

framed so that it could be notified for the purposes of bringing it into force.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Excuse me. My question has not been fully replied. I have asked whether any review of the working of Lok Adalats has been done so far. you please say, yes or no.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I said that having had the experience for quite a few years about the working of Lok Adalats, we have now gone on for the Legal Services Authority Act 1987 which had been passed last year so that these Lok Adalats could be given statutory powers for the purpose of not only summoning witnesses etc. but whatever decisions take place, that would be deemed as the decree of the civil court for the purposes of this court.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : The word 'dowry' is very comprehensive. It includes various sorts of atrocities, bride burning legal separation and so on. May I know from the hon. Minister how many cases of bride burning have been disposed of during two years by the Lok Adalats or these Adalats are actually disposing of cases of a very simple nature avoiding complicated nature of cases in the country ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have answered the question when it was posed with reference to the dowry cases itself that the numerical strength of the dowry cases has not been passed on to us from the Committee on Legal Aid. Therefore, it is equally not possible for me to give the correct number of cases of bride burning which have been sorted out by the Committee on Legal Aid.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Daily disease.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The hon. member is aware that we have passed a law on the amendment with reference to the

Dowry Act and these matters could take care of it. But since I am confining my answer only to the matter of Legal Aid Committee and the Lok Adalats, I would like to submit that as and when the details are made available by the Committee on Legal Aid, those things would be passed on. Now the question which the hon. member asked was whether the Legal Aid Committee was disposing of very small cases. It is not like that. In fact, the information is that quite a lot of heavy matters have also been sorted out through the process of this Legal Aid Committee and the Lok Adalats, and compensation to the tune of more than Rs. 50 crores have been provided to the various people under the accident.

[*Tranlation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether there is a proposal to set up a committee to deal with the dowry problems in our society? Implementation of law is quite important but I think that what is more important is to create public opinion against dowry. Is there a proposal to set up a committee of women and youth to work for exerting social pressure on the people and youth against dowry system?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The hon. Lady Minister is sitting beside me. She will give reply to your question on some other occasion.

[*English*]

Expansion of HAL Complex Bangalore

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

(a) whether there is a scope for expansion at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Complex, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction;

(c) whether any new assignment will be given to HAL Complex at Bangalore: and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) : The facilities at HAL Bangalore Complex have been established primarily to cater to the Defence needs. The Bangalore Complex which started with one Division has grown over the years and now has six Divisions. An Aerospace Division is likely to be added shortly.

Any further expansion of the Bangalore Complex will be dependent on future requirements. The production of Advanced Light Helicopter and light Combat Aircraft, when fully developed, is also likely to be entrusted to the Bangalore Complex.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I am glad that one more Division, an Aerospace Division is likely to be added to HAL, Bangalore and also that the production of the Advanced Light Helicopter and Light Combat Aircraft will be entrusted to it. May I know how much time it will take for the HAL to design and develop these two, that is, the Advanced Light Helicopter and the Light Combat Aircraft, and who are the collaborators in this task, from which country you are importing the technology ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In fact, this Advanced Light Helicopter is developed by our own people and the Light Combat Aircraft is also being developed by our own people. But in certain matters we are taking the help from other countries like the U.S.A and France.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : The time,

by which time the production will start, may I know that and whether only the transfer of technology or our Indian engineers, who are capable, will be able to absorb the technology ? How much is it indigenous and how much of it is going to be the imported portion in these aircraft ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The prototype for the Advanced Light Helicopter will be ready next year. The production may start in 1992. The prototype for the Light Combat Aircraft will be ready in early nineties and the production may start in 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C.PANT) : I may add that the objective is to absorb the technology entirely.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just adjacent to the Hindustan Aeronautics complex, the National Aeronautics Laboratory was set up so that they could complement each other's activities. I would like to know whether it is not a fact, as has been reported in many journals, that due to an increasing trend towards reliance on imported technology for our defence aircraft, the purpose for which this National Aeronautics Laboratory was set up—it has done some very good work in the past also, viz. to develop our own designs with indigenous technology—that laboratory is languishing for lack of adequate work and the large body of engineers and experts who are working are starved of adequate work to keep them busy and to utilise their talent.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This laboratory has certain projects and is working on those projects. It is not that the laboratory gets the orders and then starts work on that. They have their own projects also. This laboratory and the experts, scientists and technologists in this laboratory are helping the development of the Light Combat Aircraft also. Their

expertise is available in many other areas also.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The hon. Defence Minister has just mentioned that the intention is to absorb the technology *in toto*. Now so far as the manufacture of the Advanced Helicopter and the Light Combat Aircraft is concerned, to ensure that they are manufactured on target, will the hon. Minister be kind enough to state if there is any scheme to have in-built research and development at HAL because at the moment there does not seem to be any, so that day to day research and development may be done with an eye to ensure manufacture of these aircraft.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Absorbing the technology is really a very big problem. Technologies are of different kinds — technology to produce the material, technology to produce the components, technology to produce the system, technology to produce the equipment, airframe, avionics, engine and all those things. We do have certain technologies. In certain areas, it has become necessary for us to get help from outside. We get help from outside and try to absorb that technology. We do not stay there. But we improve upon having taken it from outside. This process is going on. HAL is spending a certain amount of money on development of technologies. They do have R&D organisation. In 1986-87 they have spent about Rs. 44 crores on technology development whereas in 1982-83 they spent only Rs. 11 crores. Thus the attempt is being made to develop the capacity in order to develop the technology in HAL.

Central Assistance for Foodgrains Production

*311 **SHRI H.B. PATIL:** Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any new Action Plan and Criteria for financial assistance to the States to achieve foodgrains production of around 175 million tonnes by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A Task Force under the Member Incharge, Agriculture, Planning Commission has formulated a Framework Action Plan for achieving foodgrains production level of atleast 175 million tonnes by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan. The Framework Action Plan adopts a selective approach for districts having potential for higher production which can be realised in the short period. A total of 169 districts in 14 States are to be taken up in respect of the Five foodgrains crops of rice, wheat, maize, gram and arhar. The strategy frame of the Action Plan envisages the identification of production constraints operating in the selected districts and the measures required to remove them. The resources required for this purpose are to come mainly from the existing provisions available under on-going schemes and programmes with marginal increases, where critically necessary, for removing a specific constraints within the limited time frame of two years. Detailed district-wise Action Plans are to be framed by the State Governments to be operationalised from Kharif, 1988. At the Central level nodal responsibility for implementing the Framework Action Plan would be with the Department of Agriculture & Coop. in the Ministry of Agriculture and