and it is the duty of the citizens to do work. That means the Government will create opportunities of employment. If the Government are not in a position to provide jobs, they should at least agree to pay unemployment allowance to unemployed persons.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government are spending crores of rupees on various programme like D.R.D.P. and investing crores of rupees in industries but is hesitating to pay two to four hundred crores rupees as unemployment allowance to unemployed persons, whose names have been registered with Employment Exchanges for a long period. I would like to request the Government to view it as a human problem and to solve it without going into the question whether it would be productive or unproductive or in the immediate interest of the country to adopt some or the other measures. This problem can assure alarming proportions resulting in serious consequences. To-day you may go anywhere and ask any Member of Parliament, you will find that there is not a single Member of Parliament who does not sign at least 4 to 5 recommendatory

letters a day. They also know that the Ministers will hardly pay any attention to their letters. In reply, the Ministers write: it is being looked into" or "it is under consideration". There will be a few Ministers who might have written "it is under active consideration". I consider myself most fortunate when Rajeshji smilingly says that he will look into this matter. We can only recommend. It is only God or the person to whom the recommendation is sent knows what will be the effect of that recommendation. A large number of people come and ask us to get them engaged in one or the other job. The number of unemployed person is very large.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech next time.

RE SUSHIL MUNIJI'S VISIT TO GOLDEN TEMPLE, AMRITSAR AND HIS MEETING WITH PROF. DARSHAN SINGH

[*Translation*]

* SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI (Bhatinda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our leader had raised this issue but nothing could heard

due to so much of noise. Sushil Muniji visited Darbar Sahab and met Prof. Darshan Singh. Had the Government sent him there? What was the purpose of his visit? Let the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh, clarify the position of the Government in this regard.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, this morning also Mr. Ramoowalia raised this issue and now Mr. Dardi has raised this issue.

I want to make it clear that Government have not authorised anybody to have negotiations with the people inside the Golden Temple, including Professor Darshan Singh. If some individuals are making efforts, I have no information. But definitely I want to say that we have not authorised anybody to have a dialogue on behalf of the Government of India.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 11, 1967/ Vaisakha 21, 1909 (Saka).

* The speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.