

and the posts carrying basic pay of more than Rs. 3000 are to go before the Cabinet for approval before they are filled up. The proposals for filling up of Non-Plan posts are sent to the Cabinet after the approval of the Finance Minister and it is the Cabinet that decides whether these posts are to be filled up or not. These are the conditions that we have laid down.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the name of improving the economic condition, all new appointments have been banned since 1974, as a result of which the problem of unemployment has further aggravated. Keeping in view this problem of unemployment, is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to lift this ban on new appointments in the near future ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : It is not correct to say that all appointments have been banned. As I have told earlier, all 1,75,000 posts that were created earlier have since been filled up. Even after that, 9229 posts have been filled up and it makes the total number of posts filled up quite large. So far as the question of filling up of other posts is concerned, such as Home Ministry, Railways where the security environment and the security measures are involved, the justification is given, but it is not possible to lift the ban totally as yet.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : You are saying that the ban is continuing.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Some provisions have been kept under which some posts can be created and filled up, the ban notwithstanding. It is not yet possible to lift the ban completely.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : The Central Government as well as the State Governments have made provision for the payment of overtime allowance. It has been seen that on the one hand the Central Government and State Government employees work less and on the other hand, they always hanker after overtime. I would like to suggest why new appointments are not made in the offices instead of paying overtime so that the people could get employment ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Thanks for your suggestion. I would like to inform the House that the Prime Minister is also of the view that the employees should dispose of adequate quantum of work in lieu of their pay. We are also seeing to it that they work accordingly and for this purpose, the quantum of work has already been laid down. It can be seen that the work is going on smoothly in spite of the fact that the posts are not being filled up. It proves that the employees are working more efficiently.

[English]

Opposition by UK and USA to imposition of Selective Sanctions against South Africa

*129. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI† :**
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite India's plea, the United States and Britain vetoed non-aligned move on 18 June, 1986 in the UN Security Council for selective sanctions against racist South Africa;

(b) if so, whether the United State and Britain have given any reasons against imposition of economic sanctions; and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). In his statement before the Security Council, the UK Representative recalled his country's opposition to the imposition of mandatory sanctions based on Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and added that economic boycotts do not work. The Statement referred to the UK's consultations with its partners in the Commonwealth and the European community and said that the UK was not prepared to be pushed into adopting particular measures in advance of such consultations.

The US Representative recalled the long standing opposition of the US to mandatory economic sanctions on the grounds that this would foster greater intransigence on the part of extremists of South Africa and impede the path of negotiations. Further, he expressed the view that sanctions would hurt 28 million people in South Africa and also damage other economies in the region.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : This is a quite serious problem. The problem of apartheid in South Africa is causing great concern all over the world. Whatever plea might have been taken by the two countries, namely, U.K. and USA while applying veto to the NAM proposal of enforcing selective sanctions against South Africa it is quite evident that they do it for their own vested interests and their own commercial interests.

Sir, apartheid is a crime against humanity and India is in the forefront of the movement against apartheid to bring it to an end as quickly as possible. In that context, the economic sanctions have been rightly considered as an effective step to put an end to this apartheid. In the world conference organised by the U.N. along with the cooperation of NAM and also the nations of African unity our Prime Minister has rightly said that the only peaceful way to end apartheid was to enforce monetary sanctions against South Africa.

MR. SPEAKER : This is question hour. Why are you misusing question hour ?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : My question is : What is the thinking of the Government of India to bring an end to apartheid in the face of such opposition ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I will just over-rule this. Not allowed. How can I allow such a question ? Mahendra Singh.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : In the light of pro-racist pro-imperialist and pro-terrorist policies of USA and UK, especially

sheltering of terrorists, giving them training facilities and facilities for collecting of vast funds which are being channelised to our country for the purpose of encouraging secessionist and communal forces in the country, will the Government consider strict measures of protest and take necessary steps for isolating these countries on these issues ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYAN : This is a separate question and does not arise out of the present one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, we are all sufficiently aware of the stand which has been taken by the Governments of USA and UK on the question of mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa. There is no point in this question except one thing because all these facts are known. Last time an Eminent Persons Group was set up by the Commonwealth countries to visit South Africa and talk to the concerned people. I do not know whom they talked to but they must have talked to some representative of the Botha Government and representatives of the people who are affected there. They have reported back. I would like to know whether it is a fact that this Eminent Persons Group on which India was represented by Sardar Swaran Singh has reported that the attitude of the Botha regime is quite intransigent on this question. Secondly, the USA Government, and in fact, recently a couple of days ago, Reagan himself has publicly declared that he is totally against sanctions which he considers to be immoral, according to him. So, in this context, I would like to know from the Prime Minister, because he is shortly going to attend a meeting of some of the Commonwealth Heads of Government what strategies and what tactics the Indian Government proposes to follow taking into account the fact that none of these countries are willing to budget from their impractical proposition, while we are completely committed to the policy of imposing sanctions.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : It is true that so far as the Eminent Persons Group is concerned, they

have reported about the intransigence of the Botha Government. In fact, they have also gone to the extent of saying that there cannot be any other course except imposing sanctions against South Africa. On the question of strategy and tactics, I would like to submit that the Government of India is bound by the NASSAU declaration, where paragraph 7 says, that sanctions have got to be imposed.

The mini-summit conference of the Commonwealth Nations is going to be held in the first week of August where the Prime Minister would represent India and discussions would take place. Our position is absolutely clear, but then what strategy and what tactics have got to be adopted for the purpose of achieving that objective is a matter where we are clear in certain respects, but it can only be done through the process of negotiation in London. It is true that some of the countries are taking a very hard line. Britain notwithstanding the fact that they are a party to the NASSAU declaration is taking a little harder line, but we have got to persuade Britain. If Britain cannot be persuaded what steps have to be taken is a matter that would be gone into at that time. It is too hypothetical a question for me to answer at this stage. We are, no doubt, clear. But then the point is that it depends on what response the countries are going to give.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Undoubtedly the Minister is aware that more than the commercial interests, it is the geo-strategic interests that determine the attitude and the postures of both the United Kingdom and the USA. Sir, near Cape Town, there is a cave dug into the hill, called, 'Silver Mine' and equipped with computers and electronic gear to keep tabs on ships over 25 million square miles between Venezuela and India. Having regard to this, we have to reckon that both the UK and the USA are not going to change. Therefore, to me it appears that the best bet are the people of South Africa. The workers of South Africa who have unionised themselves are going on strike. They are the only people who can bring the economy of South Africa to a halt. What is the World Community thinking in terms of helping the workers in South Africa to stand up to all the difficulties that they will face

when they launch a strike and bring the economy of that country to a halt?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, in fact, this is an issue which is also disturbing our mind as to how best to reach the workers of South Africa. Not only that, but actually there are certain countries which supposing if they resort to taking the action of imposing sanctions, are likely to be affected. What has to be done, what help could be extended to them from the member-countries of either the Commonwealth or the NAM and also, how best we have to reach the South African workers are the matters which are under discussions and consideration. Nothing very clearly has emerged at this stage and if something emerges, we will certainly take the nation into confidence.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, probably the idea of expelling Britain from the Commonwealth is gaining ground. The Prime Minister also said something like this. Yesterday in that Seminar while giving your speech, you said that you would try to expel Britain from the Commonwealth. Having all this in our mind, in what direction is the Foreign Ministry working? Are they working in this direction to expel Britain from the Commonwealth.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : It is difficult to give answers in anticipation. But I assure the hon. members that we would not lag behind in taking the sternest possible action. What exact action has got to be taken is a matter which has got to be devised on the basis of discussions.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : There is a dependence of the Frontline African States on South Africa in terms of coal, non-ferrous materials and other infrastructure facilities. Even if these economic sanctions are brought about by the UK and the USA, still certain Frontline African States are dependent on South Africa for certain things. Would the Government consider taking steps, as we are a member of the NAM, to see that this dependence is cut, by including the NAM in the movement to provide facilities for these Frontline African States?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : This is precisely what I have just said earlier that certain countries are likely to be affected by imposing the sanctions. Apart from the fact that the Frontline States are very much dependent on South Africa, even for port facilities, certain Frontline countries which are totally land-locked, are dependent on South Africa. Therefore, before any action is taken, all the possible measures that have to be taken to safeguard their interests would be considered and necessary action would be taken only after taking into consideration, the *pros and cons* of the matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Demand for Indian Sarees and Blouses in European Countries

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

(a) whether there is any demand for Indian sarees and blouses in the European countries and also in the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details regarding the demand during last three years, year-wise, particularly of man-made fibre blouses; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned from export during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). Sarees are in demand by only Indian settlers abroad. The details of exports of sarees are furnished in the statement-I given below. There is little scope of exports of Indian blouses. However, ladies blouses are exported in significant quantities to U. S. A. and E. E. C. The details of such exports including exports of man-made fibre blouses are furnished in the Statement-II given below.

Statement-I

Export of Sarees to U.S.A. & Europe

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Value
1983-84	783
1984-85	747
1985-86	978

Source : Central Silk Board, Bangalore.
Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council Bombay.

Statement II

Export of Man-made Fibre Blouses and Blouses to U.S.A. and E.E.C.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Man-Made Fibre (Blouses)	All Blouses
1983	1538.90	15370.43
1984	1827.61	15338.71
1985	4672.32	20577.40

Source : Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

Steps to Attract Tourists in Kerala

*126. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken/contemplated by Union Government to attract the tourists to the State of Kerala; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to provide adequate infrastructure for tourism promotion in the State and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Several