

ating the tourists who come there ? There is only one hotel i.e. the Oberoi Hotel. It is a very expensive hotel. The provision of a tourist home will be of considerable help to the tourists. Will the Department take steps in this regard?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : We intend to have a beach resort at Gopalpur. We have asked the State Government to submit a detailed report about it.

(Interruptions)

They have not submitted the report.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I am raising my hands from the very beginning

MR. SPEAKER : The lady member has to be given preference. Smt. Jayanti Patnaik.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Chief Minister of Orissa is intervening in the Lok Sabha through his wife.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I put the question on my own behalf. Because of the scenic-splendour and vastness Chilka is not only the pride of the State but also the pride of the whole nation. Some steps have been taken and also there is one Water Sports project under consideration. I may be allowed to ask whether the Government have received any proposal from the State about setting up of a full-fledged Water Sports complex at Barkul and Chilka and if so, what is the date of starting of the complex, the date of completion of the complex and the funds provided for this project.

MR. SPEAKER : And also the date of opening !

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : The Central Government is ready to provide finances for the development of Chilka Lake and the master-plan has also been prepared. It is for the State Government to submit

the scheme. We are providing some funds for the Water Sports at Chilka Lake. We are awaiting their proposal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted any proposal for setting up of some hotels to attract tourists specially in Southern Orissa ? If so, what is the reaction of the Government, for how many hotels they have submitted their proposals and what is the decision being taken by the Government to set up such hotels to attract tourists?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : I may say that as far as Orissa Government is concerned, they have built enough infrastructure for hotel accommodation. There is a chain of hotels and they are not overcapacitated. Therefore, I don't think any fresh proposals have been submitted to us.

Sale of surplus land by textile mills.

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*43 **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :**
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the National Textile Corporation mills have sought permission to sell their surplus lands on the plea that the sale proceeds are needed for modernisation;

(b) if so, the names of such N.T.C. mills;

(c) the decision taken in the matter; and

(d) to what extent this decision will help textiles industry?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) While NTC (Holding Company) has sought approval of Govern-

ment for sale of surplus lands, no individual NTC units have sought approval of Government to sell their surplus lands.

(c) Government has constituted a committee to examine sale of surplus lands of NTC units/subsidiaries/Holding Company.

(d) The sale proceeds shall be utilised only for an approved scheme of modernisation/labour rationalisation.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Is the Government aware that the policy of allowing the textile mills to sell their surplus lands proves to be a disaster as far as Bombay City is concerned? Taking hint from these NTC mills, even the private mill owners have also been asking such permission to sell their surplus lands. Under the guise of modernisation in Bombay where the land is very valuable they may earn crores of rupees, siphon these funds to other industries and make those mills again closed. It will result in great unemployment in Bombay and the mills will be completely closed. Is the Government aware of this disastrous situation?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not correct to say that sale of lands which are surplus to the requirements of mills in Bombay would prove to be a disaster in Bombay. As a matter of fact, this would improve the economy and the city environment in Bombay. Vast funds are needed by NTC mills as well as private mills for modernisation. Unless these mills modernise, the fact has to be faced that they will close down in course of time. Money is to be invested for modernisation and they have to be made modern so that they can compete with other mills.

As regards siphoning the money, the mill-owners as well as NTC are prepared to have any foolproof arrangement in consultation with the State Government so that this money is used for the purpose for which modernisation has been done. They have clearly said so. The State Government can be with us on the question as to how it is to be auctioned, we

can go to IDBI and ask them what the money is needed for and all the safeguards can be provided. So, the fear expressed by the Hon. Member can well be taken care of in a very proper way.

As a matter of fact, unemployment will result if these mills are not modernised. The only way to save these industries in Bombay is to make them more viable. One of the things by which it can be made viable is to get them some sort of money by disposal of these lands so that they can get more money from the IDBI etc., for their modernisation programmes.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Sir, considering this proposal that foolproof rules will be made so that funds may not be siphoned off even then it is feared in Bombay that many loopholes will be found out with the result that the real modernisation fund will not be created at all. Is the Government aware that all textile unions are opposed to this scheme of sale of surplus land and even the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has publicly stated that he is opposed to it? In view of this will the Government drop this idea?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They may drop the Chief Minister.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the sale of land is necessary to make the mills viable. It is not correct that all trade unions are opposed to this. Responsible trade union leaders have met us and told us that this is one of the way of making viable these sick units. Anyone who is interested in the welfare of workers has to see the future of industry. You may say all negative things by way of loopholes etc. but mills are closing right before us as these steps are not being taken. Constructive trade-unionism demands that constructive and practical approach is taken so that both the labour and the State Governments should sit together and evolve a package as to how modernisation be brought about.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, even after modernisation some units may not be viable. Has the Government examined this point which are the units which will not be viable even after moder-

nisation? Secondly, how do they propose to overcome the labour displacement? There are many private sick mills which are declaring lay-off day in and day out. Nobody is taking care of the labourers who are working there. There are two sick mills in Karnataka.

I would like to know whether any State Government has given any specific proposal with regard to labour and what the Government proposed to do about the workers working in such mills. I would also like to know how you propose to increase the liquidity.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Government has allocated Rs. 750 crores for modernisation of textile mills and the IDBI has created a nodal agency which examines proposals from the various mills and see as to whether this aid by way of modernisation will make them viable. They have a group of experts in the nodal agency which examines the viability of these mills and it is only after they are satisfied that it will make them viable that certain amount of money is sanctioned. As regards the State Governments I fear that we have not received many proposals from the State Governments as to how it could be done. Gujarat has taken a commendable step in consultation with the trade union people. Eleven mills were going to be closed. They sat together and discussed labour rationalisation. They decided as to which of these mills should be closed and also whose land should be sold. They came with a viable project to the Government of India. We assured them all assistance in the implementation of that project but that project or any project for that matter can only be practicable if the labour unions cooperate and take a responsible attitude.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : The hon. Minister earlier said that by modernisation the workers will not lose their job. In Bombay in October, 1983 thirteen textile mills were nationalised with the prime object of giving jobs to these workers. But under the garb of modernisation 30,000 workers are still on the road. I would like to know whether NTC and the Government which is committed to give jobs to these people will take care of

them? If not, will Government consider denationalising these mills if the original owners of these sick mills are ready to provide jobs to these people?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, modernisation does imply certain rationalisation of labour, distribution of workload and even some sort of a retrenchment—if you want to put it that way. The Government has framed rules to give extra benefits over and above their statutory dues to the labour which should be rationalised as a result of the modernisation process. Government of India is willing to do so and we have written to the State Governments that if they come with proposals after such examination, the Central Government would give, as a part of the modernisation package, the benefits over and above the statutory benefits that the labour is entitled to.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to introduce another dimension to this question by comparing the surplus land of the agriculturists and the surplus land of the industrialists, whether it belongs to the National Textile Corporation or the private mills. In the case of surplus land of the National Textile Corporation, we want to see that it is actually sold, money is secured and it is utilised for modernisation. But when it comes to the question of surplus land above ceiling of the agriculturist, in that case a very meagre compensation is paid to him. As far as the industrialists are concerned, and even the nationalised industries—are concerned, you try to have an altogether different norm. You are trying to sell it in the open market and try to get as much money as possible under the garb of modernisation. Will you try to remove this disparity in the disposal of the surplus land of the agriculturists and the industrialists?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a further dimension also. No ceiling on any other thing except land.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is gratifying to know that the learned hon'ble Member has interest in the subject of agriculture also. The two things are

completely different. Now the agriculturist is governed by certain set of rules. The land belonging to the mills is completely a different proposition. They do not have surplus in the sense of ceiling on land. They have lands which are surplus to their immediate needs which they want to sell to improve their viability. That is why they approach the State Governments and we support their stand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Middle class and poor people need the land for housing at a cheaper cost. Now if you sell it in the open market, they will never be able to get the land, besides what Mr. Dighe said from another angle.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, you do not understand there is no ceiling on any other thing except land.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : May I know while appreciating that there should be all regards and sympathy for the labour, whether Government will consider the trick of the industrialists who make the sick mills after exploiting them for their personal benefit and give them to the Government? After the Government nurtures them back to good health, it should not return the mills again to them. I do not want this impression to go to my dear friend that in the name of labour that should be given back. Would the Government say that they will not do like this?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the mills that have been nationalised belong to the Government. They are run by the N.T.C. 13 mills have not been nationalised and they are only managed by the N.T.C. There is no question of giving these nationalised mills to any party. If at all we do it, we will do it to the State Government or the labour co-operatives or any such institution.

Infiltration of Pak trained intruders



*46. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI :**

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted any further measures along the border with Pakistan to check the infiltration of trained Pakistani intruders into Indian side;

(b) if so, the total number of intruders killed in encounters of Indo-Pak border during November-December, 1986 and January, 1987; and

(c) whether infiltration from Pakistan has been reduced as compared to the earlier months?

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) BSF who are deployed on the Indo-Pak border are constantly on the alert. The Punjab sector of the Indo-Pak border was also placed under the operational control of the Army in January, 1987.

(b) 79 intruders were killed during encounters with BSF.

(c) 1039 infiltrators were apprehended on the Indo-Pak border during the period from November, 1986 to January, 1987 as against 1028 during the period from August to October, 1986.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan while discussing in Bangalore about the intruders and about sealing of our borders, also discussed the problem of terrorists entering into our side of the border. What had happened to their discussions? After the Bangalore meeting, have any intruders crossed our borders and if so what action has been taken by our Government?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Hon. members will recall that after the Bangalore meeting, a delegation led by the Home Secretary visited Pakistan. There were talks between our officials and the officials of the Government of Pakistan. Certain understanding was reached, and we hope that Pakistan will adhere to the