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Friday, April 10, 1987
Chaitra 20, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 10, 1987 | Chaitra 20,
1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you standing ?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let the Question Hour begin with a statement of the Defence Minister.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : We compliment the Minister for appointing an Enquiry Committee, but let him make a statement.....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not barred you at all (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is still to be enquired into.

Q. No. 614.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Export of Rice

*614. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

2

(a) the quantity of rice exported, variety-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the names of the countries with which export deals proved much profitable; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to boost export of rice ?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) The export of rice, variety-wise, during the last three years was as follows :—

Year	Basmati Rice (M.T.)	Non-Basmati Rice (M.T.)
1984-85	2,41,785	Nil
1985-86	2,35,213	Nil
1986-87	1,68,593	1,775

(April-January)

(b) The main markets for our rice exports are USSR, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, UK and U.S.A.

(c) Our efforts have been to promote export of high quality Basmati Rice. These include securing duty reduction on imports by EEC countries and promotion of Basmati Rice export in consumer packs.

[Translation]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was regarding the quantity of rice exported during the last three years. The hon. Minister has

stated in his reply that no non-Basmati rice was exported during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 and in 1986-87 a small quantity of 1,775 million tonnes of non-Basmati rice was exported although its production is on the increase. Will the hon. Minister make efforts to export it ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that no non-Basmati rice was exported during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 and in the year 1986-87, a small quantity was exported. It is because of the fact that the international price of the non-Basmati rice is very low and keeping in view the hard work done by the farmers, we cannot sell it at throwaway prices in the international market even if we have good production.

Secondly, so far as non-Basmati rice is concerned, we have made efforts to export it by removing the minimum export price ceiling so that we are able to sell it by making some adjustments in the international market.

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister through you the efforts being made by the Government to boost the export of rice ? The hon. Minister in his reply has stated the names of some countries but I also wanted to know the names of the countries with which export deals have proved more profitable but this part has not been replied to. Will the hon. Minister kindly state the name of the country from where we fetch more price for our rice ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : So far as Basmati rice is concerned, it is exported more to the Middle-East countries, United States and United Kingdom. As regards non-Basmati rice, it is exported by private parties which have the details of profits. But we should understand that exports are possible only when the private parties earn profits. So far as Basmati rice is concerned, we are making good profit and it is exported more to Bahrain, UAE, Kuwait, U.K. and U.S.A.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the export of non-Basmati rice was nil

during the last two years and this year it has been exported but its quantity is very small. Our Minister of Commerce belongs to Andhra Pradesh where rice is produced in large quantities, if there are no floods and no drought. I want to know whether permits will be or have been issued for this rice and if so, the criteria therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the permit is given on first come first served basis but as my hon. friend has said, the minimum export price was fixed at Rs. 4000 per tonne in February 1986. Since there were no exports, it was reduced to Rs. 3000 per tonne in July, 1986. But in spite of this, there were no exports and that is why we have now done away with the minimum export price totally.

Now as regards Andhra Pradesh, I think it is very difficult to export rice from there. It is so because under the Rs. 2 per kg. scheme, the entire rice.....*(Interruptions)* Please listen to what I am saying. You do not want to hear. After fulfilling the requirements of this scheme, we are left with a very small quantity of rice for export. Due to the arrangement of the State Government, whatever is left, it is sold in other States and thus there is no rice which can be exported. This is what I am saying which you do not want to listen. You have something in your mind and you go on reacting accordingly.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Eat rice but peacefully.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The inferior quality Basmati rice is sold in Delhi and the superior quality is exported and it is sold there at lower rates. At least good quality rice should be made available to our people here.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : In foreign countries, only good quality rice is taken by the people and not the coarse rice. I want to say that in the North-Eastern Uttar Pradesh and in Bihar, we have a variety called 'Kafa Namak'. It is of a very superior quality and during our tours to Nepal, we have seen that foreigners also relish it.

MR. SPEAKER : This will be known after tasting it.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : If you permit me, I have a small packet of this rice with me and like Sudama, I will offer it to you and also to the hon. Minister of Commerce. You will have to accept this modest offer.

MR. SPEAKER : We would relish cooked rice in your house.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Keeping in view the fact that this variety of rice is grown easily and in plenty in the Terai region, would the hon. Minister consider to export it ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : So far as the question of export is concerned, I do not know about this variety called 'Kala Namak'. Basmati is one brand and it is the best quality rice available in India. Now, whether, we export 'Kala Namak' or 'Sada Namak', we will have to do so under the brand name of Basmati. Non-Basmati rice is exported by private traders who are engaged in this business. So far as your suggestion is concerned, I will ask them to get this variety tested to find out whether it can be exported or not.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : This is a good quality rice, I want to assure the House.

[English]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It has been stated by the hon. Minister in reply to Part 'C' of the question that efforts have been made to promote export of high quality basmati rice.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that Pakistan on account of its very high quality basmati rice has captured most of the world's market in basmati ? In the name of basmati rice being exported from India, there is adulteration with common rice upto 60 per cent or 70 per cent. That is why basmati rice from India is not fetching good price nor has it good market outside.

In view of the fact that our basmati rice has been fetching an average price of

Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per Kg., whereas price of basmati rice in our domestic market is never less than Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 or even Rs. 18 per Kg.—it can easily be seen that the basmati rice being exported is not of good quality which is exported @ Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per kg. outside and it is adulterated rice—what is Government doing to really promote the export of good basmati rice from India by keeping a strict check on the quality and conserving its stocks of non-basmati rice for internal consumption because we have not been able to meet fully the requirements of the increasing demands of the rice eating States in India ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, the hon. Member has referred to Pakistan. He is right. There are three points which I would like to refer.

The first point is that Pakistan export a uniform quality of basmati rice called Pak-10. Throughout the length and breadth of Pakistan, only one type of basmati grows.

In India there are 4 or 5 types of basmati rice. From region to region it varies. Its size; its thickness and its quality also varies. So, we cannot restrict ourselves to sell any particular region's basmati. We have to sell all basmati rice, whatever types they are.

That is why Pakistan always has an advantage to sell a uniform brand—Pak-10—to all the markets, while we have to sell a number of varieties.

Secondly, rupee fluctuation is also there. Our rupee is stronger than the Pakistani rupee. While we calculate the dollar equation, it goes upto Rs. 16 per dollar so far as Pakistan is concerned whereas ours is not that much.

Thirdly, it is not a fact that we fetch Rs. 6 or Rs. 7. Apart from the minimum export price, which is Rs. 7500 per metric tonne we are getting Rs. 8 per Kg and in some cases, our higher quality rice is fetching even Rs. 12 per Kg.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I am not talking about domestic prices; I am talking about the export prices.

We cannot sell in the domestic market at export price. We have to earn foreign exchange.

In the country, domestic consumption of basmati is not our concern; it is for the richer people. We have to earn foreign exchange as much as we can.

Lastly, I would like to mention that to popularise basmati in international market, in a popular brand name; in a packed form—these days they buy even in a packed form—we have also provided an incentive of 5% to 10% on the approved f.o.b. price and they can spend for their usual promotional brand name outside for campaigning purposes. This incentive programme we have started from this year and this will give a new boost.

So far as *milavat* and other things which you have just now referred are concerned, in certain cases which came to our notice, we took immediate steps. Some are also under investigation and we have taken much more rigid steps this time to check every shipment, in terms of quality and other things. And if we find anybody guilty, we do not spare anyone in taking action against them, in whatever manner.....

(Interruptions)

Whenever some cases are referred to us, whoever be the party, we take action immediately. But what happens is that in case of matters which require investigation—serious investigation—unless it is completed, we cannot make *suo motu* comment.

But so far as the *milavat* is concerned that basmati is not.

[Translation]

We have not received any complaint so far that Non-Basmati rice is mixed with the Basmati rice. If the hon. Member has any such complaint, he may refer it to us, we will get it examined.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I will not ask anything about the non-Basmati

rice. So, our Minister may rest assured that I am not interested in exporting our rice, i.e. the Andhra rice to any foreign country. And I agree that this non-Basmati rice should not be exported. Last year, what we got was Rs 4,000 per tonne. That is the price which we can get here also. This is the price you get.

My question is : what is the reason for the decline in the export of Basmati rice this year ? Please answer this question. In the nine months, viz. April 1986 to January 1987, what is it that you had exported ? 1,68,000 tonnes, as against 2,35,000 tonnes last year ; and 2,41,000 tonnes the year before. In three months, nothing is going to happen. What is the reason for the year-to-year decline in Basmati rice export, which is our traditional export ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : So far as the figures are concerned, the hon. Member is right. If you look at the April-January figure compared with the other previous years, it has declined, no doubt. But I must submit, and I also like to inform that our main market is the Middle-East, and in the Middle-East, there is a huge carry-over stock this year. Neither we can penetrate sufficiently, overcoming their carry-over stock, nor can even Pakistan do it. That is the precise problem. But we hope to improve it soon i.e. within another few months, to the extent we can.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a Delhi-based export company had actually exported an inferior type of rice to Soviet Russia in the name of Basmati rice ? Further, is it a fact that Soviet Russia expressed its displeasure at this type of import that they had received ? They refused to accept the rice that was sent. As a result of that, how much loss was incurred ? Has Government instituted any enquiry—I am not demanding a parliamentary probe—Has Government instituted any enquiry to go into the matter; and if the export company has been found guilty, have they black-listed that company ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : The Soviet Union has its own arrangements for

the inspection of rice—whatever we export to them. And no complaint from Soviet Union came to us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have they expressed happiness at the inferior rice ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : The question was whether the complaint had come, and whether the Soviet Union got inferior rice. My answer is 'No'. That is all.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The reasons given by the Minister for the Indian Basmati rice fetching a lesser price compared to Pakistan's, have been given here. I want to know this : is it not a fact that our export has gone down compared to Pakistan's not because of the quality, but because a Corporation like the STC, charged with the task of exporting, and having twenty offices all over the world and spending \$10 million as its budget, has not yet been able to get any order ? We cannot sell our rice outside, not because our rice is inferior to that of Pakistan—its name was mentioned by the hon. Minister—but because we cannot do so due to our inefficiency. Secondly, is it not a fact that in the name of Basmati, Parimal is being exported, and complaints are there ?

The Minister may say, technically, that the Soviet Union has not complained. It is a friendly country; but the complaints are there. What do you say about this important fact ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Firstly, on the question of STC, I would say that STC has recently bagged an export order for Basmati rice to Middle-East countries, for 50,000 tonnes. This is one part of it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Very good.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The other part of it is that.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is an inaugural order.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Actually, when it comes to the question of price,

between the price of the Basmati rice of Pakistan and that of India there is not that much difference as it was sought to be made out. Practically it is on parity—as far as price is concerned between the two countries.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : It is a misfortune that very little is known about the rice produced in Bihar. The quality of rice produced at Bhagalpur the constituency of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, is far superior to basmati Rice. The test of pudding lies in the eating.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : So, you give lunch to the people.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will he do something to promote the export of Bhagalpur rice ?

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : We have instructed the traders that efforts should be made to promote the export of non-Basmati rice.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Yashpal Singhji, if you also speak, then half-an-hour will pass.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why the rice from Pakistan is preferred to our Indian Basmati rice when the latter is more delicious and of superior quality ? Does it not reveal a shortcoming in our publicity efforts and if so, will the hon. Minister of Commerce make more publicity and find out more markets ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I have already stated that we are giving 5% to 10% incentive to popularise this brand.

[English]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : I was in New York about 4-5 years ago. One day I went to buy basmati rice from one of the shops. There were three varieties of rice. One was Indian variety; the second was Turkish variety and the third was Pakistani variety. When I asked the shopkeeper which variety of rice was the best,

he said, the Indian variety of rice was the best. He did not know about rival Indian. So, it is true that the quality of *basmati* rice is going down in our country. Something has to be done about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question has not been answered. Please reply to his question.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: I have already replied that we are providing an incentive of 5% to 10% to popularise this good brand.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir... ..

MR. SPEAKER: Please, do not start talking about opium.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: 'Roopmati' is produced in his area.

MR. SPEAKER: You may export its entire stock if you want. I have no objection.

[*English*]

**Closure of Economically Non-Viable
NTC Units**

†

*616. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the National Textile Corporation is considering to close down some of its economically non-viable units; and

(b) if so, their number and in which States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) No. final decision has been taken to close down any NTC mills.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The final decision has not been taken. However, certain factors must be before your mind by which you will be taking the ultimate decision. What are those factors that you are taking into consideration? What are the factors which have led you to take up this matter of closing down of this factory ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The main factor before us would be whether a unit can be made viable by modernisation and by rationalisation of labour and improving its management and working. This is a continuous exercise of evaluating our units from time to time. The performance of some of the units at a particular time is low, but due to various steps taken by the NTC management, they also improve. So, which unit is viable or not, we are trying to carry one an exercise all the time.

There are about 15 to 20 units/mills which are making profits. Others vary from some loss to higher quantity of loss. So, all I can say is, whenever we take a decision of this nature we will see that all efforts are made first to rehabilitate the unit, to modernise it, to rationalise, labour, have a dialogue with labour and see that it works.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : May I know in the event of your taking a decision to close down the NTC units, as to how many workers would be affected, and as to how many you are going to rehabilitate, that is, in case you take a decision to close down ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I said that we have taken no decision to close down. There is no question of any number of workers. I will answer "in case" when it comes, separately.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the NTC mills are concerned, in Indore which is my constituency there are very many NTC mills and from time to time there is a rumour that they are going to be closed. A deputation of the workers of these mills has met the hon. Minister today and they have assured him that they are prepared for

the rationalisation of the labour force. Secondly, these mills have not got surplus land and if the surplus land is allowed to be sold, then these NTC mills can become viable.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that some NTC mills in Indore are incurring losses, they have old and out-dated machinery but one happy feature of the whole situation is that the labour—the INTUC delegation has met me today as the hon. Member has just now mentioned—have assured us full cooperation in rationalisation, in the work norms or in other things. And I am sure we will have a continuing dialogue with them and see that the working of these mills becomes viable.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Surplus land is there ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is it a fact that a decision has been taken to withdraw the subsidy that is being provided for the NTC mills which are in the Eastern States of our country, particularly in West Bengal and it is also a fact that if this subsidy is withdrawn then most of the NTC mills which are now being provided with subsidy, will—as a result of that—be closed down, especially these NTC mills in West Bengal ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is nothing like withdrawing the subsidy, but some times the mills, particularly those in West Bengal and other Eastern States, they incur losses much higher than what we anticipate and the Finance Ministry is always telling us that we should reduce these losses so that the overall budgetary support is available from the Government to the NTC units as a whole and the subsidy is used in the best possible manner. Here also, I request the hon. Member, through you, for a co-operative attitude from the labour and the trade unions so that many of the problems can be sorted out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the mills of the N.T.C.

are incurring losses because of mismanagement and nothing has been done to improve the situation and no such person has been appointed who can run these mills properly. Therefore will the hon. Minister inform us whether he proposes to set up a management cadre so that these mills can be run properly ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that there should be considerable improvement in the management. There are 125 mills of the N.T.C. and it is a holding company and there are 9 subsidiary companies also. Sometimes officials also retire. Recruitment of new people takes time. Thus we are making efforts to strengthen the administrative structure. Yesterday we called a meeting of the Standing Committees of the N.T.C. holding company in which the appointment of the Chairmen-cum-Managing Director has been made and he has already taken over the charge. Whatever shortcomings we find the management, we are making full efforts either to reduce or remove them.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is it a fact that the Textile Workers Federation affiliated to AITUC had several times made representations about changing the management giving concrete facts of mismanagement by the management of many of the West Bengal mills ? Is the Minister aware of those representations; if so, what action has been taken with regard to those representations ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are so many trade unions in West Bengal that we do not know whose representations the hon. Member is referring to.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Textile Workers Federation.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : They are all being looked into. Actually we are trying to strengthen our vigilance set up considerably. We have asked for senior IPS officers to be posted in NTC holding company as well as subsidiaries and any complaints which come will be very seriously looked in to.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : One of the textile mills run by the NTC in Bangalore city i.e. Mysore Mills and Minerva Mills, has informed the workers that one of the mills is to be closed. In that case 3000 to 4000 workers will be on the street. In reply to my letter, the hon. Minister has stated that the matter is still under consideration. What is the truth? In case you have decided to close one of the mills, what are you going to do with the workers? Are you going to absorb them or rehabilitate them?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have taken no decision to close any mill. The Mysore Spinning and Weaving Mill about which the hon. Member is referring, was established in 1884, in the last century and still we are trying to maintain it and run it in a proper way and with almost the same machinery I am told. I can assure you the hon. Member that in spite of the shortcomings we will see that the mill runs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Sir, one N.T.C. Mill at Gaya in Bihar is suffering losses on account of mismanagement. In this connection, the labourers of the Mill have presented a memorandum that the Mill is incurring losses due to mismanagement. Will he set the management right? In case this Mill is closed down due to losses, will you do something for 500 to 600 workers, whose life will be in peril?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have first submitted that we are continuously deliberating upon how to improve the management and I agree that we still have a lot to do in this regard. Along with it, we also want the cooperation of the working class in the entire process. I have submitted that we are making efforts to streamline the administrative structure and also to bring about improvement in the working of the mills.

[*English*]

Trade with Australia

*617. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great scope for expansion of trade with Australia ;

(b) if so, the areas identified for the purpose ; and

(c) the recent joint efforts made to boost bilateral trade ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Areas identified for trade with Australia include export of engineering items such as boilers, electric motors, material handling equipments, earthmoving and transport equipments, pumps and compressors, transformers, insulators, steel pipes and tubes, business machines, computer, software chemicals including agro-chemicals, heavy duty tyres, handlooms, handicrafts and leather products and import of non-ferrous metals, coking coal, wool, fishing trawlers, merino rams and diamonds.

(c) The recent joint efforts to increase bilateral trade include establishment of an Indo-Australian Joint Business Council to facilitate interaction among business communities, participation in trade fairs, exchange of delegations and identification of items and areas for trade expansion during the 10th India Australia Joint Trade Committee meeting held in New Delhi in November, 1986.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : The hon. Minister has identified so many items for export from India to Australia, but he has not clearly stated as to what is the quantum of export in rupee value from the date of agreement till today. Likewise, what is the quantum of import from Australia to India till today? May I know from the hon. Minister the correct picture?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : The figures for import and export I would like to spell out in brief least for the last three years so that the hon. Member may understand the position. 1984-85 Export (value in crores) Rs. 148.50 Import—Rs. 192.41.

In 1985-86, exports were Rs. 124.49 crores and imports were Rs. 420.79 crores. In 1986-87, up to December exports were Rs. 110.93 crores and imports were Rs. 311.44 crores. That is the precise position. As regards the quantum of each specific item, it will take much time. I will definitely supply the detailed information to the hon. Member.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Australian Government is willing to import locomotive ancillaries and heavy earth movers from our country. May I know from the hon. Minister what action have they taken to export these locomotive ancillaries to Australia ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, it is a fact that Australians are very interested so far as our engineering goods and heavy machinery are concerned. We have made very good efforts after the last meeting of the joint Trade Committee between India and Australia which was held in November, that is, the tenth meeting, and I would like to inform the House that for the first time in the history, India has entered into Australian automobile market by their booking 1,000 jeeps from Mahendra and Mahendra. Further possibilities are now being explored in many other areas. The hon. Member must also be aware that BHEL—Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited—is also now about to complete a programme to enter into South Australia. Their programme is to electrify the railway system in Victoria and to go there with 250 MW power boiler programme. So, these are the areas we have started and we are getting the response.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the Australian market has, more or less, been ignored hitherto, but I am happy that the Government is making some efforts to improve our trade with Australia. From the figure mentioned by the hon. Minister, it is found that the balance of trade is now in their favour and we are importing more. I am sure, there are more items which we can export and turn the balance of trade in our favour. For example, he has not mentioned about the marine products. I understand that there is a demand in Australia

for shrimps and other marine products. There are other items also. So, I would like to know what specific steps have they taken to improve the exports to Australia and turn the balance of trade in our favour.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, our policy is to increase the exports to meet the balance of trade and not to cut imports where it is necessary. But as the hon. Member has stated about the marine products and certain other areas, we have already taken steps and measures through our concerned agencies to see that in these areas the exports go up. The only problem I would like to mention to the hon. Member is that very recently the Australian Government came out with a new scheme of five per cent less than the general tariff concession to the developing nations. This is helping us in certain sectors but not helping us in some other sectors, where the margin was fifteen per cent. We have very recently taken up this matter with the Australian Government. Positively we will get some result and will further boost up the exports in that sector.

Target for Improvement of Per Capita Use of Cloth

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

(a) whether any target has been fixed to improve the per capita use of cloth in the country during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) to what extent this target is going to be met by the textiles mills, power looms, handloom sector separately ;

(d) whether the progress is being monitored closely and if so, what was the achievement of each of three sectors so far ; and

(e) whether at the present rate of achievement, the target can be fulfilled by 1989 ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The target for cloth production has been fixed at 14,500 million meters at the end of VII Plan period. This will in turn, improve the per capita consumption of cloth to 15.14 meters.

(c) The above target for cloth production is divided sectorwise as follows :

(In Million Mts)	
Sector	Target of cloth production
Mill	4500
Handloom	4600
Powerloom	5400
	14500

(d) The progress in cloth production is closely monitored by the Government. The cloth production sectorwise during the first two years of the plan period i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as under :

(In Million Meters)			
Sectors	1985-86	1986-87 (Expected Prodn)	1989-90 Targets
Mill	3376	3303	4500
Handloom	3236	3325	4600
Powerloom	5886	6149	5400
Total	12498	12777	14500

(e) From the present trend in production of cloth, it is expected that the overall target of 14500 million metres of cloth production will be achieved during the terminal year (1989-90) of the Seventh Plan period.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the measures adopted by the Government to improve the *per capita* consumption of cloth in the country during the Seventh Plan period ?

Will the Government in order to protect this industry reduce the excise duty so that the production of cloth can be maximised and this industry can be run properly and the workers are also benefited ? Do Government propose to take any such step?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is estimated that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 14500 million metres of cloth will be produced and the production has been increasing in the last few years. Out of 14500 million metres, 4500 million metres cloth will be manufactured in the mills, 4600 million metres in the handloom sector and 5400 million metres in the power-loom sector and on the basis of this production *per capita* availability of cloth will be 15-14 metres by the end of the Seventh Plan.

The hon. Minister has asked about the steps which the Government have taken to promote the textile industry. The most significant step was taken in June 1985, when the New Textile Policy was announced. In it, several measures have been envisaged by which production of cloth will increase and the cloth will be available at reasonable rates to the people. There are several measures in the policy and I think that the production of cloth is increasing on the basis of this policy and *per capita* availability is also going on increasing in our country.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : He has asked about the equal reduction of excise duty.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may ask a supplementary question.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a decline in *per capita* consumption of cotton cloth. Synthetic cloth lasts longer than cotton cloth and the requirement of cotton cloth has come down with the result that many cotton mills are either closing down or running at a low capacity in Maharashtra and in other parts of the country. The problem of unemployment is increasing as a result of closure of these mills and if 90,

may I know the steps being taken by Government to solve this problem ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that several mills are becoming sick and there are many reasons for that. One of the main reasons is that these mills have not been modernised for the last many years and the millowners have established other industries with the profits earned from these mills and have not paid any attention to these mills which has resulted in the present situation.

I have mentioned about the New Textile Policy of 1985 under which it has been envisaged in definite terms that it is not possible to run all the mills after modernising them and therefore some mills, which have reached a stage which is beyond improvement, will have to be closed down. The Central Government has made a provision of Rs. 750 crores in the Seventh Plan for modernisation. We have formulated a plan along with the financial institutions in our country and set up an institution to review the reports and to decide which of the sick mills can be revived and or is in a position to return the loan by providing funds out of the fund of Rs. 750 crores. Hence, it does not seem to be possible to revive all the sick mills but those mills where improvement can be brought about, will receive our special attention.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: There is so much more unemployment among the handloom weavers. My hon. friend has concentrated only on that sector which is organised. What is it that Government proposes to do in order to help the handloom weavers ? And, in regard to the excise duty also question was put and answer was not given. Is excise duty going to be reduced or not ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I will first answer about the excise duty. It was again a part of the new textile policy of 1985—that gradually fiscal levies on textile items and particularly the synthetics will be reduced so that consumption increases. In pursuance of that policy last year there was reduction. But this year there has been

some reduction and some rationalisation and some increases also. So, to what extent to increase the excise duty is an exercise that has to be gone through every year in consultation with the Finance Ministry. For example, if you reduce the excise duty beyond a certain point for synthetic fabrics, we have to see what effect it will have on cotton which is a very important item for us.

So, merely to say that by the reduction of excise duty the problem will be solved is not true. We are seeing where to increase, where to rationalise, where to decrease and I can assure the hon. Member that the interests of the handloom weavers are very much before us and the handloom sector even now today is playing a very important role. It produces much more than the mill sector and policy is that we will continue to do so. So, handloom sector is a very important sector, millions of people in our country are depending on it and we have evolved a large number of schemes for handloom service centres, marketing surveys, subsidies for marketing the produce, opening of new outlets and making yarn available at reasonable prices and all these things we are doing. I can assure the House, particularly the hon. Member who is very much the supporter of the handloom, as we all do on our side, that the interests of the handloom weavers will always be paramount in our country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the figure for handloom cloth given for 1985-86 is 3236 million metres. The target for 1989-90 is 4600 million metres. Is the Government aware of the defective method of accounting in respect of the handloom cloth ? The fact on the field is that production of handloom cloth has been progressively declining while the production in the mill sector has been progressively increasing. But that does not reflect in the figures and this discrepancy is on account of defective accounting. Is the Government aware of it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the figures which I have given show that the production in handloom sector is increasing. But still to study the whole situation, we are conducting a very comprehensive census of the handloom sector and I think no other

sector has had such a detailed socio-economic survey of the whole handloom industry, the type of looms that they use, how many people work on them, what is their daily production so that we have actual figures of production as well as the people engaged on them. So, the figures that are before us show that there is an increasing trend. But the real situation can only be ascertained after the handloom census is over.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : The hon. Minister has stated that the handloom sector is very important but he has not stated what is being done for its protection. The viscous fibre is supplied by big industrialists and capitalists at black market rates which the handloom weavers cannot afford to pay. Consequently, thousands and lakhs of handloom weavers have been rendered jobless. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any action has been taken to control the prices of this fibre and also to protect the handloom weavers from the big capitalists who are supplying this fibre at black market rates and if so, the details thereof ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no shortage of yarn at present and several measures have been adopted to see that yarn is available in time and at fair prices. A National Handloom Development Corporation has been set up and its main aim is to provide yarn at reasonable rates to the handloom sector. Along with it, there are several mills which are in the cooperative sector and fortunately there is a large sector in which many mills are run by cooperatives themselves. These might be called weavers' mills. Apart from this, those who are in the handloom sector get yarn from the cooperative mills and also from the Handloom Corporation.

[*English*]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the present textile price policy has hit hard the consumers of the coarse cloth and that the people who are below the poverty line have also been hit very hard. Even the handloom weavers, as

has been pointed out by Prof. Ranga, have been hit hard. They say that as usual they are not able to use it. What have the producers of the coarse cloth both in the handloom sector and the mill sector done for this? Do they propose to revive the *kanoon*?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is not correct to say that the price of coarse cloth has risen very high or the price of even the yarn has risen high. Sir, I have before me a statement which says that from June 1985 to December 1986 in respect of cotton long cloth of medium variety there is a rise of only 3.8 per cent. Shirting and poplins of medium category 7.9 per cent in a year and a half, and dhotis etc. are down 0.3 per cent. So, it is not correct to say that. There may be a local spurt in the price, but on the whole the prices are satisfactory.

**Excise Duty Evasion by Ayurvedic
Pharmaceutical Units in Delhi**

+

*620. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :**
SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ayurvedic pharmaceutical units manufacturing drugs with alcoholic content or effect in Delhi ;

(b) whether some of these units have been evading excise duty by not showing actual production ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against these defaulting companies ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) 14 units.

(b) Yes Sir. One case of excise duty evasion was detected.

(c) Penalty in accordance with the relevant Act/Rules was imposed besides recovery of the excise duty.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, there are nearly 40 factories manufacturing this Mritasanjeevini, Mahadrakshasevam

arista in and around Delhi. Each factory is manufacturing 200 to 300 boxes per day. The Government of India levied Rs. 125 per box. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much amount we have collected from the 40 factories during the last year, how much they are due, what action the Government has taken.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I hope, Sir, this question does not come under my Ministry, but only about evasion . . . (*Interruptions*). The question is whether some of these units have been evading excise duty by not showing their production. (*Interruptions*). Multani Ayurvedic pharmacy has already deposited a sum of Rs. 2.67 lakhs as excise duty which included Rs. 80,000 which was evaded. So, it is only that particular unit, because as I said, out of 14 unit this unit was seen that it was evading excise duty.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : There are nearly 40 units which are manufacturing this sura. But you said only 14. But even out of that, for each box you have levied Rs. 125 as tax. If you calculate it will come to Rs. 25 lakhs in a year, but you said it is only Rs 26 lakhs. This is a meagre amount.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I said Rs. 2.6 lakhs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Excise duty collection is not with us. It is only about whether they have been evading the tax.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I put the question to the Minister of Finance, from where it has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I do not know the reason. But if the question has been transferred to the Minister of Home, he should have come prepared.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He should have refused.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : He should have refused if he is not ready with the question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The question was whether the excise duty is being evaded and what steps we are taking. So far as the excise duty is concerned, this comes under Finance. We are only concerned as to how it has been evaded.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I would like to know from the Minister whether he is going to...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I will get this information and give it to you.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to institute a Committee to go into the details of the evasion of the taxes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It does not arise. If the hon. Member wants the information, we can collect the information and send it to him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I do not want the information. I want some facts from you and from the Finance Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The question is numbered 620. If its number had been 420, then there would have been no trouble.

MR. SPEAKER : Your sharp wit has detected it.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What I have submitted is that we can collect the relevant information and sent it to the hon. Member about the entire excise duty evasion etc...

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIIRAGI : This question relates to liquor. If you put to the Minister of Culture, you will get a good reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Because it is an *asava*.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : In the manufacture of Ayurvedic drugs, alcohol is produced in a limited quantity through a natural process due to fermentation. You are talking about imposing tax on alcohol but how far will it be fair to impose taxes on such medicines in which alcohol is produced through a natural process ? Of course, some people use more alcohol than what is required. Will the hon. Minister consider the proposal of not imposing tax on such medicines in which alcohol is produced through natural process ?

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : According to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Rule 1956, if the proof strength reported by the Chemical Examiner is more than 3 per cent proof spirit than the strength declared by the manufacturer on the labels pasted on such bottles, the manufacturer is liable to a penalty at the rate of 10 times the difference in duty the quantity so manufactured but not exceeding Rs. 2000/-. Therefore, if more than 3 per cent proof spirit difference is there, the penalty is imposed.

**Compensation to People Displaced
due to Setting up Ordnance Factory
in Bolangir District of Orissa**

*621. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of compensation being paid to persons displaced on account of setting up of an ordnance factory in Bolangir district of Orissa ;

(b) whether any complaint has been made that the compensation being paid is not adequate ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) It has been reported by the Orissa Government that out of a total amount of approximately Rs. 2.46 crores as compensation payable to 2343 persons whose land has been acquired for the factory site, approximately Rs. 2.36 crores have been paid to 2108 persons at rates ranging between Rs. 11,048 and Rs. 3,350 per acre as per the law depending upon the type of land. The balance amount has not yet been paid because of non-appearance of parties, non-production of land records and reference to Civil Court for apportionment of compensation.

(b) and (c) No complaint about compensation has been received in this Ministry. However, it is understood that 61 persons have received compensation under protest and these cases have been referred to civil court as per their desire, for determination of due compensation under the Act.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the 2108 persons who have already received the compensation are not leaving their lands to be taken possession of by the Government and if so what is the reaction of the Government on this issue. May I also know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the 200 and odd persons who have not come forward to take their compensation with the argument that the compensation fixed is not at par with other places where such lands have been taken over for other projects. If so, what is the reaction of the Government in this issue also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The procedure laid down for

this purpose is that the Land Acquiring Officer decides as to what is the Market value and that market value plus solatium is paid. If any person is aggrieved, he can go to the Court of Law and decision can be given by the Court of Law. The decision of the Court of Law is binding on the Land Acquiring Officer and the Government and the compensation decided by the Court is paid. This is the procedure which is being followed in this case also.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Supply of Raw Materials to National Rayon Corporation

*615. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Rayon Corporation is facing closure owing to the choking supply of raw materials ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for short supply of raw materials ; and

(c) whether Union Government removed import of Rayon Grade Wood Pulp from the OGL list and placed in the List of Limited Permissible items in September 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SRHI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) Government is not aware that National

Rayon Corporation is facing closure. The raw material Rayon Grade Wood Pulp is indigenously available. In addition they been recently allowed import of 3,786 MT of this material.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Bangladesh Refugees

*618. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bangladesh refugees who came to India after 1971 ;

(b) the number out of them who came to India in 1985 and 1986 ;

(c) the amount spent on them since 1971 ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to send them back to their country ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Bangladeshi nationals who may have entered illegally into India after 1971 are not treated as refugees. However, due to disturbed conditions in Bangladesh, some tribals from that country entered into the North East States of Tripura and Mizoram and given temporary shelter pending their repatriation to Bangladesh. Such entrants in Mizoram have already been sent back. Government have taken the matter at diplomatic levels with Bangladesh Government for repatriation of such persons who are in Tripura. Details in this regard are given in the statement below.

Statement

(a) Bangladeshis who entered after 1971 and were given temporary shelter :

Year	Tripura	Year	Mizoram
1978	3,000	1977	2
1981-82	17,087	1978	149
1986-87	*48,877	1979	8,749
	<hr/>	1980	978
	68,964	1981	204
		1982	678
		1984	4,196
		1986	2,771
			<hr/>
			17,727
			<hr/>

*as on 31st March, 1987

(b) Number of those who came in 1985 and 1986

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>Mizoram</i>
1985	NIL	NIL
1986	29,788	2,771
	29,788	2,771

(c) *Amount spent since 1971*

<i>Tripura</i>		<i>Mizoram</i>	
1978	Rs. 1.21 lakhs	1984-85	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 53.13 lakhs	1985-86	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
*1986-87	Rs. 227.36 lakhs		
	Rs. 281.70 lakhs		Rs. 15.00 lakhs

*upto January, 1987

The figure of expenditure in Mizoram is about Chakma tribals only. The amount indicated is the one that was sanctioned by Government of India and does not include the amount that may have been spent by Mizoram Government.

Self Sufficiency in Sophisticated Arms

*622. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE :

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in sophisticated arms; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) No country can be self-sufficient in sophisticated arms in absolute terms because the cost of development and production of latest-technology weapon systems is prohibitive while the rate of obsolescence of the weapon systems is very rapid.

2. Sophisticated weapon systems are inducted into the armed forces keeping in view the security environment, need to modernise and update the equipment of our armed forces and the threat posed by our potential adversaries who have been acquiring latest technology weapon systems off the

shelf. While absolute self-sufficiency in sophisticated weapon systems is not possible, we have achieved a large measure of self-reliance through indigenous development and licence production of various weapon systems. At the same time, considerable progress has been made through our Defence R & D for the indigenous development of sophisticated technology weapon systems like Main Battle Tank (MBT), Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Low Level Radar etc.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Milk from Co-operative Milk Association/Government Dairies for Armed Forces

*623. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has issued written orders to the effect that when milk is required for the armed forces, it should be procured through the State Co-operative Milk Association or Government dairies ;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of these orders milk is being purchased from middlemen on the pretext of higher rates;

(c) if so, the names of the cities in which milk is being purchased from other sources and not from Government dairies and milk cooperatives, and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) On an experimental basis, such orders were issued and shall, for the present, be valid till 30th September, 1987 in respect of such stations where Co-operative Sector/Government dairies are able to provide milk, and subject to negotiated agreement of terms and conditions.

(b) It is true that at some of the stations at which Co-operative Sector/Government dairies are able to provide milk, agreement on terms and conditions (including prices) has not been reached, and hence milk is being purchased from contractors. There are also some stations where Court orders have restrained purchases from such Co-operative Sector/Government dairies.

(c) A list of stations where milk is being purchased from contractors although Co-operative Sector/Government dairies exist, is given in the statement below.

(d) In 5 stations Government have been restrained from negotiating directly with Co-operative Sector/Government dairies as a result of Court orders. In another 61 Stations the Co-operative Sector/Government dairies are themselves disinclined to enter into contracts because the requirements are very small in quantity, the points at which delivery is required are inconveniently located or other reasons. In the remaining 9 stations the Co-operative Sector/Government dairies are quoting high prices and have so far not agreed to reduce them to limits acceptable to the Army authorities.

Statement

1. Pimpri
2. Margao
3. Srinagar

4. Jammu
5. Bangalore
6. Belgaum
7. Secunderabad
8. Visakhapatnam
9. Ahmedabad
10. Baroda
11. Colaba
12. Jaipur
13. Kota
14. Jodhpur
15. Nasirabad
16. Bengdubi
17. Gauhati
18. Shillong
19. Ferozepur
20. Bikaner
21. Amritsar
22. Ambala
23. Agra
24. Allahabad
25. Bareilly
26. Jhansi
27. Jabalpur
28. Kanpur
29. Lucknow
30. Mhow
31. Gwalior
32. Bhopal
33. Danapur
34. Fatehgarh
35. Faizabad
36. Mathura
37. Roorkee
38. Saugor
39. Gaya

40. Dehradun
41. Rawatbhata
42. Suryalanka
43. Suryapalli
44. Purandhar Fort
45. Karnja
46. Tarapore
47. Shivnagar
48. Mudh
49. Amla
50. Ojhar
51. Ambarnath
52. Wadsar
53. Gandhidham
54. Khavda
55. Okha
56. Probandar
57. Mount Abu
58. Nalia
59. Daman
60. Worli
61. Valachi
62. Paneri
63. Kalaikunda
64. Tezu
65. Chandigarh Group
66. Ambala Group
67. Moga
68. Jammu
69. Samba
70. Chakrata
71. Shahjahanpur
72. Banbassa
73. Bandipur
74. Jindrah
75. Calcutta

[*English*]

Timely Procurement of Jute by JCI

*624. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of jute procured by the Jute Corporation of India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) arrangements made by the Jute Corporation of India for timely procurement of jute directly from the farmers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the jute Corporation of India has been purchasing jute mainly from village traders;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether checks have been made to ensure that growers are not deprived of the benefited of the Jute Corporation of India operations; and

(f) if so, how ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Quantity of jute procured by Jute Corporation of India during the last three years is as under :—

Year (July-June)	Quantity procured (In lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each)
1984-85	10.14
1985-86	28.15
1986-87	22.10
(upto 31.3.87)	

(b) All purchase centres of JCI are usually kept in readiness for purchasing raw jute right from the beginning of the season.

(c) No, Sir. JCI is purchasing jute from jute growers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Widest possible publicity is given to the price support operation of jute Corporation of India and jute growers are advised to bring their produce to the purchase centres being run by JCI and/or Cooperatives. They are also advised not to sell their produce to unscrupulous buyers below the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government. For identifying genuine growers, JCI is relying upon jute cards issued by State Governments. Where no such arrangement exists, purchases are made from growers on the basis of assessment made by the staff of JCI.

Vigil by coast guard on fishing by foreign Chartered Vessels

*625. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coast Guard is maintaining strict vigil on the fishing by foreign chartered vessels; and

(b) whether this duty of supervision dilutes other important security and vigilance functions of Coast Guard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Sound and Light Programmes at places of Tourist Interest

*626. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to start Sound and Light Programmes at new places of tourist interest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) The Government of India are considering mounting of Sound and Light Shows at the following new places of tourist interest :

- (i) Golconda Fort, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Man Mandir, Gwalior Fort, Madhya Pradesh
- (iii) Rabindranath's House (Rabindra Bharati) at Jorasanko, Calcutta, West Bengal,
- (iv) Maharana Pratap Smarak, Moti Nagri, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
- (v) Cellular Jail, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (vi) Kurukshetra, Haryana.

The Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned three Sound and Light projects. The total amount sanctioned and the amount so far released is as follows :—

Name of the project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
(i) Golconda Fort, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 49.40 lakhs	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
(ii) Man Mandir, Gwalior Fort Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 28.83 lakhs	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
(iii) Rabindranath's House (Rabindra Bharati) at Jorasanko, Calcutta, West Bengal	Rs. 15.50 lakhs	Rs. 10.00 lakhs

In the case of Maharana Pratap Smarak, Moti Nagri Udaipur, the State Government have been asked to send us Hindi and English versions of the script. Similarly, in the case of Cellular Jail, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the U.T. Administration have been asked to send the revised estimates and also a copy of the script. The proposal in respect of Kurukshetra,

Haryana, is at a very preliminary stage and the State Government is yet to formulate detailed cost estimates.

Fake Passport Rackets

*627. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Patriot* dated 13 March, 1987 wherein it has been stated that two fake passport gangs have been busted in the capital ;

(b) whether these gangs indulged in large scale cheating, theft, robberies, forgery of traveller cheques and passports ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether any arrest has been made ; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the arrested persons ?

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

(b) to (e) In the first week of March, 1987, the Delhi Police unearthed two different gangs involved in cheating and forgery of passports. One of the two gangs was also involved in the theft of travellers' cheques, passports and credit cards.

Cases under various sections of law have been registered. Four persons have been arrested and a number of documents seized.

Enforcement of ESMA

*628. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether inspite of the enactment of the Essential Services Maintenance Act there have been instances when a number of essential services in Delhi, were paralysed due to strikes such as, Doctors strike, DTC workers strike, etc. ;

(b) if so, whether the Act has been found to have some loopholes due to which it could not be invoked to maintain essential services ; and

(c) what steps are contemplated not to allow such situations to recur in future to save people from avoidable hardships ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) In exercise of the powers available under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, Delhi Administration issued a notification on 10th

November, 1986 prohibiting strikes in any service in or in connection with the working of hospitals or dispensaries in the Union Territory of Delhi. Still the Junior Residents and senior residents of Central Government hospitals in Delhi went on strike from the 11th November to 13th November 1986 demanding revision of pay scales. Similarly nurses working in Central Government Hospitals of Delhi went on strike from 19th January to 4th February 1987 demanding revision of pay scales and enhancement of certain allowances etc.

On 12th January 1987, the Delhi Administration issued a notification under Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 prohibiting strikes in any service in or in connection with the working of Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi. This notification came into force with immediate effect and was valid for three months. The employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation, however, went on strike on 14th January 1987.

The Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 has been enacted with the object of ensuring uninterrupted maintenance of essential services. Government's policy is to invoke the provisions of the Act only if efforts to resolve disputes through the existing machinery for conciliation and adjudication fail and that too only in exceptional cases and only in circumstances in which non-exercise of the powers under the Act would have resulted in hardship to the community. Government would continue to be guided by this policy in the administration of the Act.

Offer of raw hides by Soviet Union

*629. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to make available raw hides in bulk and expressed its willingness to buy back finished products ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard ; and

(c) the main features of the agreement and to what extent the leather industry will be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) A provision has been made for the first time for import of raw hides from the USSR into India in the Indo-Soviet Trade Plan for 1987. In pursuance of this, the USSR has started supplying raw hides to India. There is no buy-back stipulation in the Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol. It is open for the Indian importers and concerned Soviet foreign trade organisations to explore the possibility of entering into buy back arrangements.

**Development of Pathiramanal Island
as a Theme Park in Kerala**

*630. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1833 on the 14 November, 1986 regarding Theme Park at Pathiramanal in Kerala and state :

- (a) whether Government of Kerala have sent any revised proposal in this regard ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) A revised proposal for providing a luxury boat at Pathiramanal at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs has been received and is being processed for sanction of financial assistance.

**Rise in Population of Bihar, West
Bengal and Assam Sub-Divisions**

*631. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of sub-divisions of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam where the rise in population has been more than average ;
- (b) what was the population in each of these sub-divisions in 1971 and 1981 censuses and what it is estimated to be now ;

(c) the national average rise for these periods and how do they compare with rise in each of these sub-divisions ; and

(d) the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The names of such sub-divisions of Bihar and West Bengal are given in Statement 1 placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4183/87]. In Assam, the 1981 Census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then and hence the required information in respect of Assam for the decade 1971—81 is not available.

(b) The population figures for each of the sub-divisions of Bihar and West Bengal mentioned in part (a) as per the 1971 and 1981 censuses are given in Statement 2 placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—4183/87). The present estimated population figures at sub-division level are not available.

(c) The growth rate of population at the national level during 1971—81 was 25 percent. The comparative percentage rise in the sub-divisions mentioned at part (a) is given in Statement 3 placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4183/87].

(d) In addition to the Government's current programme on family planning and family welfare, rural development, including promotion of rural industries to prevent migration to towns and cities and greater vigil on borders to check illegal migration are amongst measures that are already being taken.

Survey Regarding Atrocities on Women

*632. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Union Government propose to make any survey on atrocities on women in the country through any high powered Committee ; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal for any such survey at present. The administration of Criminal Laws is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the incidents of atrocities on women have engaged the attention of the Government for finding out stringent remedial measures. In this connection, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended to make the provisions more stringent and effective. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have been amended by the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 to deal effectively not only with dowry death cases but also with cases of cruelty to married women.

[*Translation*]

Development of Sites/Dams in Maharashtra to Attract Tourists

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

(a) Whether Government propose to develop Nagjhari and Nayegaon dams (in district Bhandara) and Tadova Park in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. Keeping in view the priorities given to tourism in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUF-TI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No such proposals have been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Mica Industry

*634. **SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned

“Mica industry ‘Sinking’” appearing in the *Hindustan Times* (Patna edition) dated 15 March, 1987 :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The news item refers mainly to the slumps in the mica industry and consequent closure of Mines resulting in unemployment amongst workers of this Industry.

With the technological changes in the electrical and electronics field, demand for sheet mica in international markets has declined. Also, production has come down due to exhaustion of mica mines, consequently, number of reporting mines has declined as follows :

Year	No. of Mica mines reporting production in India
1961	718
1971	539
1981	289
1986	148

Government has taken steps to increase exports of mica by improving profitability exports of processed mica through abolishing of export duty (except on mica scrap), allowing 100% Export Oriented Unit benefits to fabricated mica/manufactured mica units and promoting value-added mica product units. Efforts are being made by Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) to identify new mica bearing pegmatites. So far these have meet with little success.

News-Item Captioned “Tourism Swindler’s Game Ends”

6272. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 11 September, 1986 under the caption "Tourism Swindler's Game Ends" according to which Central Vigilance Commission has advised the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation to initiate major penalty proceedings against a former employee and two officers for their role in subletting Corporation's stalls at Inter-State Bus Terminal, Delhi to private contractors ;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the loss the Corporation has to suffer due to irregularity committed by these officials ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUF-TI MOHD. SYED: (a) Yes, Sir. According to Delhi Tourism Development Corporation, D.T.D.C. has initiated major penalty proceeding againsts three officers of the Corporation for their role in sub-letting Corporation's stalls at ISBT to Private Contractors on the recommendations of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(b) The Corporation terminated the arrangements with the private Contractors at ISBT in November 1983. The Contractors obtained stay order against dispossession from the Court which the Corporation has got vacated. At present, all the stalls of the Corporation at ISBT are being run by the Corporation.

(c) and (d) The matter is under inquiry and exact amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.

Fall in Exports

6273 SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister to COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of a number of items are short of the target fixed during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(b) if so, the names of such items in which the exports have fallen and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The export figures for the full financial year are available for 1985-86 only. The items in which the exports have fallen short of the targets during 1985-86 include Tea, Rice, Wheat, Tobacco unmanufactured, Sugar, Meat products, Marine products, Leather and leather manufactures, Sports goods, Chemicals and allied products, Engineering goods and Cotton textiles. The Major reason for the short fall in export performance in relation to target is attributable to the slow down in growth in the industrial world in 1985, which led to sharp decline in growth of world trade and virtual stagnation in export of developing countries. It is also worth mentioning that during 1985 there was also a continual fall in the prices of primary commodities of particular interest to us. The export figures for the full financial year 1986-87 are not available. However, according to latest indications, the over all export target of Rs. 12203 crores for 1986-87 is likely to be achieved.

[Translation]

Promotion of Japanese Investment in India

6274. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Japan and the Japanese traders are hesitating to invest capital in India due to trade control and stringent conditions stipulated by the Government of India and also administrative delays ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to encourage Japanese investment by doing away with these shortcomings ;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) The statement furnished below gives details of Japanese

investment in India over the period 1982 to 1986 :

	Total number of collaborations concluded with Japan	Number of financial collaborations concluded with Japan
1982		
1983	58	7
1984	78	5
1985	108	15
1986	111	15

It will be observed that a significant increase has taken place in Japanese investment in India over the last few years. Government policies and procedures in regard to foreign investment technology transfer and import-export trade are designed to promote foreign investment, strengthen indigenous capabilities and secure products competitiveness. These measures are intended to encourage Overseas investors, including the Japanese to invest in the country.

[English]

Opening of Unexploited Hilly Tracts for Tourists

6275. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether so far unexploited hilly tracts will be opened up to attract tourists at very low costs ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Central Government has asked the State Governments to identify new destinations including destinations in hill areas which could form part of new package tours so as to attract tourists at low cost. The State Governments are yet to forward to the Central Government the details of such hill destinations.

Promotion of Tribal Languages and Literature

6277. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure the preservation of tribal languages and the promotion of their literature and use in administration and educational institutions ;

(b) the names of such tribal languages spoken by over two million people

(c) whether Government would ensure that they do not lose their identity ; and

(d) the details of the steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a), (c) and (d) The States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have provided facilities imparting for education in tribal language/dialect on selected basis. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and the National Council for Educational Research & Training, New Delhi are also assisting in preparation of primers and reading material in tribal dialects. The new educational policy also, inter-alia, underlines the need to develop the curricula and devise instructional materials in tribal languages at the initial stages with arrangements for switching over to the regional language.

(b) Bhills, Gonds and Santhals.

Jute Mills Not Availing of Modernisation-Cum-Rehabilitation Fund Facilities

6278. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute mills are not adequately availing themselves of the Rs. 250 crore Modernisation-cum-Rehabilitation Fund ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Government has created a Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores and has designated the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) as the Nodal Agency to administer the same. As per the information available from Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IDBI), 10 Jute mills have already submitted application forms for grant of loan under the above scheme. It is further reported that another 39 jute mills have already taken application forms and their responses are awaited. It is, therefore, too early to state that the response from jute mills to the above scheme is not adequate.

Performance of 100 Percent EOUs

6279. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of functional hundred per cent export-oriented units (EOUs) ;
- (b) the value of exports by made by these units since their inception ;
- (c) the details of those units given licences but have not yet become operational ; and
- (d) the incentives/concessions given to these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Out of 530 valid approvals accorded upto 1st January, 1987 under the Scheme of 100% EOUs, 80 units are reported to be currently functional. Other units are in various stages of implementation.

Based on the reports received from the units the cumulative export by 100% EOUs, upto December 1986 has been provisionally estimated to be Rs. 424 crores.

- (d) The facilities and incentives available to units approved under the Scheme of

100% EOUs are contained in Appendix 23 of the Import-Export Policy (Vol. I), 1985—88, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Contracts With Soviet Trading Organisations by Indian Businessmen

6280. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Indian Businessmen have signed contracts with the Soviet Trading Organisations for the expansion of trade ;
- (b) if so, the value of such contracts ; and
- (c) the areas identified to expand trade with the Soviet Union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Separate data about Indian private sector's trade with the USSR are not available.

(c) Soviet Union is one of the major trading partners of India. The major items of export from India to the USSR are: agricultural products, minerals & Ores, chemicals & allied products, textiles, leather and leather manufactures, engineering goods and other miscellaneous items. The major items of import from the USSR into India are : machinery and equipment crude oil and oil

Products, fertilisers, chemicals, steel products, non-ferrous metals, newsprint, plastic raw materials, sulphur, etc. Both the countries are endeavouring to diversify the structure of trade and enhance the volume of trade. New items in the list of imports from the USSR have been added such as coking coal, soda ash, PVC, orthoxyelene, paraxylene, sawn goods, craft paper, raw hides antimony, selenium etc. Efforts are also being made to diversify the range of exports from India to the USSR. New forms of cooperation, such as production cooperation, setting up of Indo-Soviet joint ventures, construction of projects by Indian firms in the USSR, etc. are being explored.

Payment of Commission to Travel Agents on Booking of Accommodation in Hotels

6281. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the policy followed by India Tourism Development Corporation regarding payment of commission to Travel Agents on booking of accommodation in its various hotels ; and

(b) since when such policy has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) ITDC has been following ever since its inception the usual practice of granting commission to recognised travel agents on booking of accommodation in Ashok Group of Hotels except the Ashok Yatri Niwas. The payment of such commission is @ 10% of the published tariff. Besides, ITDC offers over-riding percentage commission ranging between 5% to 15% depending upon volume of business committed/to be generated.

Levying Overhead Charges Against Units of ITDC

6282. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Board of Directors on levying overhead charges against various units of Indian Tourism Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, the date of decision and what is the precise decision ; and

(c) what was the gross profit in various units of ITDC before levying overhead charges for meeting the ITDC Headquarters expenses and the same after levying the overheads, for the years 1981-82 to 1985-86 ;

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYED) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The decisions on allocation of Central and Divisional overheads to various units of ITDC were taken in Board Meetings held on 9 Feb. 78 and 31 Aug. 82 which interalia provide :

(i) Allocation of central and divisional overheads of the Hqrs to various units of ITDC on the basis of their turnover ; and

(ii) Allocation of Production and Publicity Division expenses together with its central overheads on the basis of jobs done for the units.

(c) A statement showing profit/loss of various units of ITDC before and after levying central/divisional overheads for the years 1981-82 to 1985-86 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-4184/87]

Persons Found Killed on Railway Tracks in Delhi

6283. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons found killed on Railway tracks in Delhi during the last three years ;

(b) the number of men, women and children among them ;

(c) how many of the deceased have remained unidentified ;

(d) whether Government investigated into the causes thereof ; and

(e) the remedial steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The requisite figures are indicated below :

Year	No. of persons killed			Total number of unidentified bodies	
	Total	Male	Female	Child	
1984	351	290	58	3	144
1985	438	360	68	10	141
1986	465	378	75	12	173
1987	115	96	18	1	46
(upto 31.3.87)					

(d) and (e) Proceedings under Section 174 Cr. P.C. are carried out by the Police in all such cases to find out the causes and circumstances of the death. All out efforts are made to identify the dead bodies. However, as many of the persons killed do not carry any identification paper/marks, a large number of bodies remain unidentified.

Recruitment of SCs/STs in Delhi Police

6284. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons recruited in Delhi Police in the year 1986-87, in each grade ; and

(b) the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC AND PENSIONS GRIEVANCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The requisite figures of recruitment made in various ranks in Delhi Police during 1986 and upto 31.3.87 are indicated below :

Rank	Total recruited	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
Sub-Inspector	82	18
Asstt. Sub-Inspector	57	7
Head Constables	334	54
Constables	3954	859

Collaboration with Angola for Mining Diamonds

6285. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into collaboration for mining diamonds in Angola ;

(b) whether Government Propose to accelerate bilateral trade to the mutual benefit of the two countries ; and

(c) if so, the details of the joint collaboration established ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No joint collaboration has been established. However trade talks have been held between the two countries and both sides have agreed to increase cooperation in sectors relating to trade, industry, agriculture, mining, health and energy.

Trade Gap with U.K. and France

6286. SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 541 on 27 February, 1987 regarding India's balance of trade with western countries and state :

(a) the concrete steps taken or being taken to balance the trade gap with U.K.

and France with whom the gap between imports and exports since 1984-85 has been widening ; and

(b) to what extent the gap is likely to be reduced or eliminated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) India's trade gap with U.K. and France from 1984-85 onwards has been as follows :

United Kingdom

Year	Exports	Imports	Deficit
1984-85	612.60	933.47	—320.87
*1985-86	538.23	1248.76	—710.53
*1986-87 (April-Dec.)	541.59	1134.12	—592.53
1985-86 (April-Dec.)	407.03	832.82	—425.79
France			
1984-85	191.45	357.63	—166.18
*1985-86	199.99	615.12	—415.13
*1986-87 (April-Dec.)	183.25	496.19	—312.94
1985-86 (April-Dec.)	130.48	439.21	—308.73

*Provisional

Indian exports to U.K. and France during 1986-87 have shown a substantial step up, India's adverse balance of trade vis-a-vis these countries is mainly accounted for by increase in imports of capital goods required for the country's industrial growth and infrastructural development.

In order to reduce the trade gap to the maximum extent, efforts continue to be made for increase in Indian exports through product and market development and constantly reviewing the schemes for minimising imports.

Joint Efforts of SBI and STC to Boost International Trade

6287. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) and the State Trading Corporation (STC) have signed an agreement in order to give boost to country's international trade ;

(b) if so, the main points, of their ~~modus operandi~~ to pool their resources ;

(c) the benefits which the two organisations are likely to derive separately ; and

(d) the estimated total increase in the Indian trade as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) State Bank of India and the State Trading Corporation have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote country's international trade. Under the arrangements envisaged in the MOU, STC would utilise the

services of SBI's global network of foreign branches in their marketing efforts.

(c) and (d) It is too early to quantify the benefits/increases in trade as a result of the signing of Memorandum of Understanding between SBI and STC.

Indo-Swedish Trade

6288. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bilateral trade relation between India and Sweden were discussed during the visit of the Foreign Trade Minister of Sweden ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the current deficit, if any, with Sweden and the measures proposed to be taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Matters relating to bilateral trade and economic co-operation were discussed during the visit of the Swedish Foreign Trade Minister in December 1986. Both sides emphasised the need for greater interaction between business communities of the two countries and promotion of bilateral trade also through joint ventures.

(c) During April-December 1986, India's deficit in trade with Sweden was of the order of Rs. 230 crores (provisional data). Besides seeking improved access for Indian exports to Sweden, measures such as exchange of delegations and buyer-seller meets are undertaken on a continuing basis.

Compulsory Registration of Powerlooms

6289. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in favour of compulsory registration of powerloom ;

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

(c) the concrete steps proposed to safeguard the interest of powerloom workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Textile (Control) order, 1986, came into force with effect from 11.4.86. Under this order registration of powerlooms is required to be done by the registration authorities, notified by the State Governments/Union Territory administrations, according to the provisions of Part III of the order.

(c) The Textile Policy states that the organisation of production in the powerloom sector should be guided by the objective, inter alia, of meeting workers' welfare. State Governments and Union Territory authorities have been requested to implement package of measures for healthy development of powerloom industry and welfare of labour employed therein.

Organisations Receiving Foreign Funds in Andhra Pradesh

6290. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether various private organisations of Andhra Pradesh are receiving donations under Foreign Contribution Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of these organisations which received donations/money during last three years ;

(c) whether any instances have come to the notice of Government regarding the misuse of donations ; and

(d) if so, the action 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) The information regarding names/details of the organisations in Andhra

Pradesh which received donations/money during last three years is so voluminous that it is not feasible to lay it on the table of the House. However, the total amount of foreign contribution reported to have been received under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act by these organisations in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years i.e. from 1982 to 1984 which has been computerised is as under :—

Year	No. of recipients	Amount received (in Rs.)
1982	283	1806 lakhs
1983	299	2055 lakhs
1984	371	2534 lakhs

(c) and (d) During the year 1986, scrutiny of accounts revealed the violation of the provisions of the Act by six associations in Andhra Pradesh. These organisations were, therefore, required to obtain prior permission to accept foreign contribution. In respect of one of these associations, inspection of accounts and records were also carried out and further investigations are under way.

[*Translation*]

Import of Food Items by NAFED

6291. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2854 on 13 March, 1987 regarding export and import of foodgrains and state :

(a) whether the food items for which tenders were accepted by NAFED between April—December 1986 have since been imported ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any other agency besides NAFED imports food items, pulses and edible oils ;

(d) if so, the item-wise cost thereof for 1986-87 alongwith the corresponding data in regard to export ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the gap between import and export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) NAFED has not floated any tender for import of food items.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import of edible oil is canalised through STC, Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation, New Delhi. Cereals can only be imported by Food Corporation of India.

(d) Import of edible oils by STC during 1986-87 (Provisional) amounted to 13.21 lakh M.T. valued at Rs. 537.07 crores. Export of edible oil during the corresponding period by STC amounted to 3000 MT valued at Rs. 1.91 crores. There has not been any import of foodgrains (wheat, etc.) on Government account during 1986-87. Data showing the export of Foodgrains during April-December, 1986 was given in reply to Question referred to by the hon'ble Minister.

(e) Government has taken steps to increase the production of these items where domestic production is insufficient to meet the indigenous demand.

[*English*]

Dry Fruits Import Policy

6292. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy for import of dry fruits by actual users (Industrial) apart from the established importers to whom import licences are issued on the basis of their past imports ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether the actual users (Industrial) can import the goods under Open General Licence ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(e) Dry fruits is not a mass consumer item and its import is restricted.

Export of Iron Ore by MMTC from Orissa

6293. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantum of iron ore procured by MMTC from Orissa in 1986-87 for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : Quantity procured from Orissa for export during 1986-87 is 19.87 lakh tonnes (Provisional).

Sick Textile Mills in Kerala

6294. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sick textile units in Kerala ;

(b) whether Union Government have provided any special assistance under the scheme for the revival of sick units ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The following private sector mills in Kerala were considered to be sick :—

- (1) M/s. Thiruvepathi Mills Ltd. Cannanore.
- (2) M/s. Trichur Cotton Mills, Trichur and
- (3) M/s. Kathayee Cotton Mills, Alwaye.

(b) The Union Government do not directly give financial assistance for the revival of sick textile units. Such assistance is provided by the financial institutions/banks.

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

Occupation of Area within Assam Boundary by Nagaland Government

6295. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that Government of Nagaland has occupied a vast area within Assam boundary near Nojan in Golaghat Sub-Division where a Sub-Division (Niuland) was inaugurated by the Nagaland Government on 10 February, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANGIRAH) : (a) and (b) According to the Assam Government the Government of Nagaland have inaugurated a new Sub-Divisional Headquarters at Niuland within Assam on 10th February, 1987. On the contrary, according to the Nagaland Government, the new Sub-Divisional Headquarters is not located in Assam and is well within Nagaland.

(c) Both the State Governments have been impressed upon to scrupulously observe the existing agreements arrived at between the two State Governments with regard to the disputed areas on the inter-State border.

New Co-operative Textile Mill in Andhra Pradesh

6296. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of co-operative textile mills in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether a co-operative textile mill at Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh is under construction ;

(c) if so, when it is expected to go into production ; and

(d) the amount given as financial assistance to the above co-operative textile mill by Union Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The total no. of licences/letters of Intent/Registration Certificates issued for the setting up of Cooperative Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh is ten.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to available information, the mill is expected to go into production by March, 1988.

(d) The Union Government do not provide financial assistance for the setting up of new Spinning units.

Visit of Canadian External Affairs Minister

6297. **SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canadian External Affairs Minister visited India in February, 1987;

(b) if so, whether he expressed concern over the dangers posed by terrorists ; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion held with him ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government look forward to further cooperation and consultation with the Canadian Government on the international dimensions of terrorist violence against India.

Breach of Export Obligations

6298. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies which failed to fulfil export obligations imposed

against their industrial licences of foreign collaborations ;

(b) whether the penalties provided in the legal agreements executed by these companies have been imposed upon them ;

(c) the reasons for their not meeting export obligations ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to ensure that such shortfalls in exports do not occur and do not adversely affect our balance of payments position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) There are 79 companies which have failed to fulfil export obligation within the stipulated period. List of such cases have already been furnished in connection with Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 1702 answered on 6.3.1987.

(b) Action in terms of legal agreements initiated excepting the cases where the companies approached Administrative Ministries/Depts. for relaxation/modification/waiver of the export obligation conditions imposed.

(c) The reasons for non-fulfilment of the obligation undertaken by the companies vary from case to case. Generally, the companies claim that they are unable to fulfil their export obligation because either there is no demand for their products in the international market or their products are not competitive internationally.

(d) Penal provisions are already provided in the legal agreement executed by the obligatory companies towards the discharge of export obligation. Further steps if any, have to be considered by the concerned Administrative Ministries.

Resumption of Grants to Organisations

6299. **SHRI H.M. PATEL** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1389 on 12 November, 1986 regarding stoppage of grants to certain organisations and state :

(a) whether in view of the Kudal Commission having ceased to exist with

the recent announcement, Government propose to continue the grants to those organisations mentioned in Annexure 'A' of reply to Unstarred Question under reference as the Kudal Commission had not made any specific recommendations in this regard ; and

(b) if so, when the grants to those organisations would be resumed ?

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 issue of giving grants to organisations mentioned in Annexure 'A' of the reply of the Unstarred Question Number 1389 on 12.11.1986 will be reconsidered by the Government after examining all the reports submitted by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry.

Repatriation of Superintendents From Southern Command to Central Command

6300. SHRI KUMAR RAI : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Superintendents B/R Grade-I, now working in Southern Command, have a right of repatriation to their parent Central Command ;

(b) the number of persons affected due to delay in implementation of the policy of repatriation in MES Department ; and

(c) the steps 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. Superintendents B/R Grade-I, who were posted from the Central Command to Southern Command after 30.12.1983, will be eligible for repatriation to Central Command after completion of their normal tenures.

(b) There has been no delay in implementation of the policy.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

6301. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has sought financial assistance for 11 spinning mills under construction at present :

(b) if so, whether the same has been denied by the Central Financing Institutions; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The financial institutions are reluctant to finance new units in the spinning sector because they feel that adequate spinning capacity has already been created in the country and that new spinning units, capital-cost-wise, would not be a viable proposition

[Translations]

Manufacture of Ordnance Stores by Private Parties

6302. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work relating to manufacture of ordnance stores for the services is being assigned to outside private parties by ordnance factories in Kanpur rendering the workers idle ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether national security is kept in view while assigning such work to private parties ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL) : (a) to (d) No worker has been

rendered idle in the Ordnance Factories in Kanpur. Orders for some low technology low value added items are being placed on suppliers in civil trade because the time bound demands of the Army for a variety of such items exceed the capacity available in the Ordnance Factories. Capacity is also readily available with suppliers in the civil trade. Manufacturing of components and other ancillary work is sometimes ordered by Ordnance Factories on producers in civil trade in the interest of production, indigenisation and timely delivery to the Defence Services.

2. National security is fully kept in view and the supplies from civil trade are subject to the same stringent inspection by the staff of Director General of Inspection as the stores supplied by the Ordnance Factories. Further, the stores ordered on civil trade are not sensitive items and apart from components comprise items like cooking vessels, stoves, drums, packing cases, containers, mosquito nets, tents, clothing items, flags, badges etc.

Setting up of a Military Vehicle Factory in Sagar

6303. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUHDARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has been conducted in connection with setting up a factory of military vehicle in Sagar, Mahdya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the aspects in regard to which survey has been conducted so far ; and

(d) the time by which a final decision for setting up this factory in Sagar is likely to be taken ?

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

No survey has been conducted in connection with setting up of a Military Vehicle factory in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh,

[English]

Production and Export of Cotton

6304. SHRI KUDAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States producing extra long staple 'suvin' variety of cotton ;

(b) the quantity of the said variety of Cotton exported during 1985-86 from each State ; and

(c) the break-up of export of cotton in private and public sectors, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are the main States producing 'SUVIN' variety of cotton.

(b) and (c) The quantity and the varieties exported by the Cotton Corporation of India and the Private Trade are as follows :

Exporting Agencies	Variety	Quantity in bales
(1) Cotton Corporation of India	Tamil Nadu 'Suvin'	4068
(2) Private Trade	(a) Andhra Pradesh 'Suvin'	150
	(b) Karnataka/Tamil Nadu 'Suvin'	127
	Total :	4345

Beef Export

6305. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of beef exported during the last three years, year-wise :

(b) whether Government propose to ban export of beef, if so, the details thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Export of Beef (excluding meat of Indian Buffalo) is not allowed.

Steps to Regulate And Monitor Foreign Donations Received by Voluntary Agencies

6306 SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certain voluntary agencies have been receiving huge foreign remittances as donations ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to regulate and monitor the foreign donations to avoid their misuse ; and

(c) 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) and (c) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was amended in the year 1984 requiring voluntary agencies to register themselves or to obtain prior permission before accepting any foreign contribution. They are also required to specify a bank account through which they would accept the foreign contribution. Under the Act, the Central Government may require even a registered association

to obtain prior permission in certain circumstances. For any contravention of the Act there are provisions for prohibiting transfer of funds, seizure and confiscation of funds received in violation of the Act, prosecution of offending association and prohibiting the association from receiving funds altogether.

Progress of Sericulture

6307. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Special Committee constituted to review the progress of sericulture and suggest steps and strategies for further improvement ;

(b) the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to expand the cultivated areas of mulberry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) No Special Committee has been constituted to review the progress of sericulture and suggest steps and strategies for further improvement.

(c) The steps taken by Central Silk Board to supplement the efforts of State Govts. in expanding the area under mulberry cultivation are as under :

- i) Supply of high-yielding varieties of mulberry cuttings ;
- ii) Supply of Disease-free Layings ;
- iii) Dissemination of information on latest technologies and improved package of practices through its Research and Extension Centres.
- iv) Training Programmes for Farmers and technical personnel.

Production of Aircraft by H.A.L.

6308. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for manufacture of civilian air-craft by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited ; and

(b) if so, its details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no proposal, at present, under the consideration of Government for manufacture of any new aircraft for civilian use.

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation for Land Under Army Occupation in Jammu

6309. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a prolonged delay in the payment of rental compensation in respect of land under occupation of the army in village Gigrial, Akhnoor in Jammu ;

(b) whether such cases are pending in the office of Deputy Commissioner, Jammu for more than 15 years in spite of the instructions issued by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu ;

(c) if so, reasons for delay in releasing the payment ; and

(d) whether Government will take some immediate steps to expedite the payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d) Rental compensation in respect of land in Village Girgrial, Tehsil Akhnoor, District Jammu, which has been requisitioned from time to time for defence purposes, is being paid regularly to the Deputy Commissioner, Jammu for disbursement to interested persons. Such payments have been made to the Deputy Commissioner, Jammu, by the Ministry of Defence for the period upto 31st March, 1986. How-

ever it is reported that payments in some cases are held up in the office of Deputy Commissioner, Jammu, for final decision for apportionment of rentals between owners and tenants at will in view of the coming into force of the J & K Agrarian Reforms Act, 1972. It is also reported that the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has issued Clarifications/instructions to the Deputy Commissioner for release of rentals to the interested persons. The State Government has been requested by the Ministry of Defence to take steps for early settlement of the issue.

Economy in Cadres Under Directorate General, Inspection

6310. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether five percent economy was uniformly applied in all cadres under the Directorate General of Inspection by surrender of staff ; if so, cadre-wise figures thereof ;

(b) the number of units in which reduction in staff was carried out ;

(c) whether recognised Karmachari Union was taken in confidence before declaring the staff surplus ;

(d) whether there was increase in quantum of work load over the year 1984-85 due to increased defence requirements and introduction of technology ;

(e) whether there was diversion of work to private parties which was hitherto being done departmentally ; and

(f) whether these aspects were taken into consideration before effecting economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (f) The surrender of staff in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) has been done as a result of a need based review conducted by DGI Organisation

in accordance with the Directive of the Government for effecting economies. No percentage was prescribed in this regard.

The surplus staff has been identified in 29 establishments of DGI Organisation.

The modalities of the implementation of the surrender was discussed by the Director General of Inspection with the staff members of the Joint Consultative Machinery (Third Level).

Compared to 1984-85, there has been an increase in the value of stores inspected and accepted, which has been partly due to increased requirements, and partly due to price escalation.

There has been no diversion of inspection work to private agencies. DGI is responsible for inspection of all materials irrespective of whether they are manufactured in Ordnance Factories or Civil Sector.

All relevant factors were taken into consideration before identification of surplus posts.

Reservation of Seats in Sikkim Assembly

6311. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some proposals have been received by Government for reservation of seats for three ethnic communities in the State Legislature of Sikkim ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The proposal is for reservation of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly for different section of production in Sikkim namely, Bhutia-Lepchas, Scheduled Castes, Sikkimese of Nepali origin and Tsongs (Limboos) in addition to general seats.

(c) The matter is receiving attention.

Supply of Yarn to Handloom Weavers

6312. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the quantity of yarn supplied to handloom weavers in each State during 1986-87 and proposed to be supplied to each State during the year 1987-88 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The yarn produced by the mills reaches the handloom weavers through a variety of trading channels spread all over the country. Since the supplies/deliveries of yarn are not made according to the geographical boundaries of the States, data regarding State-wise supply of yarn to handloom weavers is not available.

Impact of Fertiliser Import on Trade Gap

6313. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rise in fertiliser import has contributed to widening of the trade gap ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) According to commodity wise provisional data available from DGCI & S, Calcutta for the first nine months of the financial year 1986-87, import of fertilizers as a group (crude, sulphur and unroasted Iron pyrites and manufactures) at Rs. 613.25 crores during April-December 1986 was 26.1% lower as compared to the level of Rs. 830.16 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Indo-Pak Agreements for Development of Tourism

6314. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian tourists who visited Pakistan during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) the number of Pakistani tourists who visited India during the said period ;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Pakistan to develop tourism between both the countries ; and

(d) if so, its details ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Statistics of Indian nationals going abroad as tourists are not available.

(b) The number of Pakistan nationals who visited India during the last three years are as given below :

Year	Number
1984-85	82,137
1985-86	178,221
1986-87	155,000

(Estimate)

(c) and (d) A protocol on group tourism between India and Pakistan was signed in Islamabad on 20th May, 1984. Under the protocol the two countries were to promote tourism on the basis of reciprocity. The two countries are to grant tourist visas for a period not exceeding 15 days to groups of 30 to 100 tourists to visit recognised places of tourist interest in their respective countries. Each country is to permit the visit of upto 2000 visitors in each quarter. The visas are to be issued for specified places and to be granted on the basis of fixed itineraries previously approved by the other country. The group tourists are to be handled by the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation in Pakistan and by the India Tourism Development Corporation in India.

Per Capita Availability of Cloth

6315. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) What has been the per capita availability of cloth during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in its availability in the recent past ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The per capita availability of cloth (cotton, blended/mixed and 100% non-cotton) during the last three years is given below :

Year	(Figures in Metres) Per Capita availability of cloth
1984	14.52
1985	15.84
1986	15.01

(b) and (c) It will be observed from the figures indicated at (a) above that there has been improvement in the availability of cloth in the recent past.

Export of Garments Affected by New Regulations Imposed by Airport Authorities

6316. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the garment industry is facing extreme crisis due to imposition of new regulations regarding air lifting by the airport authorities recently ;

(b) if so, whether the export of garments is going to be affected which might cause cancellation of export orders from buyers abroad ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action proposed to be taken to help/assist the exporters in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Recently, congestion developed at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi which temporarily slowed down the exports of garments from Delhi. Complaints were also made about the issue of Carting orders affecting exports.

(c) The following measures have been taken to remove the congestion :

- (i) The validity date for shipment of cargo for all consignments which was due to expire on 28th February, 1987 has been extended.
- (ii) The International Airport Authority has augmented the cargo space.
- (iii) Airlines have been permitted to operate additional flights for lifting export cargo.
- (iv) The conditions of Carting Order have been liberalised.

Supply of Cheap Blanket to Weaker Sections

6317. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to supply cheap blankets to weaker sections at economical prices ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) whether the scheme will be implemented ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The proposal is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Alleged Intrusion of Indian Naval Vessel in Bangladesh Waters

6318 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of External AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh Government had recently alleged that an Indian naval vessel had intruded into Bangladesh waters near Talpatty-Island ;

(b) if so, whether this Island is under the control of Bangladesh ;

(c) if not, the reaction of Government of India thereto ; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir. The New Moore Island which Bangladesh calls the South Talpatty Island is an Indian possession.

(c) and (d) The Bangladeshi protest of March 9 was rejected by Government. Government has also lodged a protest with Bangladesh authorities over the intrusion by their vessel into Indian waters.

[*English*]

Study of Shrimp Catches of Andhra Pradesh

6319. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to send a fact-finding team to Andhra Pradesh to study the declining trend of shrimp exports in terms of quantity ;

(b) the relief the Marine Products and Export Development Authority (MPEDA) can provide to shrimp producers at the primary level ; and

(c) whether the influx of more and more foreign fishing boats will destroy the base of production of shrimp for export from Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No, Sir. Exports of shrimps through Visakhapatnam port of Andhra Pradesh during the past three years indicate a steady growth as indicated below :—

Year	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1983-84	3922	3158.97
1984-85	4956	3907.40
1985-86	5084	4701.71

(Source : MPEDA, Cochin)

(b) MPEDA assists processors of marine products by administering various subsidy schemes which include schemes for installation of out-board motors on country crafts, upgradation of frozen and cold storages, installation of IQF machineries/ chip-flake ice making machines/generators Transport refrigeration units on trucks, setting up of mini-laboratories and setting up prawn farms/hatcheries/seed banks.

(c) No, Sir. Induction of more deep sea fishing vessels is intended only for exploitation of marine resources, in the deep seas .

Revision of Ground Rules for Mutual Communication Regarding Army Movements

6320. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made in the course of negotiations with Pakistan to revise the existing ground rules for mutual communication regarding army

movements in the border area or military exercises ;

(b) whether the proposal for mutual dis-engagement along the Indo-Pakistan border or the creation of a de-militarised zone is under consideration ; and

(c) the other proposals under consideration by the two Governments for eliminating the possibility of the emergence of a communication gap like the one which arose in December, 1986—January, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) Two rounds of Indo-Pakistan talks on the defusion of border tension were held this year from January 31 to February 4, 1987 and February 27 to March 2, 1987 respectively. An understanding was reached for the pull-out of troops deployed on both sides of the border on a sector-by-sector basis. A number of confidence-building measures were evolved to prevent the recurrence of a communication gap. These include the maintaining of regular contacts through diplomatic and military channels. The question of creating a de-militarised zone was not considered at these talks.

[*Translation*]

ITDC to Set up Motel in National Corbett Park, Ranikhet and Kausani in Uttar Pradesh

6321. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) proposes to set up a motel near Corbett National Park with a view to providing facilities to the tourists ;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to set up motels by India Tourism Development Corporation at Ranikhet and Kausani in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(c) if not, the other facilities proposed to be provided by India Tourism Development Corporation for the tourists in these places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) ITDC has no proposal to set up a motel near the Corbett National Park.

(b) and (c) ITDC has no proposal at present under consideration to set up motels or any other tourist facilities at Ranikhet and Kausani in Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Rate Contract for Computers

6322. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS & D) has prescribed rate contract for small and big computers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these rates were prescribed ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that these rate contracts are applicable to the Central Universities ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rate Contracts are usually concluded for stores which are of a standard type, are in common and regular demand and the prices of which are not subject to appreciable market fluctuations. In case of computers no standard has been fixed and the requirement also differ from user to user. Also there is a wide fluctuation in the prices of imported components. Hence no Rate Contract has been concluded.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Yatri Niwas at Gwalior

6323. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any scheme to Union Government for constructing 'Yatri Niwas' in Gwalior ;

(b) when was this scheme received and its cost ; and

(c) the time by which it will be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal for construction of a Yatri Niwas at Gwalior at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.18 lakhs was received in January, 1986 and the same has been approved in principle. The sanction orders will be issued on the completion of certain formalities by the State Government and C.P.W.D.

[*English*]

Trade with Pretoria Regime by Private Parties

6324. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some businessmen have been carrying on illegal trade with Pretoria regime which is against the declared policy of Government ;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected so far ;

(c) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into these cases ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and what measures Government propose to take against the concerned parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) Deptt. of Revenue Intelligence had organised a special operation in June, 1985 against M/s. Akai Impex Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Arabee Shipping Co. Pvt. Ltd. who was suspected of being engaged in trading with South Africa.

2. As a result of the operation, the vessel MV Attair which had called at Bombay on 27th June, 1985, was detained in Cochin and 40 containers suspected of containing goods for South Africa detained. Of these 21 containers were permitted for re-export while remaining 19 destuffed and their contents seized under the Customs Act.

3. On completion of investigation, Collector of Customs, Cochin issued Show Cause Notices to 40 parties. Since then 37 cases have been adjudicated.

5. Details of the seizures are as follows :—

- (a) Cases of 15 exporters—Good totally valued Rs. 11,13,530/- confiscated absolutely.
- (b) Cases of 18 exporters—Good totally valued at Rs. 39,23,362/- confiscated but allowed redemption on payment of fine.
- (c) Cases of 4 parties viz. the owner of the vessel, Agents and at Cochin and Shri Taro B. Vazirani, Director of M/s. Arbee Shipping Co. adjudicated.
- (d) Total redemption fine imposed on the goods and vessel and containers Rs. 13,82,500/-.
- (e) Total amount of personal penalty imposed Rs. 10,98,000/-.
- (f) So far total redemption fine paid Rs. 93,000/- and personal penalty paid Rs. 75,000/-.
- (g) In 3 cases of Appeals decided by the Madras Branch of CEGAT confiscation of the goods upheld, but relief given only on personal penalty.

Cattle Lifting from India

6325. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cattle lifted from India to Bangladesh during 1985 and 1986 ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to stop cattle lifting from India ?

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 BSF who are guarding the Indo-Bangladesh border have intimated that 1369 cattle heads during 1985 and 1939 cattle heads during 1986 were reported to be stolen from India to Bangladesh. Out of these, 629 cattle heads were recovered during 1985 and 536 during 1986.

(b) The BSF on Indo-Bangladesh border is on constant vigil. List of criminals adjacent to the border is maintained at border out-post level by BSF and efforts are co-ordinated by holding regular meetings with the local police for detection of such criminals in the border areas. The strength of BSF is also being increased on Indo-Bangladesh border in a 5 year expansion programme.

Corruption Cases Registered Against Passport Offices

6326. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of corruption in passport offices registered all over the country during the year 1986 ;

(b) the number of cases of corruption in passport offices reported in the office of the Regional Passport Officer in Gujarat ; and

(c) number of officers suspended or detained for indulging in corruption in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Some cases of alleged malpractices, etc. were registered by police authorities during 1986 against a few employees of the following passport offices ;

i) Passport Office, Chandigarh.

- ii) Passport Office, Delhi.
- iii) Passport Office, Bangalore.

(b) While the Government has received some complaints about a few alleged malpractices existing in Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad which have already been investigated, no case of corrupt practices has been registered by the Police authorities against any employee of that office.

(c) None.

**Price of Per Cup Coffee Sold by
Coffee Board**

6327. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Board Bangalore has enhanced the price of per cup coffee from 0-45 paise to 0-90 paise sold in the van of Coffee Board in Bangalore City ;

(b) if so the reasons for such enhancement ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the average sale has come down considerably due to price revision ; and

(d) whether reduction in the price of per cup coffee is under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) The price of liquid coffee which was fixed in 1981 had not been revised for the last six years. The revision in February, 1987 in the price per cup from 45 paise to 90 paise was on account of various factors such as revisions of MRP during the period 1981 to December, 1986, increase in the cost of various inputs such as sugar and milk and increase in salaries and overheads on account of revision in pay scales and allowances. The revision had, therefore, to be made more so, in view of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee had also recommended that the Coffee Houses should work on a no profit no loss basis. Though the sale of coffee cups has come down as a sequel to the price revision yet it is expected to pick up when the public is satisfied that the hike is not abnormal as compared to the prices prevalent in various hotels in Bangalore.

[*Translation*]

**Handloom Technology Training
Institute for Madhya Pradesh**

6328. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted any proposal to the Ministry for setting up Handloom Technology Training Institute ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Ministry thereto ?

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

(b) Talking into account the number of handlooms in the State of Madhya Pradesh as compared to other States, setting up of an Institute of Handloom Technology in Madhya Pradesh by the Central Government is not a priority item during the Seventh Plan. However, the number of seats provided to the candidates of Madhya Pradesh in the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi has been increased from three to six last year.

[*English*]

Trade fairs organised in South India

6329. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of trade fairs organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) during last three years and the venues of such fairs ;

(b) the number of fairs organised in the Southern States, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the details of items of handloom and handicrafts exported from Andhra Pradesh through the trade fairs ; and

(d) the reasons for not encouraging Andhra Pradesh handlooms and handicrafts ?

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

(c) and (d) State-wise export statistics are not maintained.

Statement

Details of Trade Fairs organised by Trade Fair Authority of India during last three years in India

S. No.	Name of the Fair	Date	Venue
1984-85			
1.	Good Living Exhibition (Phase—I)	18.5.84 to 10.6.84	Pragati Maidan New Delhi
2.	Good Living Exhibition (Phase—II)	22.6.85 to 15.7.84	-do-
3.	India International Trade Fair, 1984	14.11.84 to 27.11.84	-do-
4.	Handloom Khadi Woollen Textiles/Knitwear Fair	21.12.84 to 13.01.85	-do-
5.	AHARA'85 International Food Expo	25.01.85 to 03.02.85	-do-
1985-86			
1.	Good Living & Consumer Goods Exhibition	17.05.85 to 09.06.85	-do-
2.	Handloom, Khadi Woollen Knitwear and Textile Fair	14.08.85 to 08.09.85	-do-
3.	India International Trade Fair, 1985	14.11.85 to 27.11.85	-do-
4.	India International Leather Fair, 1986	31.01.86 to 06.02.86	Madras
5.	International Carpet, Durrie and Floor Covering Fair, 1986	14.03.86 to 30.3.86	Pragati Maidan New Delhi
6.	Handloom Khadi Woollen Knitwear & Textiles Fair	14.03.86 to 30.03.86	-do-
1986-87			
1.	Home Appliances & Accessories Exhibition	23.05.86 to 08.06.86	Pragati Maidan New Delhi
2.	Prantiya Khomoha Mela	11.09.86 to 10.11.86	-do-

1	2	3	4
3.	India International Trade Fair, 1986	14.11.86 to 30.11.86	-do-
4.	Handloom & Textiles Woollen Knitwear Fair	24.12.86 to 17.01.87	-do-
5.	INDIA PACK'87	09.01.87 to 15.01.87	-do- (in Association with India Institute of Packaging, Bombay)
6.	AHARA'87-International Food Expo	25.01.87 to 03.02.87	Pragati Maidan New Delhi
7.	India International Leather Fair, 1987	31.01.87 to 06.02.87	Madras
8.	IND-SECURITY'87	11.03.87 to 15.03.87	Pragati Maidan New Delhi (in collaboration with General Central Indl. Security Force)
9.	Our India'87	07.03.87 to 15.03.87	Kohima (Nagaland)

Progressive use of Hindi

6330. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been made and targets fixed by Government for the progressive use of Hindi during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the targets achieved ; and

(c) total numbers of Hindi teaching centres set up by the Government and numbers of teachers engaged in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) The Department of Official Language

has formulated some schemes for the progressive use of Hindi during the last three years which are as under :—

1. For the development of mechanical aids for the Official Language Hindi, Technical Cell has been established. This Cell has started functioning.
2. To accelerate the progressive use of Hindi three regional offices have been set up at Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta.
3. With a view to give training in Hindi to new recruits during their probation period the Central Hindi Training Institute has been set up in August, 1985. This Institute imparts training in Hindi Stenography and Hindi Typing also.

4. With a view to extend facility of training in translation, translation training centres have been set up at Bombay and Bangalore. It is also proposed to set up a centre at Calcutta.

(c) The Government has set up 79 full time and 76 part-time Hindi training centres in different cities of the country in addition to the Central Hindi Training Institute. The number of teachers engaged for this work is 218.

Vocational Training Centres for Widows

6331. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of centres at present run for vocational training of widows of Army Jawans and the stipends paid ;

(b) whether Government propose to open more centres ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) 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) The Ministry of Defence is financially assisting the Organisations mentioned below, which are imparting vocational training to widows of Army Jawans and dependents of ex-servicemen. The stipends paid are indicated against each :—

Training Centre	Stipend Per Trainee Per month
(i) Training-cum-production Centre, Landsdowne (UP) run by Garhwal Rifle Regimental Centre.	100.00
(ii) Vocational Training Centre, Mizoram.	75.00
(iii) War Widows Association, Delhi.	100.00
(iv) Sainik Pariwar Bhawans at Panchkula, Chhachhrauli, Jhajjar Dadri and Rewari (Haryana) run by Haryana Govt.	100.00
(v) Training-cum-production Centre, Rohtak (Haryana) run by Haryana Govt.	Free Rations
(vi) Training courses run by All India Gorkha Ex-servicemen Welfare Association at Doon Valley for dependents of Gorkha Ex-servicemen.	Nil as the course is run at village level itself.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Defence is not directly running any such vocational training centre and has no proposal to open such centres. However, it will consider giving financial assistance to voluntary or other agencies if they come forward to open and run vocational training centres for widows of service personnel or dependents of ex-servicemen.

Floating Hotel

6332. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO-SALE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to commission a floating hotel in the country to boost tourism industry ; and

(b) if so, its details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

High cost of Production of Spices

6333. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to higher cost of production, most of our spices get priced out of international markets ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any step to reduce the cost of production of spices ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No Sir. We continue to be leading exporters of spices like black pepper, ginger, turmeric etc. In cases of some spices our cost of production is, however, high.

(b) and (c) An integrated programme for Spices Development approved for the Seventh Plan period includes programme for producing and distributing planting materials of high yielding varieties and encouraging scientific cultivation which would reduce the cost of production of spices.

India-China Collaboration Projects

6334. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and China propose to set up some joint collaboration projects in either country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No such proposal is presently under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff problem in Paris ITDC Office

6335. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 19th February, 1987 that a team from TFI, one of France's television channels, has been unable to come to India to shoot a wild life documentary because of the failure on the part of the Government Tourist Office in Paris to obtain the necessary authorisation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED.) : (a) and (b) The India Tourism Development Corporation does not have any office in Paris, although the Department of Tourism, Government of India has a Tourist Office at Paris for its Overseas Publicity Programmes.

A proposal had been received for the visit of the TV team "Le Monde on l'Inde at de l'Asia" in early February, 1987 and the matter was accordingly processed by Tourist Office Paris and the Department of Tourism. The party was immediately advised through Tourist Office, Paris to make available the necessary documents for issue of the authorisation. Since the requisite documents were not made available necessary authorisation could not be issued to them.

[Translation]

Development of Tipagarh Park in Maharashtra into Tourist Spot

6336. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to develop Tipagarh Park in Garchiroli district, Maharashtra into a tourist spot as this place abounds in flora and natural beauty ; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance to be given for the scheme ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Export of Tea

6337. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of exports of tea vis-a-vis jute during last three years ; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to accelerate export of tea to traditional buyers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The export of tea and Jute for the last three years is as under :

Year	Tea Quantity (in million Kgs.)	Jute Quantity ex- ported (in bales of 180 Kgs. each)
1983-84	202.31	nil
1984-85	217.40	nil
1985-86	222.92	58,080
*1986-87	191.72	36,103
(Provisional)		(upto 20.3.1987)

*(Apr. '86-Feb. 87)

(b) Measures taken in the recent past to increase exports of tea include, higher cash compensatory support on value added teas, full rebate of excise duty on exports of packet teas, exemption of excise duty on tea bags, exemption of customs duty on filter paper used in manufacture of tea bags etc.

Loss in Tea Trade

6338. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the estimated loss in tea trade due to disturbed conditions in Darjeeling during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : There has been a marginal fall of about 1.39 M. Kgs. in production of tea in Darjeeling during last year which is generally attributed to adverse weather conditions.

Import of Woollen and Worsted Yarn

6339. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of greasy wool, woolltops, woollen and worsted yarns imported during 1986 separately ;

(b) the C.I.F. value of all the above commodities ; and

(c) how it compares with the figures of 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) The Import data is available upto March, 1985. A statement showing quantity and value of import of 'Sheep's or Lambs' wool, greasy or fleecewashed, woolltops and woollen and worsted yarns' during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Description of Items	1983-84		1984-85	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sheep's or Lambs wool, greasy or fleecewashed	22349	6257.89	22240	7084.71

Qty. in Thousand Kgs.
Value in Rs. Lakhs

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Wooltops	850	532.54	671	398.33
3.	Yarn containing 85 percent or more by weight of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale.				
	(a) Shoddy Woollen Yarn	4	7.25	—	—
	(b) Others	122	142.30	53	78.91
4.	Woollen and worsted hosiery yarn	—	—	6	12.22
5.	Woollen and worsted knitting yarn	Neg.	0.76	—	—
6.	Woollen and worsted weaving yarn	—	—	—	—
7.	Yarn containing 85 percent or more by weight of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair, put up for retail sale.				
	(a) Knitting Wool.	—	—	10	0.93
	(b) Others	—	—	4	2.95
8.	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool containing less 85 percent by weight of carded wool not put up for retail sale.				
	(a) Shoddy Woollen Yarn	34	58.47	12	27.07
	(b) Others	14	18.91	83	155.34
9.	Woollen and worsted hosiery yarn	—	—	—	—
10.	Woollen and worsted knitting yarn	—	—	—	—
11.	Woollen and worsted weaving yarn	Neg.	0.07	3	4.02
12.	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair, containing less than 85 percent by weight of wool or of fine animal hair, and yarn of horse hair or of other coarse animal hair, put up for retail sale.	Neg.	Neg.	—	—

Source :—I : For 1983-84 :—Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

II : For 1984-85 :—Advance data received in the Ministry of Commerce (Economic Division) from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Note :—Neg stands for Negligible.

**Import of Acrylic and Polyester
Fibre**

6340. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity alongwith the C.I.F. value of the acrylic fibre tops and yarns imported, including from the rupee areas countries, during 1986 ; and

(b) the quantity alongwith the C.I.F. value of the polyester fibre tops and filament and other yarns imported including from the rupee area countries during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The import data relating to country-wise quantity and value of various items-including acrylic fibre and other items asked for are published in the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II. Imports' brought out by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Latest issue of this Publication pertains to March, 1984.

Restriction on Gold Import

6341. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for importing gold for manufacturing jewellery for export has not proved successful ;

(b) if so, whether it is due to stringent restrictions as compared to regulations prevailing in Italy, Dubai and Singapore ;

(c) whether in view of the large scope for gold jewellery export, Government propose to reduce restriction ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) There are several schemes in operation which entail import of gold for manufacture of jewellery

export. Government has taken several steps to simplify operations of some of the schemes and also introduced new schemes to boost export of gold jewellery. These measures are aimed at facilitating export production of gold jewellery to be competitive in international markets in terms of quality and price, within the framework of overall policies in this sector. Government has been constantly interesting with the trade for any new policy initiative required to realise the export potential in this-area. These schemes are being taken advantage of by the exporters to make a steady thrust in a difficult and competitive international market.

Setting up of Canteens for Ex-servicemen

6342. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for setting up new canteens for ex-servicemen, including mobile canteens in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and Chandigarh Union Territory ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise and the likely dates by which all of them would be set up ;

(c) if not, whether Government would consider opening such canteens at all Districts/sub-Divisional/Block Headquarters, wherefrom a large number of ex-servicemen can be benefited, in these States ; and

(d) the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, canteens for ex-servicemen have already been set up at the following places.

State	Location
Himachal Pradesh	1. Mandi.
	2. Hamirpur.
	3. Una.
	4. Ghumarwin.
	5. Sarkaghat.
	6. Dohra.

- Haryana**
1. Bhiwani.
 2. Karnal.
 3. Pipli.
 4. Narnaul.
 5. Sonapat.
 6. Jind.

Punjab 1. Ropar.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Requests for opening of similar canteens at specific places will be considered on their merits, as and when received. The establishment of such canteens at all District/Sub-Divisional/Block Headquarters will not be viable.

Tourist Facilities in Himachal Pradesh

6343. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tourists potential of Chintpurni in Una district, Ayah Devi in Hamirpur district, Rewalsar in Mandi district, Talai in Bilaspur district and Nadaun Sujampur in Hamirpur district in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether ITDC/Department of Tourism had prepared or financed any schemes for the provision of adequate travel/lodging facilities at these places ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism Government of India in 1986-87 has sanctioned Rs. 12.05 lakhs for the construction of a Tourist Inn at Rawalsar comprising 60 beds. A proposal for the construction of a Tourist Lodge at Chintpurni at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs has been received from the State Government for sanction during 1987-88.

Coaches in Wildlife Sanctuaries for Promotion of Tourism

6344. **CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce coaches in wildlife sanctuaries in order to increase tourism in all the States ; and

(b) if so, the sanctuaries selected in each State and the extent of assistance likely to be given by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce coaches in selected wildlife sanctuaries with tourism potential to attract tourists.

(b) During the current Five Year Plan we have issued sanction for the purchase of Mini-buses in wildlife sanctuaries at Simlipal, Corbett, Dudhwa, Chilha, Kaziranga, Manas, Alwar, Ranthambore, Bharatpur, Madhumalai, Itanki Sasangir, Bandhavgarh, Kanha and Shivpuri. Other sanctuaries are also being identified for similar financial assistance with the cooperation of the concerned State Government. The extent of financial assistance depends upon the requirement in each cases.

Demand for Trained Personnel in Catering and Hotel Management

6345. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated demand for trained personnel in catering and hotel management during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) to what extent it is expected to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) On the basis of increase in the hotel room capacity in the approved sector it is estimated that about 28 000 trained personnel in the various disciplines of the hotel and catering industry would be required during the Seventh Plan.

(b) This is expected to be met almost fully by the training facilities available in the various Institutes of Hotel Management and Foodcraft Institutes set up by the Government of India and the State Governments besides 'in-house' training programmes of the leading hotel chains for training their employees at various levels.

Proposal for Trade Expansion With Bulgaria

6346. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand trade ties with Bulgaria ;

(b) if so, the the target set for the expansion of trade with Bulgaria in 1987 ; and

(c) the items proposed to be exported to Bulgaria in 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Efforts are being taken by both India and Bulgaria to promote the two-way trade turnover between the two countries to reach a level of about US \$ 130 million in 1987. The items proposed to be exported to Bulgaria are : Oil Cakes, cotton yarn, raw cotton, steel wire ropes, graphite electrodes, iron ore/pellets, manganese ore, Mica and mica products, finished leather, leather goods, Knitwear and garments, textiles, drugs and pharmaceuticals, pesticides, black pepper, coffee and instant coffee, veneer, Machinery and equipment including textile machinery, jute products, tobacco, Electronic items, computer software and peripherals for personal computers and miscellaneous items including photocopying machines, electric typewriters, etc.

Re-Imbursement of Losses to Eastern Subsidiary Mills of NTC

6347. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 15,000 workers of the Eastern subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation will face dispersal following the decision of the of the Government on the non-reimbursement of losses after March 31, 1987 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make up the losses of the eastern mills in order to stop closing of the mills ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Visit of Chairman of US House of Representative Sub-Committee

6348. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the US House of Representative Sub-Committee for Asian and Pacific Affairs had met the Prime Minister in December, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Sub-committee of the US House of Representatives Steven Solarz called on the Prime Minister and held discussions with Indian dignitaries and officials in December, 1986 in New Delhi.

(b) The discussions covered bilateral and regional issues.

Jute Packaging

6349. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether jute packaging has been made compulsory for certain commodities ;

(b) if so, the names of those commodities and the estimated requirement of jute bags for them ;

(c) whether Government are aware that cement plants have been mostly using old jute bags instead of new ones ; and

(d) if so, the requirement of jute bags as calculated on the basis of cement production and the actual consumption of jute bags by cement Industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) A Bill proposing to provide the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interest of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof and for matters connected therewith, has been introduced in the Lok Sabha and the same may come up for consideration shortly.

(c) It is not correct that cement plants have been mostly using old jute bags. However, cement units have started using HDPE/PP bags for packaging non-levy cement.

(d) On the basis of cement production of around 33 million tonnes during 1985-86, requirement of jute bags of existing construction of 538 grams per bag for packing entire quantity is estimated to be around 3.55 to 3.60 lakh tonnes, while actual jute cement bag offtake was around 2.50 lakh tonnes in 1985-86.

Jute Modernisation Fund

6350. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 150 crore Jute Modernisation Fund is sufficient to modernise the entire jute industry in operation at present ;

(b) if not, the estimated cost of modernisation of the entire industry ; and

(c) whether more funds will be made available to meet this cost ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The sum of Rs. 150 crores allocated for jute Modernisation Fund is an estimated amount which has been arrived at after taking into account the requirements of various categories of jute mills which may undertake the modernisation programme. The question of allocation of additional funds will arise only after the present quantum is fully utilised.

Period of Imprisonment for Claiming Freedom Fighters' Pension

6351. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period of actual imprisonment now stipulated for claiming Freedom Fighters' Pension is intended to be altered ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to reduce the required minimum sentence of six months' imprisonment for claiming freedom fighters' pension. However, a proposal for allowing higher remission than one month is under consideration.

Rise in Cases of Eve-Teasing

6352. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of eve-teasing reported in Delhi/New Delhi areas during the years 1985 and 1986 ;

(b) the reasons for the increase, if any; and

(c) the steps taken to curb this evil, besides the proposed legislative measure ?

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 requisite figures are indicated below :

1985	756
1986	2021

(b) The increase in the number of cases of eve-teasing reported during 1986 is mainly due to better vigilance on the part of the Delhi Police to detect eve-teasers

and also the increase in confidence of the ladies who are coming forward to report such incidents.

(c) Police Personnel in uniform as well as in plain clothes are deployed in markets, near girls' schools, colleges and at bus stops. Plain clothes police personnel are also deployed in running buses. Special drives are conducted with co-operation of students community and DTC.

[*Translation*]

Import of Rags

6353. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for importing rags in spite of the fact that a large variety of cheap and average priced cloth are being manufactured in India ;

(b) whether Government are aware that diseases like AIDS can spread by using these imported rags ;

(c) whether Government propose to impose a ban on their import ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a), (c) and (d) Woolen/Synthetic rags are the essential raw material for the the shoddy sector of woollen industry. These are required for the manufacture of cheap varieties of warm clothings and blankets. Its import is allowed under Open General Licence only in pre-mutilated condition. There is no proposal to impose a ban on their import.

(b) There is no evidence yet that AIDS can be spread by using imported rags.

Jahangir's Pond in Kairana (Muzaffar Nagar District) As Tourist Spot

6354. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN : will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop the historical pond constructed by

Emperor Jahangir in Kairana in district Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh as a tourist spot ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Export of Pepper

6355. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Pepper exported during 1986 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Indian pepper in the international market ; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to boost export of pepper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The quantity of Pepper exported during 1986 is estimated at 49882 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps taken by the Govt. to boost export of pepper include participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, buyer-seller meets, deputation of exporters' delegation abroad, inviting buyers' delegationis publicity campaign etc.

Export of Cotton

6356. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the export of cotton has increased in the recent years ;

(b) the total quantity of cotton exported during 1986-87 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to further boost the export of cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Exports of cotton have been fluctuating since 1981-82 although during the year 1985-86 and in the current year, there has been considerable increase in exports.

(b) During the current year 1986-87 Government have released a quantity of 4.57 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi for exports. Against this allotment a quantity of 2.11 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 36382 bales of Bengal Deshi have been registered for exports. However, a quantity of 6.37 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 15452 bales of Bengal Deshi were shipped during the current cotton year against the registration and quota of 1985-86.

(c) The exporting agencies study the export market ; enquiries from overseas buyers are promptly attended to and delegations visit foreign countries to strengthen the existing markets and to explore new markets. Government have also announced a long term export policy for cotton for a period of 3 years beginning with the current cotton year.

Frequent Renovation of Central Silk Board Office

6357. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Central Silk Board Office in Bangalore has been renovated during the past three years :

(b) the details thereof including the broad items of renovation and expenditure incurred and justification therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to economise such expenditure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The present premises occupied by Central Silk Board (CSB) on the II Floor of United Mansions, M.G. Road, in Bangalore, was given by Government of Karnataka free of rent in 1981. A portion of the building occupied by Government of Karnataka was returned to CSB in December, 1986 and because of inadequate ventilation, insufficient natural light and shortage of working space, certain changes in the office-layout have been undertaken in 1987. The broad items of work include demolishing of partition between Halls, providing of a computer room, Cash counter Telex room, Visitors lounge, low level wooden shelves for staff, laying of PVC flooring etc. The estimated expenditure on these items of work is Rs. 2.59 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise as no frequent renovation of CSB office, M.G. Road, Bangalore has been undertaken.

Women in Jails

6358. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women in jails as on 1 January, 1987, State-wise ; and

(b) the period of their imprisonment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) Prison being a State Subject, the administration of the prisons and care of persons detained therein are the responsibility of the State Govts. The Central Govt. therefore do not maintain all data about prisons. However, available information with regard to part (a) of the question is given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	Women in Jails	Position as on
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114	30.6.1986
2.	Assam	237	31.12.1986
3.	Bihar	203	30.6.1985
4.	Gujarat	89	30.6.1986
5.	Haryana	59	31.12.1986
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7	31.12.1986
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	30.6.1986
8.	Karnatka	84	30.6.1986
9.	Kerala	144	31.12.1986
10.	Madhya Pradesh	477	31.12.1986
11.	Maharashtra	260	31.12.1986
12.	Manipur	26	31.12.1986
13.	Meghalaya	51	30.6.1986
14.	Nagaland	15	31.12.1986
15.	Orissa	102	30.6.1986
16.	Punjab	117	30.6.1986
17.	Rajasthan	105	31.12.1986
18.	Sikkim	Nil	31.12.1986
19.	Tamil Nadu	645	30.6.1986
20.	Tripura	144	31.12.1986
21.	Uttar Pradesh	309	30.6.1986
22.	West Bengal	866	30.6.1986
23.	Mizoram		New States from 20.2.1987
24.	Arunachal Pradesh		

Growth of Internal Tourism

6359. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :**
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any assessment has been made of the growth of internal tourism during the last five years ;

(b) Whether any study has been made to assess the contribution made in the economy of the country ;

(c) Whether allocations for creating better facilities for such tourists have been made in the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, share of different States in this allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Government has recognised the importance of domestic tourism in the economy of the country. However, it

has not been possible to assess its growth and contribution on an objective basis due to non-availability of reliable statistics.

(c) In the Seventh Plan, special emphasis has been given on the creation of facilities for middle class and budget tourists, both domestic and foreign. This includes construction of Yatri Niwases, Yatrikas and Way side facilities at important tourist centres.

(d) The Department does not make any State-wise allocation of funds. However, financial assistance is provided to various projects on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments, the suitability of such schemes and availability of funds. A Statement giving the details of funds released to different State Governments during the first two years of the Seventh Plan is given below

Statement

State-Wise Release of Funds by the Central Department of Tourism to various States during 1985-86 and 1986-87

SI. No.	STATE/UNION TERRITORY	AMOUNT RELEASED (Rs. Lakhs)	
		1985-86	1986-87
STATES			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.75	32.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	16.34	15.90
4.	Bihar	10.00	19.00
5.	Gujarat	32.00	39.08
6.	Haryana	10.00	51.22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	9.68
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.50	62.00
9.	Kerala	47.56	63.17
10.	Karnataka	17.50	14.23
11.	Madhya Pradesh	42.50	35.34
12.	Maharashtra	5.56	27.00
13.	Manipur	7.50	5.00
14.	Meghalaya	10.00	21.00
15.	Mizoram	2.00	2.50
16.	Nagaland	9.50	0.24
17.	Orissa	31.53	42.75
18.	Punjab	24.64	10.00
19.	Rajasthan	21.09	10.75
20.	Sikkim	10.49	17.00

1	2	3	4
21.	Tamil Nadu	61.76	52.53
22.	Tripura	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	97.35	51.27
24.	West Bengal	26.00	20.38
Total States		540.57	602.29

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar	19.48	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
4.	Delhi	6.00	—
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	11.57	0.14
6.	Lakshadweep	5.00	—
7.	Pondicherry	—	8.00
Total Union Territories		42.05	8.14
Grand Total		582.62	610.43

**News-Item Captioned "US F-14
Rammed IAF AN-32"**

6360. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to the news-item
captioned "US F-14 rammed IAF AN-32"
published in the English Weekly "Blitz"
dated 20 December, 1986, saying that
IAF transport aircraft AN-32 crashed
into the Arabian Sea on 25 March
1986 following collision with an F-14
Carrier borne aircraft of the US Navy ;
and

(b) if so, the fact of the case and
action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESE-
ARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN
SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The
Court of Inquiry held into the AN-32
accident over the Arabian Sea in March as
considered mid air collision with an air-
craft as one of the possible causes of this
accident. However, no evidence was found
supporting such a theory. Since the air-
craft wreckage could not be located this
accident remained unresolved due to lack of
material evidence. There was no evidence,
however, of any radio jamming or of US
Ships/aircraft searching the area.

Codification of Defence Stores

6361. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the number out of items in the defence inventory ;

(b) the number of these which have been codified ;

(c) the steps taken to codify the remaining items ; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken towards variety reduction in defence stores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The total number of items in the Defence inventory is Approx. 15 lakhs.

(b) Out of these, more than 3.5 lakhs items have been codified.

(c) It is being done on a selective basis. Annual targets are fixed based on priority being accorded on considerations of turnover, strategic importance etc. The performance against target is reviewed periodically.

(d) Variety reduction is an on going exercise. The main steps followed for ensuring variety reduction are :

(i) Forming a rationalised list of stores by eliminating, superfluous varieties.

(ii) Forming special panels/export groups for evolving joint specifications of items common to the three Services.

(iii) By using EDP Facilities.

Appointment of Inquiry Commissions

6362. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2915 on 6 August, 1986 regarding Appointment of Commissions under Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether subsequent to the ordinance withholding the reports, any reports of any Inquiry Commission have been laid before Parliament ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The requisite information from some of the Ministries is still awaited.

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

Help to Engineering Industry in Finding Markets Abroad

6363. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had asked the Engineering Industry to search more aggressively for markets abroad ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry and its mission abroad were fully ready to render all possible assistance in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Indian diplomatic missions and posts abroad have either full-fledged Commercial Wings, or, in the case of small missions, are geared towards promoting India's exports of engineering goods and others. Similarly the Ministry of External Affairs is organised to coordinate its activities with other Ministries of Government of India or concerned organisations in order to perform a useful role in promoting Indian exports.

Permission for Import of Packaging Machinery for Small Exporters of Tea

6364. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Board proposed a scheme to enable small exporters of tea to import packaging machinery under an interest-free loan scheme ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ;

(c) to what extent implementation of this scheme will promote and upgrade technology of small tea producers ; and

(d) by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Tea Board has no scheme of offering interest free loan to exporters to import packaging machinery from abroad.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Inspection Teams of Study Vulnerability of Industrial Installations

6365. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have set up special inspection teams to visit sensitive industrial undertakings to look into the vulnerability of the installations to terrorists attacks :

(b) if not, by what time the special cells will be set up ; and

(c) the main objectives and scope thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Industrial

Security Inspection teams already exist under the Union Home Ministry for making periodic security survey of vital industrial installations from time to time. These teams make security recommendations in the context of prevailing threats to the security of these installations. The Government monitors the implementation of these recommendations.

Security orientation programmes are also frequently organised for the management of vital installations to increase their security awareness so that they can respond to the crisis situations in an effective manner.

Sixth Annual Senior Officers Conference

6366. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sixth Annual Senior Officers Conference was held in New Delhi on 13th and 14th March, 1987 ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Industrial Security Force has been urged to be vigilant to counter terrorist activities ;

(c) other decisions taken in the conference ; and

(d) when these are likely to be implemented ?

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. The Annual Senior Officers' Conference of CISF was held in New Delhi on 13th and 14th March, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Various points regarding modernisation of CISF and improving its performance were discussed during the conference. These have to be examined further and hence any time limit for their implementation cannot be given at present.

Export Promotion Plans of EPCs

6367. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) have been asked to draw up long-term plans for specific export products covering both product promotion and development ;

(b) if so, whether Export Promotion Councils have submitted a number of proposals to Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Government has urged upon the Export Promotion Councils to draw up long-term plans for specific export products covering both product promotion and development. While proposals for various export promotion activities during the year 1987-88 are being discussed and cleared by a Committee constituted for the purpose, such programmes for a longer period are being discussed separately between the Commodity officers concerned in the Ministry and the Councils.

Report of Committee on Official Language

6368. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Official Language has submitted its Report to Government ;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The Committee of Parliament on Official Language has submitted Part I of its report to the Government. According to the Official Languages Act, 1963 the report

will be laid before both the Houses of Parliament after its printing. Under the Act, the views of the State Governments will also be obtained and only after that can any directions be issued.

Schemes to Strengthen Security Set up in Punjab Jails

6369. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Punjab have sought financial assistance from Union Government for their schemes to strengthen security set up in Punjab jails ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Union Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) Proposals under the Central Scheme on matching basis for modernisation of Prison Administration including security aspects, have been received from the State Government. They are under examination.

[*Translation*]

Offer to Private Sector for Economic Development by China

6370. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has recently offered setting up of commercial and industrial ventures in the country in collaboration with private sector ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Plans and Outlay for Modernisation and Rationalisation of Labour Scheme of N.T.C.

6371. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what percentage of the annual allocation for 1986-87 for the implementation of the modernisation and rationalisation of labour scheme of the National Textile Corporation (NTC) has been utilised ;

(b) the details of projects initiated/ completed under the above scheme ;

(c) the plans and total outlay for modernisation and rationalisation of labour schemes of NTC for the year 1987-88 ; and

(d) what percentage of the allocation will be made available to units of NTC in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The entire annual allocation for 1986-87 for the implementation of the modernisation and rationalisation of labour scheme of the NTC was released to NTC.

(b) Modernisation/labour rationalisation are a continuing process. The Projects covered under modernisation included mainly statutory items and purchase of Russian looms. Under the rationalisation scheme more than 7,000 posts were rationalised during the year 1986-87.

(c) For the year 1987-88 an outlay and budget provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made towards modernisation/labour rationalisation schemes of the NTC.

(d) The allocation of funds to units is made by the subsidiaries keeping in view their requirements, priorities and the total availability of funds.

Fraudulent issue of Licences under DEES

6372. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received regarding the fraudulent issue of licences under the duty exemption entitlement scheme (DEES) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken against the exporters found guilty ; and

(d) whether responsibility has been fixed on the Export Promotion Council for recommending the cases for issue of such licences ?

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

(d) No recommendation required to be made by the Export Promotion Council for grant of import licences under Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme (DEES).

[Translation]

Training in Modern Techniques to Weavers of Woollen Pashmina, Carpets of Pithoragarh District (U.P.)

6373. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether woollen pashmina, carpets and 'Dans' etc. are manufactured on large scale in the areas predominantly inhabited by tribals in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government are aware that requisite training in modern techniques and resources is not provided to the artisans who are manufacturing the said items ;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to impart training in modern techniques to some of the artisans of this areas every year ;

(d) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to encourage this traditional craft of the area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Helicopter Service for Kailsab Mansarover Journeys

6374. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to start helicopter service for making journeys to Kailash-Mansarover more convenient and comfortable ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the other steps being considered for providing facilities to pilgrims on the route to Kailash-Mansarover ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government continue to take measures to improve accommodation and the availability of food, transport and communication facilities.

Development of Doda District for Attracting Tourists

6375. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Doda district in Jammu and Kashmir has ample potential for attracting tourists ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for exploiting its tourists potential and expansion of tourist facilities there ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No pro-

posals have been received from the State Government for development of tourist spots in Doda district.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Linking of Research done with Textile Industry

6376. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the conclusions reached at the 28th Joint Technological conference of the Ahmedabad Textile and Industrial Research Association, Bombay Textile Research Association, North India Textile Research Association and the South India Textile Research Association held at Coimbatore on February 15, 1987 ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to link the research carried out by these bodies with the textile industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The participants in the conference deliberated on problems related to productivity, profit control and employment. Deliberations were also held and papers presented on individual areas like spinning, weaving, textile science, textile engineering and textile chemistry. The proceedings of the conference have been distributed to all the participants and also sent to the member mills.

(b) Textile Research Associations have a close link with the textile industry. Any process, product, invention or system developed in the laboratories is given extensive mill trials before large scale release. The scientific developments are disseminated through publications, seminars, technological consultancy, annual reports, etc.

ITDC offer for Management and Marketing Services to Private Sector Projects

6377. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has offered its management and marketing services to a number of projects in the private sector in the country ;

(b) if so, its details and to what extent allowing private sector in the tourism development has helped the India Tourism Development Corporation ; and

(c) whether the Corporation has also been collaborating with Railway Ministry for help and assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b) ITDC has presently secured six assignments from the private sector for managing their hotel properties. Particulars of these projects are given in the statement below. These assignments would help ITDC in marketing its own properties besides getting managerial remuneration.

(c) ITDC has secured from Indian Railways an assignment for providing its technical consultancy services in setting up of a Rail Yatri Niwas at New Delhi Railway Station as also for improving the catering services in the Railways.

Statement

Statement showing brief Particulars of Management Assignment Secured from Private Sector

Name of the Project	Star Rating	Capacity (Rooms)	Present Status
1. Hotel Executive Ashok, Pune	4	75	Almost completed and likely to be commissioned by the end of April 87.
2. Hotel Ratanada Ashok, Jodhpur	3	50	This is an operating hotel and will join Ashok Group in April 87.
3. Canacona Ashok Beach Resort, Goa	5	135	The project is being taken up by the Promoters.
4. Hotel Bhaskar Palace Ashok, Hyderabad	5	225	Under construction and likely to be completed by March 88.
5. Hotel Shalini Palace Ashok, Kolhapur	3-4	40	Under construction.
6. Hotel Presidency Ashok, Cochin	3	50	Project nearing completion and likely to be commissioned shortly.

NOTE : These projects are being executed by the Promoters and ITDC has no control over completion.

Setting up of Sainik Boards in Capital

6378. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether five Sainik Boards will be set up in the capital to rehabilitate ex-servicemen ;

(b) if so, what will be the main functions and objects of the Sainik Boards ; and

(c) the time by which these Boards will start functioning and how far they will be helpful to the ex-servicemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration have proposed setting up of 5 Zila Sainik Boards in the Union Territory of Delhi to better serve the cause of welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and their dependents. At this stage it is, however, not possible to indicate in what form the proposal will be accepted and when implemented.

Steps to promote Trade with US

6379. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making preparations to launch a major campaign to promote trade and fiscal relations with the United States :

(b) if so, the number of agreements and proposals exchanged between the two countries in this regard ; and

(c) to what extent it has boosted trade with US ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) A series of initiatives have been taken to promote global exports which are designed to generate surpluses for exports, induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to

make the exports profitable. With particular reference to the USA, a number of steps have been taken to increase exports which include market surveys, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, departmental store promotion buyer-seller meets and special publicity programmes.

No agreement has been signed recently with USA specifically for the purpose of promoting trade and fiscal relations.

India's non-oil exports to USA during the last few years have continuously been showing a rising trend as may be seen from the following table :—

(Value : Rs. Crores)

Years	Exports	Imports
1981-82	920.20	1419.72
1982-83	950.25	1370.66
1983-84	1395.55	1793.86
1984-85	1765.83	1700.59
1985-86	1994.48*	2085.85*
1986-87		
(Apr.—Dec.)	1686.91*	1421.20*

Provisional : Subject to revision.

[Translation]

Recognition of Hindi in UNO

6380. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made efforts to secure recognition for Hindi in the UNO particularly during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the success achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The introduction of any new language as an official language of the United Nations requires approval of the General Assembly to amend rule 51 of the Rules of procedures. Such a proposal has to be approved by a majority in the United

Nations General Assembly. Informal consultations held by the Government and a number of related factors, including the financial crisis faced by the United Nations, indicate that this is not the appropriate time to make such a proposal in the United Nations.

[English]

Occupancy in hotels of ITDC in Delhi

6381. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the room occupancy rate in different I.T.D.C. hotels in Delhi during 1985 and 1986 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep fall in room occupancy in hotels under I.T.D.C in Delhi ; and

(c) the reasons for the fall in occupancy ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The requisite information is given below :

Sr. No.	Name of the Hotel	% age room occupancy	
		1985	1986
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	53	67
2.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	78	85
3.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	60	62*
4.	Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	73	83
5.	Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	52	75
6.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	81	84
7.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	68	68
8.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	60	64
9.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	71	84

*Closed in April 1986

(b) No, Sir.

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

Disneyland type Amusement Parks in Karnataka

6382. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal from Karnataka Government to establish a Disney type amusement park near Yelahanka in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been cleared ; and

(c) the assistance to be given for the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) At present, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Ministry of Tourism.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Foreign bases in Indian Ocean

6383. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the foreign bases in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) whether these bases have nuclear war heads etc. ;

(c) whether these foreign bases do pose a threat to India's security ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to protect India's security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) It is known that several non-littoral states have bases and facilities in the Ocean. The exact details of the agreements under which these bases and facilities have been provided, as also the nature and range of facilities provided under these agreements is not precisely known.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India has, along with other littoral Nonaligned States, been actively engaged in trying to secure elimination of military presence of non-littoral States from the area. To this end, India has consistently supported UN General Assembly Resolution of 1971 on the "Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

India's defence is also constantly kept under review.

Proposal for Organising Trade Fair at Hyderabad

6384. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to organise trade fairs at Hyderabad by the Trade Fair Authority of India in the near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if, not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The availability of infra-structural facilities of the requisite standards at Hyderabad have not been identified.

Notices by Cantonments for Measurement and Valuation of Land

6385. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thirty-nine cantonments under the central command have served notices for the measurement and valuation by their experts of the land and residential flats of civilians living in those cantonment areas ; and

(b) 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) and (b) In most of the Cantonments the residential houses/flats of civilians are built on the land held on 'old-grant-terms'. This land belongs to the Government and can be resumed at any time when it is required for Defence purposes. Notices have been issued to some of the resumptee owners in the Cantonments in Central Command for measurement of the land and assessment of the structure standing on the site earmarked for resumption. The measurement of land and the assessment of structure standing thereon is required to assess the compensation to be given to the resumptee owner if the Government decides to resume the site.

Private Sector ties with China for Economic Development

6386. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Private Sector has offered to participate in China's economic development and modernisation programme ;

(b) the extent of existing trade with China in terms of capital involved ;

(c) whether China has offered some special incentives for the purpose ;

(d) whether any study has been conducted regarding the scope for expanding the bilateral trade with China ; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof ?

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

(b) Indian exports to China during April-December, 1986, aggregated to Rs. 12.42 crores and imports from China Rs. 129.12 crores according to DGCIS, Calcutta.

(c) China has offered some especial incentives to foreign investors to encourage foreign investment such as giving preferen-

tial tax terms, special administrative Procedures at Customs for import of goods by foreign investors. All these are equally applicable to Indian private sector wishing to invest in China. The trade Agreement signed between Indian and China in August, 1984, grants India the status of Most-Favoured-Nation.

(d) and (e) Bilateral trade with China is continuously under review and information on possibilities for expanding bilateral trade is obtained through our Mission and from Indian delegations visiting China.

Criteria for Appointment of Special Police Officers in Delhi

6388. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for appointment of Special Police Officers in Delhi ;

(b) whether these Special Police Officers are paid any remuneration ; and

(c) 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) Respectable citizens not less than 18 years of age are appointed as Special Police Officers in their neighbourhood under the Delhi Police Act.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, rewards and commendation certificates are given for doing any specific good work.

[*Translation*]

Investment of Indian Capital Abroad

6389. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries where Indian capital has been invested alongwith the amount invested there ; and

(b) the number of Indian joint ventures functioning in these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) As per the Statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Country	Amount invested (Rs. in lacs) (For the Joint Ventures operating abroad)	No. of Joint Ventures functioning Abroad
1.	Hongkong	5.34	2
2.	Indonesia	1445.20	11
3.	Malaysia	819.90	21
4.	Philippines	41.14	1
5.	Singapore	521.73	16
6.	Thailand	1869.69	9
7.	Nepal	139.25	7
8.	Sri Lanka	158.86	16
9.	Bahrain	8.68	
10.	Kuwait	22.05	1
11.	Oman	8.20	1

1	2	3	4
12.	Saudi Arabia	63.84	3
13.	UAE.	135.05	9
14.	Egypt	17.43	1
15.	Kenya	1155.73	6
16.	Mauritius	15.82	2
17.	Nigeria	851.604	12
18.	Senegal	1421 80	1
19.	Uganda	28.06	1
20.	West Germany	52.85	2
21.	Gibraltar	0.808	1
22.	Greece	25.22	1
23.	Netherland	0.5656	1
24.	Switzerlrnd	1.627	1
25.	U.K.	44.96	11
26.	Yugoslavia	238.00	1
27.	U.S.A.	50.50	7
28.	Australia	7.20	1
29.	Fiji	14.03	1
30.	Tonga	1.99	1

**Training Centre for Weavers in
Azamgarh District (U.P.)**

6390. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased
to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under
consideration of the Ministry for opening
of training centre in Azamgarh district of
Uttar Pradesh for traditional weavers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Uttar Pradesh already has two
weavers Service Centres at Varanasi and
Chomoli and one Sub-Centre at Meerut
Plus an Indian Institute of Handloom
Technology in Varanasi under the Govt. of
India. These organisations conduct Short-
Term Training Courses in Weaving, Process-
ing and Designs of 4 months duration,
apart from providing improved designs
and technical Know-how to the handloom
Industry in the State of U.P. The existing
set up is considered adequate to meet the
present requirement.

[English]

**Hindi as an Additional Official
Language of UNO**

6391. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the decision of the United Nations Organisation on the question of introduction of Hindi as an additional official language of the Organisation ;

(b) if the decision is in the negative, the forum and the level at which the decision has been taken ;

(c) the grounds for the decision ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take up the matter at a higher level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) Since there is no formal proposal in this effect, the question does not arise.

Special Machinery for Application of Foreigners Act

6392. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special machinery is being established in Assam for the application of the Foreigners Act and the Rules framed thereunder, which shall be separate from the normal state police organisation ;

(b) whether the special machinery shall function under the authority vested in or delegated to the State Government ; and

(c) the location of the additional Foreigners Registration Offices to be established in Assam under this scheme with their jurisdiction and strength ?

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) In accordance with the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Rules framed thereunder, machinery has been set up to register persons of Indian origin who came to Assam on/or after 1st

January, 1966 but before 25th March, 1971 and have been ordinarily resident in Assam since then and have been detected as foreigners by the Foreigners Tribunals. For this purpose, the Central Government have appointed ten Assam Police Officers of the rank of Supdt. of Police as registering authority for all the districts in Assam with headquarters at Goalpara, Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Barpeta, Gauhati, Tezpur, Sibsagar, Nagaon, Diphu and Silchar. The registering authorities will function in close coordination with the State Government agencies.

Jute Mills in Bihar

6393. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the jute mills in Bihar with their present operational status, installed capacity and capacity utilisation ;

(b) whether the grievances of the workers relating to the lock-out period in the past have been settled by the present management ;

(c) the number of factory workers which were retrenched during the last three years, year-wise in each mill ; and

(d) whether any investment has been made in the modernisation of these mills during the last three years ?

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

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

(d) The Govt. is not aware of any investment having been made by the three jute mills in Bihar for modernisation of their plant and machinery during the last three years.

Statement

Details about the names of the jute mills in Bihar with their present operational status, installed capacity and capacity utilisation are as under.

S. No.	Name of jute mill	Name of present management/operational status	Installed capacity per annum	Capacity utilisation
1.	Rameshwar Jute Mills	Private Sector Proprietor— M/s. Winsome International Ltd., Regd. Office 28/1, Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta	19926 M.T.	61%
2.	Katihar Jute Mills	M/s. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (A Govt. of Bihar Undertaking) Bandar Bagicha, Patna.	8302 M.T.	52%
3.	R.B.H.M. Jute Mills	M/s. National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (A Govt. of India Undertaking), Chartered Bank Building, 4, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	20363 M.T.	40%

Promotion of Tourism in Hill Areas

6394. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific steps have been taken by Government and the India Tourism Development Corporation for promotion of tourism in the hill States/regions during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof and the amount earmarked for this purpose during the Plan, as also the amount spent during each year of the Plan, so far in respect of each hill State/region, separately ; and

(c) if not, the details programme chalked out for this purpose ?

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

Statement

According to the Planning Commission, the hill areas fall broadly into two categories, namely, (i) those that are co-extensive with boundaries of States/Union Territories (ii) those which form a part or parts of State,

The States and Union Territories which fall in the first category are : Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, J & K., Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura.

The hill areas identified under category-II include : (a) parts of larger composite States in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, and (b) Western Ghats areas falling in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Goa.

The Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds Statewise or Planwise but financial assistance is given to States on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territories subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

The following are the details of the schemes sanctioned in the hill areas of various States/Union Territories during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the amounts released so far :—

I. ASSAM

(Rs. in lakhs)

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1. Forest Lodge at Manas	26.55	20.00
2. Mini buses and elephants of Manas and Kaziranga (2 mini buses and 4 elephants)	6.09	5.48
Total		25.48

II. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86) NIL*IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)* NIL

III. HIMACHAL PRADESH

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)

1. Trekkers Huts at Sarahan	18.00	9.00
2. Sarai at Chamundadevi	8.36	3.00
Total		12.00

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)

1. Tourist Inn at Rewalsar	12.05	5.30
2. Provision of trekking equipment	5.20	4.68
Total		9.68

IV. JAMMU & KASHMIR*Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)*

1	2	3
1. Construction of toilet and drinking water facilities at Martand, Avantipur, Pandrethan through ASI	4.50	3.00
	Total	3.00
<i>IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)</i>		
1. Cafeteria of Qazigund	9.63	5.03
2. Accommodation at Qazigund	11.08	7.00
3. Wayside facilities at Hemis Compa and Lamayuru in Leh district	22.14	7.00
4. Landscaping and development of Mughal Garden, Bijbihara	14.30	7.00
5. Yatri Niwas at Pahalgam	31.18	10.00
6. Construction of wayside facilities along Srinagar-Jammu-Pathankot National Highway (Dayala Check, Manasar Junction, Udhampur)	13.62	5.00
	Total	41.00
V. KARNATAKA		
<i>Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)</i>		
1. Wayside amenities at Jogfalls	4.25	4.00
	Total	4.00
<i>IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)</i>		
	NIL	
VI. NAGALAND		
<i>Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan 1985-86</i>		
1. Wayside amenities at Wokha/Doyang River	5.23	3.00
2. Wayside amenities at Piphema	4.65	2.50
3. Cultural Centre at Kohima	16.59	4.00
	Total	9.50
<i>IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)</i>		
	NIL	
VII. MANIPUR		
<i>Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)</i>		
1. Tourist Guest House I.N.A. Memorial Complex at Moirang	14.98	7.50
	Total	7.50

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)

1	2	3
1. Cafeteria at Mao Gate	3.25	2.00
2. Water Sports facilities at Loktak Lake	4.72	3.00
Total		<u>5.00</u>

VIII. MEGHALAYA

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)

1. Provision of water sports equipment at Umiam Lake	28.99	26.00
Total		<u>26.00</u>

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)

1. Forest Lodge at Siju	3.82	2.00
Total		<u>2.00</u>

IX. MIZORAM

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)

1. Wayside facilities at Thindawl	6.63	2.00
Total		<u>2.00</u>

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)

1. Wayside facilities at Chhiahtlang	4.90	2.50
Total		<u>2.50</u>

X. SIKKIM

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)

1. Trekking Huts	15.86	14.00
2. Purchase of Trekking Equipment	3.88	3.49
Total		<u>17.49</u>

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87) NIL

XI. TRIPURA

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86) NIL*IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)* NIL

XII. WEST BENGAL*Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)*

	1	2	3
1. Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling		47.93	10.00
Total			<u>10.00</u>

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87) NIL**XIII. UTTAR PRADESH***Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)*

1. Purchase of Swiss Cottages for Kumbh Mela		17.48	15.73
2. Transport facilities for Corbett, Dudhwa and Chilha National Parks		5.15	4.63
Total			<u>20.36</u>

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)

1. 10 FRP Huts, in Garhwal Himalayas (Suneil, Ghangharia, Gaurikund and Chopta)		33.75	20.00
Total			<u>20.00</u>

XIV. TAMIL NADU*Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)*

1. Provision of boats for Ooty lake, Udthagamandalam		4.14	4.07
2. Restaurant Complex at Pichavaram		5.91	5.50
3. Trekking equipment		4.66	4.19
4. Transport facilities for Madumalai Wildlife sanctuary		2.52	1.26
Total			<u>14.92</u>

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)

1. Forest Lodge at Madumalai		21.32	8.00
2. Tourist facilities at Hogenakkal		3.38	2.50
Total			<u>10.50</u>

XV. KERALA

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)

1	2	3
1. Wayside amenities with accommodation at Palghat	10.28	4.00
2. Wayside amenities with accommodation at Wynad	10.28	4.00
3. Provision of boats for Thekkady and other places	50.78	25.00
Total		<u>33.00</u>

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)

1. Provision of Trekking Equipment	3.24	2.92
2. Forest Lodge at Parambikulam	12.42	6.00
Total		<u>8.92</u>

XVI. MAHARASHTRA

Ist Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86)

1. Floodlighting of Bibi-ka-Maqbara	5.12	2.56
Total		<u>2.56</u>

IInd Year of 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87)

1. 2 Beach Cottages at Ganpatipule	8.77	5.00
2. Beach Resort at Velneshwar	34.10	10.00
Total		<u>15.00</u>

India Tourism Development Corporation

In the Seventh Plan, ITDC is implementing a spill over scheme of Sixth Plan envisaging construction of a 30-room, 4-star, centrally heated hotel at Gulmarg at an estimated cost of Rs. 153.00 lakhs. The 7th Plan of the Corporation includes a plan provision of Rs. 145.00 lakhs on account of this scheme. Structural works upto first floor of room wing have been completed. The yearwise details of plan expenditure on this project during the Seventh Plan are given as under :—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Upto 6th Plan (31.3.85)	8.43
1985-86	16.36
1986-87 (Upto Feb. 87)	17.62

Besides, in classified Hill States, ITDC is setting up joint venture hotel projects at Guwahati (Assam) in collaboration with the State Government of Assam and at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) in collaboration with the Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Finance Corporation Ltd. (APIDFC). The brief particulars of these hotel projects are :

Hotel at Guwahati	—50-room, 3-star, estimated cost Rs. 280 lakhs.
Hotel at Itanagar	—20-room, 1/2 star, Rs. 80 lakhs.

**Construction of Yatri Niwas in
Andhra Pradesh**

6395, SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to construct Yatri Niwas at historical places/tourist places and pilgrimage centres in Andhra Pradesh for the benefit of the visitors and devotees ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme including the accommodation to be provided therein ;

(c) the time by which the said Yatri Niwas are expected to be completed ; and

(d) the details of financial allocation made therefor ?

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

(b) to (d) The proposal for the construction of Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs.25.29 lakhs has already been approved and an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been released on 8.1.87. The Yatri Niwas will consist of 14 double-bed rooms, four 4-bedded and four 6-bedded dormitories, restaurant, reception, Kitchen, etc. Normally, it takes about two years to complete a Yatri Niwas.

Apart from the above proposal, no other proposal for financial assistance for the construction of Yatri Niwas at historical places/tourist places and pilgrimage centres has been received from the State Government.

**Racial Discrimination with Indians
in Europe**

6396. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that Indians living in some European countries are becoming victims of racial discrimination by the authorities ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that came to the notice of the Government during the last three years, country-wise ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard and the response of those Governments ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Maintenance of Boundary Line

6397. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the boundary limit on sea as on 15 August, 1947 and as on 31 January, 1987 ;

(b) the distance on sea lost/shrunk together with the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the particulars of territory (Islands) that India lost as result of shrinkage of sea boundary limitations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The limits of the territorial waters of India as on 15th August, 1947, were 3 nautical miles, measured from the appropriate baselines. The limits of the territorial waters of India as on 31st January, 1987, are 12 nautical miles, measured from the appropriate baseline. Further, since 1977 maritime zones of India also include the contiguous zone of 24 nautical miles, the exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles and the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline, in accordance with the provisions of the UN Convention on the law of the sea, 1982.

(b) No sea area has been lost or shrunk since 1947.

(c) Does not arise.

Free Meals to Officers in Ashok Hotel

6398. SHRITMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officers in Ashok Hotel are entitled for meals on duty ; and

(b) if so, the details of entitlement and the value fixed for the same, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) All officers in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 and above in Ashok Hotel are entitled to free meals of fixed menu while on duty, and the facility is allowed in the executive dining room. The approximate cost of the meal is Rs. 10/- per person.

Equal Opportunities in Recruitment and Promotion in Armed Forces Headquarters Services and Central Secretariat Services

6399. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether equal opportunities in the matter of recruitment and promotion are afforded to persons in the Armed Forces Headquarters Services and the Central Secretariat Services ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by whom the disparities will be removed ?

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

(b) Every organised Service has a specific role and distinct function to perform. The recruitment and the promotional facilities available in any service depend upon numerous factors like the workload, retirements, resignations, deputations etc. in the cadre. Every service functions in a different environment and therefore, there cannot be uniformity in their cadre structure and strength. It would also not be appropriate to describe the differences in the matter of recruitments and promotional avenues as disparities as there cannot be a strict uniformity in this matter.

Chinese Encroachment Into Indian Territory

6400. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM:
SHRI M. RAGHUMMA REDDY;
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese have still been encroaching into Indian territory at Wang Dung in Sumdorong Chu Valley ; and

(b) the nature of encroachment and steps taken to prevent them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) In mid-June 1986 Chinese personnel intruded into this area.

(b) The Chinese have improvised a helipad in Wangdung in the Sumdorong Chu Valley and are improving a mule track leading from the border towards Wangdung.

We have taken up the issue of Chinese intrusion with the Chinese authorities and have lodged a strong protest. Government of India are in touch with the Chinese Government on this question through diplomatic channels.

Plan of Development of Tourist Spots at Puri, Konark in Orissa

6401. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details about Government's plan for development of Puri, Konark and other places in Orissa as tourist spots ; and

(b) the amount allocated for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned the following projects in Orissa for development of tourist spots, which include Puri and Konark also:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1. Boats for Nandan Kanan Zoological Park near Bhubaneswar	1.50	1.35
2. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bhubaneswar and Konark	42.50	2.00
	(for 25 centres)	
3. Yatri Niwas at Satpada	26.50	5.00
4. Purchase of mini buses, wagonette & elephants for Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary	4.00	3.64
5. Purchase of Motor Yatch for Chilka Lake.	4.00	3.54
6. Forest Lodge at Similipal National Park	36.76	22.30
7. Yatri Niwas at Konark	29.25	8.00
8. Wayside amenities at Taptapani	6.98	5.00
9. Wayside amenities at Sunabeda	6.98	5.00
10. Wayside amenities at Angul	6.98	5.00
11. Safari Park at Nandankanan		0.35
12. Wayside amenities at Rameswar	7.27	4.00
13. Open Air Theatre at Konark	7.10	5.00
14. Boats for Bhiterkanika	4.30	3.50
15. Fairs & Festivals		0.21
16. Boats for Chilka Lake		0.39

Under Examination during 1987-88 :

	(Estimated cost)
1. Mini buses (one each) for 5 Wildlife Sanctuaries	10.00
2. Beach Resort at Mohododhi Niwas	49.00
3. Beach Resort at Chandipur near Balasore	35.83
4. Beach Resort at Paradip	49.60
5. Beach Resort at Gopalpur	49.60
6. Trekking base at Mahendragiri	32.90
7. 34-Seater Yachts for Rambha and Satpada	10.00
8. Wayside amenities at Chandikhol and Bhadrak	27.60
9. Water Sports Centre near Ramchandi	44.00
10. Forest Lodge at Tikrapara	36.76

Attack on Indian Cargo Vessel at Barishal

6402. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether armed gangs from Bangladesh attacked an Assam-bound Indian cargo vessel, laden with cement while lying in anchor at Barishal in Bangladesh on 19 March, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with Bangladesh Government and if so, their reaction thereto ;

(c) whether earlier also an Indian ship was similarly attacked in Dhaka ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent such acts ?

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

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Bangladesh authorities who are conducting investigations.

(c) Yes, Sir. At Narayanganj.

(d) The Government of Bangladesh is being requested to provide necessary security to Indian vessels transiting Bangladesh.

Rape Crime in Delhi

6403. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the incidence of crime of rape in Delhi during the last twelve months ;

(b) the number of persons arrested on this charge and out of them how many were Government servants ; and

(c) the number of cases in which conviction was secured ?

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 the year 1986, 91 such cases were reported to

Delhi Police while 19 cases were reported during 1987 (upto 20.3.87).

(b) 167. Out of them 11 are Government servants.

(c) None of the cases has been decided by the courts so far.

Administrative Expenditure of Central Silk Board

6404. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the administrative expenditure of the Central Silk Board is mounting year after year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for increase ; and

(c) the steps taken to curb unnecessary expenditure ?

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

(b) and (c) Against a budget provision of Rs. 160.77 lakhs provided in 1985-86, a higher budget provision of Rs. 248.53 lakhs was provided towards administrative expenses of Central Silk Board for 1986-87. The increase in budget outlay was allowed on account of increase in activities of the Board and also because of implementation of the recommendations of the IV pay Commission. The budget outlay towards administrative expenses of the Board is provided by the Govt. keeping in view its essential requirements.

Settlement of Claims of Compensation of Persons from Kerala Killed in Accident in Gulf Countries

6405. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people from Kerala killed in accidents etc. in various Gulf-Countries during the past two years ;

(b) whether the claims of compensation and other benefits due to their dependents have been settled in all these cases ;

(c) if not, the number of cases where claims have not been settled together with the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to settle the claims in the outstanding cases expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Our Missions abroad try to maintain records of such unfortunate cases in respect of persons from India as a whole rather than on the basis of any particular State of India. The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Harassment of Indian Tourists by Indian High Commission in London

6406. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report in the 'Times of India' dated 22 December, 1986 that the Indian tourists are harassed at the Indian High Commission in London :

(b) if so, whether a report has been called for ; and

(c) the measures, if any, taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) As mentioned in the news paper report, a team comprising officials of the Central Government did visit London to study the situation arising out of the introduction of the visa requirement. Follow-up measures, whenever necessary, are being implemented with a view to streamline the functioning of the consular wing. Visa system has been streamlined so as to issue visas within 24 hours of application except where access is sought to restricted areas.

Repatriation of Indian Terrorists Arrested in Foreign Countries

6407. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals arrested in foreign countries on charges of conspiring to commit terrorist acts in India during the last three years ;

(b) the action taken against arrested persons in those countries ;

(c) whether Government of India have approached those countries to repatriate such arrested persons to India ; and

(d) if so, their response in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) Nineteen Indian nationals, as per details given below, were charged in foreign countries of conspiring to commit terrorist acts in India during the last three years :

Three Indian nationals were among those arrested and charged by the FBI in USA for, inter alia, conspiracy to commit terrorist acts in India. Two Indian nationals charged could not be tried because they are still absconding.

Nine Indian nationals were arrested in Pakistan on charges of hijacking an Indian Airlines plane in July, 1984. Their case is sub-judice in the Lahore High Court. The Government is closely monitoring the developments.

Seven Indians who had hijacked an Indian Airlines plane to Dubai in August, 1984, were returned to India on our request by the UAE Government.

Export of Sub-Standard Goods

6408. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of reports received about the consignments cleared by the Export Inspection Agency not having been found "upto the quality" standards by the inspecting authorities abroad

(b) the steps being taken to ensure the strict quality control of consignments by this Agency ;

(c) whether some Staff Associations have represented to Government against extension of In-process Quality Control and Self-certification systems of inspection; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) During 1986, out of 1,50,00 consignments cleared by Export Inspection Agency only 36 complaints pertaining to short weight, inferior quality, product not as per samples, manufacturing defects, V. cholerae contamination, infestation etc. were received.

(b) Units approved under In-process Quality Control (IPQC) are periodically checked to ensure that the facilities for inspection are adequate and the stipulated quality control drills are followed. Consignments inspected by officers of the Export Inspection Agency (EIA) are taken up for surprise checks by the Technical Audit Cells and Senior Officers to keep a vigil on the Inspection Officers. Departmental action is also initiated against officers found guilty for committing irregularities in the field of inspection.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government policy is to encourage units to adopt In-process Quality Control and Self-certification systems which are aimed at long term programme of quality development in India. Under these systems the units assume responsibility for quality maintenance.

Seizure of Fishing Vessels by Maritime Security Agencies of Pakistan and India

6409. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishing vessels seized and crew members arrested by the maritime security agencies of India and Pakistan during last three years ; and

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with Pakistan Government and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Since October 1986 India has seized 32 Pakistani fishing vessels with 434 crew and it is estimated that Pakistan has seized 15 Indian fishing vessels (Plus two Taiwanese vessels on lease) with 133 Indian nationals.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Pakistan Government has so far released two Taiwanese vessels along with their crew on the payment of fines and finalised cases against two other Indian vessels.

Memorandum Demanding Self-Determination for People of Tibet

6410. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum demanding self-determination for the people of Tibet had recently been submitted to the Prime Minister ; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India consider Tibet to be an autonomous part of the People's Republic of China.

Diversification of Foreign Trade

6411. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to expand and diversify India's foreign trade composition and direction ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The major steps taken in the recent past to expand and diversify India's foreign trade composition in terms of its export basket include setting up of separate export promotion councils for overseas construction and Electronics and computer software, formulation of schemes for project assistance for turn-key construction and consultancy projects, development of schemes for export of various items like Tea, Cashew, Spices, Marine products and Mica in value added form, and setting up of Design-cum-Development Centres for Footwear, Sports Goods and Readymade garments. Similarly, a number of initiatives have been taken in the recent past to expand and diversify our export markets. These include bilateral agreements with several countries, organisation of exclusive Indian Exhibition and participation in general as well as Commodity-specific international fairs and organisation of buyer-seller meets, etc.

Manufacture of Bushy Mustang II Aircraft

6412. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licence has been given to manufacture Bushy Mustang II small aircraft to a private party ; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exemption to Journalists and Publishers from Appearing in Courts

6413. **SHRI PRATAPRAO R. BHOSALE :**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestions have been made to Government to exempt journalists and publishers from appearing in courts ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions and from whom these have emanated ;

(c) the action being taken in this regard ; and

(d) if no action is proposed to be taken, 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) The Government have seen Press Reports about the suggestion of the Editors Guild of India for amending the Code of Criminal Procedure to exempt journalists and publishers from appearing in courts in connection with defamation cases. The Second Press Commission has also made a recommendation on the subject. The question of enacting a special legislation to amend the law of defamation taking into consideration the recommendation made by the Press Commission is at present engaging the attention of the Government.

Palace on Wheels' Train

6414. **SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of utilization of the 'Palace on Wheels' train; and

(b) the steps taken, if any, to increase its utilization ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Palace on Wheels project has been commercially functioning since 1982-83. The number of passengers carried and the average occupation per trip are as under :—

Year Oct- March	No. of Passengers Carried	Average Occupation per trip	%age utilisation
1982-83	1056	41	40
1983-84	951	37	36
1984-85	781	37	36
1985-86	1102	44	45

(b) The Department of Tourism, Govt. of India had agreed to bear the entire cost of foreign publicity for the Palace on Wheels train. The budget Esti-

mates as requested by our foreign offices during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as under :—

Operation	Budget Eastimates for 1986-87	Projected 1987-88
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Europe	2.00	3.00
Australasia	0.85	1.50
U.K.	3.00	3.00
East Asia (POW + GIR)	3.50	3.00
West Asia	—	Yet to be decided
USA	** —	5.00
	9.35	15.50

**The print media campaign for an amount of Rs. 125 lakhs launched through M/s Tarasinha Associates in U.S. Market contain an advertisement on the 'Palace on Wheels' train. This campaign has been launched with the byeline 'Have the Festival of your life time in India its wonderful'. In order to cater to the demand for literature in respect of coupon response, a brochure has also been brought out by the Department for free distribution.

The overseas offices undertake the following activities for promoting the 'Palace on Wheels' train from time to time :—

1. Advertising in print media both consumer and trade.
2. Extending brochure buy-back support to tour operators/travel agents publicising India in general and promoting the Palace on Wheels train in particular.

3. Organising India Evenings and Trade Seminars for promoting the train also.
4. Including information on this train in the publicity material brought out by the Department of Tourism and the language brochure printed by the overseas offices.
5. Organising promotional seminars and talks wherein due attention is paid to promote this train.
6. Dissemination of information on this train in respect of postal or oral enquiries made by foreign tourists.
7. Inviting journalists and travel agents to travel on the train and write articles.

Duty Free Shops at Airports

6415. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mediocre duty free shops operating at all the international airports ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to increase their efficiency and offer variety of goods so as to induce Indians to spend their foreign exchange in the duty free shops at the airports ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) ITDC is presently operating 10 duty free shops at both the arrival and departure lounges of the five international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum. These are not of a mediocre standard as a wide variety of goods is generally sold through these shops. These shops are also being used by Indians either going out of this country or returning. These are evidently popular as there has been an increase in the turn over from Rs.609.08 lakhs in 1984-85 to about Rs. 1015.00 in 1986-87.

Repatriation of Foreign Nationals Affected with AIDS

6416. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign nationals asked to leave the country on grounds of having been suspected to be suffering from AIDS till date ;

(b) the nationalities of each of these persons ;

(c) when each of them left this country ; and

(d) the arrangements, if any, in each case made by Government for their repatriation ?

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) Ten foreign nationals.

(b) Swiss national—one, Yugoslav national—one, Kenyan nationals—five, Tanzanian nationals—three.

(c) and (d) Swiss national left India on 11th March, 1987 under the arrangements made by the Swiss Embassy. As regards nine other foreign nationals, the matter has been taken up with their respective foreign Embassies in New Delhi, through the Ministry of External Affairs, for their immediate repatriation. Confirmation of their departure is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Formulation of Scheduled Area Administration Regulations by Madhya Pradesh

6417. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have formulated Scheduled Area Administration Regulations to provide better administration in scheduled areas and to save the tribals from exploitation and forwarded the same to the Union Government for approval ; and

(b) if so, when these regulations were sent to the Union Government and the time by which necessary approval is likely to be accorded to Scheduled Area Administration Regulations ?

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 Government of Madhya Pradesh have forwarded one Regulation, viz. the Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Kshetra Prashasan Viniyam, 1982, to the Government of India for assent of the President.

(b) The above Regulation was received on 31.12. 1985 and is engaging the attention of the Govt. of India. It is not possi-

ble to indicate by what time the Regulation will be approved.

[*English*]

Expenditure Incurred By C.D.A. Patna

6418. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to exercise 20 percent cut on administrative expenditure ;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on TA/DA transfers/postings and tours in Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna during the last three years and the number of

Officers, Auditors and Accounts Officers transferred ; and

(c) the reasons for such heavy expenditure and the steps being taken to reduce the same ?

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

(b) The expenditure incurred by CDA, Patna during last three years on TA/DA and the details of Number of Officers etc. transferred during this period is as under :

1) **Expenditure :**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure on transfer	Expenditure on tours.
i) 1984-85	6.41	5.92
ii) 1985-86	5.09	5.91
iii) 1986-87	11.50 (Approx)	9.50 (Approx)

2) **Number of AOs, SOs (A) and Auditors transferred.**

	Number of		
	AO	SO(A)	Auditors
i) 1984-85	6	106	329
ii) 1985-86	29	130	385
iii) 1986-87	17	127	154

(c) The expenditure was necessary due to audit requirements under CDA Patna and for posting authorised staff to sub-offices under CDA Patna and CDA Gauhati.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened to all of you ?

[*English*]

If, like this, it is going to happen, then I am helpless. I cannot hear all this rigmarole.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I can listen to one person only, if some thing is there. This

is not the way. You have made this House a farce, it is no longer a House.

[English]

No Member is being allowed.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you people do not act properly, I will not hear anything. It is not the way. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. I will look into it. I tell you, you please listen. How can I hear in this manner ?

[English]

If you want to do like this, you may, but I am not going to allow you. I am not allowing any one.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody so far.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : First I want to make this very clear. This type of behaviour does not uphold your position, nor mine. I will allow somebody if you let me hear him. I have already asked Mr. Kolandavelu. But you did not let me hear him. You were only asking one simple question, Isn't it ? That could have been asked properly. If 20 Members stand together and ask, how does it enhance your prestige ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Raghuma Reddy, you also do not listen. What can I do ? Look here. You can ask any question, but it should be according to procedure...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now you are speaking. You do not listen at all. Mr. Acharya, you are a leader. I say that any question.....

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Please, order. There is the question of decorum. There can be a Motion. I have explained it yesterday. There is a report in the press. You have given a notice. I have to find out whether this is really the thing because it does not mean that once it has come in the press, it is all right. First I have to find out..... (Interruptions) Yes, he is there, but I have to ask him. Isn't it ? I will ask him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chaube, this is not the way to do it. I have got my own way of doing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chaube, this is very deplorable on your part. I said the same thing yesterday to Prof. Dandavate—that I am going through a very legal process and I will do it accordingly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : That is why I am quiet today.

MR. SPEAKER : Right you are. Today he has become a perfect gentlemen ! The same thing applies to this question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chaube please keep yourself under restraint.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Choubeyji, please sit down ; it is not the way. I have seen the question you gave. For God's sake, please observe silence for a while, then only it will be all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Had God been there, Rs. 30 crores would not have gone. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look, whether it is Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 50 crores, the position remains the same. We have to find it out, but in a proper way. I said that if you would ask me as per rule, I will find out the facts. If I deem it fit, I will allow a discussion thereon. It is very simple.

There is no dispute about it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

There is no problem at all. Why should you unnecessarily waste your time, energy and lung power? Now I will let him say if he has got anything to say. But I deplore the way you are behaving.

[*Translation*]

It does not behave you. I will not do a wrong thing. Madam, you please sit down.

[*English*]

I am on my legs, why do not you sit down?

[*Translation*]

I want to say one thing. I will do it in a proper way. My judgement can be wrong but I will do it in a proper way. Now you may speak, you wanted to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Now you have stated it. I have nothing further to say.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me, I will find out. No problem...(*Interruptions*).....I will look into it.

[*Translation*]

You give it to me I will look into it. Why don't you sit down. I have said that I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : You permit us, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : He has said nothing. He has said that whatever you have said is right. I have said that I will find out and tell you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We all are in the hands of the Speaker.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I made efforts but in vain.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not barred you.

[*English*]

Again the same thing is happening. I have assured you that I will look into your Motion, you give me something.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : We have already given.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of Adjournment Motion at this stage in this respect. But there are other avenues. You can give it to me and I will look into it, no problem.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan) : On Moily Tape issue, we have given notice under Rule 193, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider that.

12.09 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for 1987-88 and Defence services Estimates, 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English)

**Not recorded.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

versions) of the Ministry of Defence for 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4163/87]

- (2) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1987-88 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4164/87]

Notifications under Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 1986

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the
Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 272 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1987 appointing the 1st day of April 1987 as the date on which the Bureau of Indian Standards Act 1986 shall come into force issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4165/87]
- (2) A copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 277 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 41 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 278 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1987 establishing a Bureau to be called the Bureau of Indian Standards with effect from the 1st April, 1987 issued under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.
- (4) A copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 361 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1986 under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4165/87]

Notifications under Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968

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. CHIDAM-
BARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy
each of the following Notifications (Hindi
and English versions) under sub-section (3)
of section 22 of the Central Industrial
Security Force Act, 1968 :—

- (1) The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 595 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1986.
- (2) The Central Industrial Security Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1101 in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4166/87]

[English]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Seventy-Ninth Report

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) :
I beg to present the Seventy-Ninth Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the Public
Accounts Committee on shortbilling of
telephone call charges of heavy callers.

[English]

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS**

**Twenty-Second Report & Minutes and
Twenty-Third Report**

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishna-
giri) ; I beg to lay on the Table the follow-
ing Reports and Minutes (Hindi and
English versions) of the Committee on
Public Undertakings :—

- (i) Twenty-Second Report (Hindi & English versions) of the Committee on Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. & Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Twenty-Third Report (Hindi & English versions) of the committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee on General Insurance Corporation of India.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. Why are you shouting unnecessarily?... ..
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not denied.

[*English*]

I have not denied your right.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The hon. Minister wants to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not barred him.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : First you allowed me to raise the matter, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : That was in the same respect, Mr. Kolandaivelu. That is why I said that I will now look into your Motion also. Whatever you give me, I will look into it. I will through due process let the House have the information. But not like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Today the statement should come. All that we are asking is that the House be told what the world is being told.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Order. Order. I have not allowed him.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Absolutely irresponsible. Please sit down. You have not got my permission, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Will someone make him understand ?

[*English*]

Not allowed, I can only talk through reason. I cannot talk bombastically.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Minister is ready to make a statement but you are not allowing...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Firstly, I have not barred any Minister and secondly how can I allow an adjournment motion on the basis of press reports without finding out...

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You may not allow the adjournment motion but you allow him to make a statement.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Mr. Amal Datta, I am afraid that something may happen.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Does it behove you to behave in this manner ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You ask him and he will make a statement.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not barred him. Neither I have said anything nor barred him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat now.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : This does not behave you at all. All those who observe you, understand what you are doing and in what manner you are conducting yourself. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa) We have a right to know..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : In that respect, you are right, Mr. Chowdhary, when have I disallowed you? The only thing is it should be according to the rules.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You allow us to make our points here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is very bad. It is extremely bad on your part to do like this.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : We are going by the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Where are you going by the rules? What are you doing now? Is it the proper way to do? Is this the proper way to do it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : We have every right to know what has happened.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to bar any statement.

[*Translation*]

Neither I have barred it earlier nor I bar it now. But first listen to me, this way of yours.....

[*English*]

It is most unbearable and unparliamentary. Horrible. I have not disallowed anything. I will only ask the honourable Members to give me something on which I can proceed. I cannot go on press reports. I am not barring anything. I have not barred anything. Please sit down. I have not barred anything. It is his prerogative to order any inquiry, if he has already done it. But it is not a policy matter.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : With your permission and with the permission of the House, I would like to say that it has been the policy of the Prime Minister and the Government to eliminate middlemen and agents in defence transactions. This fact has been emphatically emphasised by Rajya Raksha Mantri, Arun Singhji on the floor of the House and also on various other forums. In implementation of this policy the action that has been reported in the press has been taken. I can share what information I have at the moment—I mean what I can share at this time.

The Defence Ministry has received formal intimation through a telex from an Indian Embassy that an Indian agent is involved in a defence deal in which the agent has an arrangement for receiving payment of 7% commission from the supplier. Total commission on the whole deal would come to about Rs. 30 crores.

The Defence Minister—the Government—has ordered an enquiry into the matter and has appointed a Committee headed by the Defence Secretary to report on the modus operandi of foreign and Indian agents, to evaluate their security threat and suggest measures including punitive ones so that all agents are kept at bay.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : He was formerly Additional Secretary.....

MR. SPEAKER : Might be. You can ask me and I will ask him. I do not know.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He was formerly Additional Secretary who finalised the deal. How can he head the committee now?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, you give it to me. Not like this.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This cannot be accepted. It is an insinuation against an officer without any proof. It cannot be accepted.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna) : Sir, on a personal explanation.....

MR. SPEAKER : There can not be any questions now.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Parliament must be told the truth.

MR. SPEAKER : That must be told.
(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : I am not talking about the enquiry, but agents, foreign agents operating in India and senior retired Generals, senior Indians operating in India had been banned in the Defence Ministry in 1980.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a personal explanation.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any questions.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : The House must be given an opportunity to discuss it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please see that everything is done in a proper way but not like this. It will be known after the enquiry. Otherwise it will be a futile exercise.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : When we have that, we will allow. When we get the information of the enquiry, then we shall be able to discuss it. I said that earlier ; I say it now. I did not bar it then, I do not bar it now. There is no problem at all. Unnecessarily, you are wasting the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Most respectfully I have

to make a submission to you in the larger interest of the functioning of parliamentary democracy in our country. There are conventions, there are rules. Everything can be covered under the rules. You were pleased to tell the hon. Members opposite that whatever notice is given, you are willing to have it looked into and admitted.....(Interruptions)

I am speaking with the permission of the chair.....(Interruptions).

Today, unfortunately, we have set a precedent which is unparalleled in the annals of the parliamentary history..... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is unparalleled.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : How can he question the ruling of the Speaker ?..... (Interruptions).

S. BUTA SINGH : I am talking to the Speaker, not to you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : Even in a debating society there are rules. On the spur of the moment, if we allow the press reports... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : For that even the Ministers have to come formally before you to make a statement. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I, on my own behalf, have clearly emphasised that I go according to the rules and that is why I did not ask him to do anything. Only I wanted to tell my hon. Members here that I will go through the proper channel to the Minister, get the information and then allow anything. I did not do it and I will not do even in future. Only it is to be done through a proper channel. What I deplore is the behaviour that I have witnessed in the House. That is very bad.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Why did he not come out with a statement *suo motu*.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down
(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : This should not be taken as a precedent.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you sit down, since the matter is over. It is very bad and not at all good. This House will stop functioning if you behave in this way. I will not run the House like this. If you carry on like this I will not run the House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I very respectfully submit that there is a golden rule that when the House is in session, all important announcements should be made first to the House and if that had been done, the question of springing surprises upon anybody would not have arisen. And I would appeal that in future this should be observed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a policy matter. I disagree with you.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is an administrative action, not a policy matter.....(Interruptions).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : This is not a policy matter, but only an announcement of an enquiry.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Bhagwat Jhaji, order please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Mr. Speaker Sir, yesterday you wanted the records to be checked up. I have given a notice under Rule 193 for a discussion on Moily Tapes.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I have assured you Sir that justice will be done.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Right Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will go according to precedents and rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No submissions allowed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, whatever is done, it should be according to proper procedures.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is always done according to rules. I do not do anything against the rules.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No question. I will not allow that. No. Nothing doing please. It is absolutely out of order. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing? It is a wrong thing. You are trying to cut at the very foundations.....When I am open, why should you do like that? I am always at your disposal. Don't try to force me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I would look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I have already given a notice under Rule 193. There is a precedent.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing it? I have said that I will look into it.

Yes Mr. Lala Ram Ken.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to give more powers to the Commission for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI LALA RAM KEN (Bayana) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the

*Not recorded.

common interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Central Government has constituted a Standing Commission which is a matter of pleasure for these people.

This Commission since its inception has been constantly presenting reports to the Government every year. More than 1000 recommendations for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been made but in this connection no concrete steps have been taken so far.

The aforesaid commission is not able to work effectively because it has not been made constitutionally powerful and effective.

Therefore, I will suggest that it is the duty of the Government to accelerate the welfare work for these classes keeping in mind the principle of '*Bahu jana hitaya, ba'hu jana sukhaya*'. This Commission should be granted the powers of enquiry and should be given a constitutional status.

- (ii) Steps needed to give relief to the drought affected people of Chikballapur area in Karnatka

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur) : Many parts of the Karnataka State are reeling under severe drought for the past few years. Especially Chikballapura area in Karnataka is the worst hit by drought. This has affected agricultural production and created a severe crisis of drinking water in this area. Due to continuing drought, fodder is not available here which has resulted in the death of many cattles. The water level of tanks, wells etc. has gone down and has created serious problem to the people. Several people have already migrated to the neighbouring states in search of employment.

I therefore urge upon the Government of India to take immediate steps to give

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

relief to the drought affected population of this area by supplying portable water, fodder, etc. Tube wells should be dug and deepened in this area to rescue the farmers from the severity of drought. The Government should also take measures to provide employment to the unemployed persons of this drought affected area.

[*English*]

- (iii) Augmentation of travelling facilities to the people travelling from Orissa to Surat and Ahmedabad

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Lakhs of workers from Orissa are residing at Ahmedabad and Surat in Gujarat State. Since long there was genuine demand to give them railway facilities to travel from these places to Orissa. Now Ahmedabad-Hyderabad Express will be running from 1st April, 1987. At least two additional coaches in Ahmedabad-Hyderabad Express may be provided for people of Orissa to facilitate travel from Ahmedabad to Orissa and vice-versa. These two coaches may be attached to Konark Express at Hyderabad so that the workers and people of Orissa in large numbers can easily travel from Orissa to Surat and Ahmedabad which is a long pending demand.

[*Translation*]

- (iv) Need to construct bridges over Kareh and Bagmati rivers in Darbhanga and Samastipur districts of Bihar

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the area of my constituency comprising Darbhanga and Samastipur districts is a flood-prone one. There are several rivers flowing between these two districts which are separating them by hundreds of miles. Hence, it is essential for the Central Government to get the Larjhaghat bridge near Hasanpur, the Rajghat bridge in between Scindia and Hasanpur, the Barhiahatighat bridge near Baheri, the Goharghat bridge and the Hathorighat bridge on the Kareh and Bagmati rivers constructed. This area is the most backward area in the

[Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan]

country. Due to lack of bridges on these rivers, thousands of people and animals are washed away by floods during rains. But the Government has not paid any attention to it inspite of repeated appeals in this regard.

Hence, the Government is requested to construct the Larjhaghat, Rajghat, Bariahatighat, Goharghat and Hathorighat bridges without any further delay and also a bridge over the Bagmati Barri river.

[English]

(v) Need to increase the subsidy to Tuberculosis Hospital, Andul Road, Howrah to ensure better services to ESI patients

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Sir, I wish to draw attention of the Government to the problem faced by the Howrah Tuberculosis Hospital, Andul Road, Howrah. This Hospital is maintaining 15 reserved beds for inpatient treatment of the beneficiaries under E.S.I. (MB) scheme as per terms agreed as far back as 1974. Under this scheme the said hospital gets reimbursement at the rate of Rs. 300/- per bed per-month from the ESI authorities as bed charges.

Since then there has been steep escalation in prices making it impossible for the Hospital to maintain the said arrangement under the old rates of reimbursement. Therefore, the Hospital authorities made a request as early as in January 1981 for adequate increase in bed charges commensurate with the market price. This request was followed up by several reminders but without any avail. In fact West Bengal Government have also made favourable recommendations supporting the hospital's genuine demand. But still the ESI authorities have not taken any decision to increase the reimbursement rate which at present comes to about Rs. 605 per bed or even higher.

I therefore urge upon the Government to immediately sanction the increased rate of subsidy to the above Hospital so that they can continue to serve the ESI patients.

[Translation]

(vi) Demand for construction of a new overbridge at Khandwa junction in Madhya Pradesh on priority basis

SHRI KALICHARAN SAKARGAYEN (Khandwa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Khandwa city is a junction station of the Central Railway. The railway line divides the city into two parts. These parts are connected by a narrow overbridge which was constructed, about 70 or 75 years ago. When this bridge was constructed, the population of Khandwa was about 20,000 people who were settled on one side of the railway line. Only the district courts were on the other side.

Now the population of this city is more than 1 lakh and 20 thousands. Many large Mohallas, Schools, Colleges as also offices have been set up there. As a result, this overbridge has become absolutely unsuitable. Even two buses are able to cross each other with great difficulty resulting in traffic jams and many accidents. Two highways connecting the eastern and northern parts of the district with Harda, Hoshangabad, Bhopal and Baitul districts pass through this overbridge. The progress of Khandwa has come to a halt on account of this unsuitable overbridge.

The City Municipal Corporation and the representatives of the people have been constantly asking the railway administration for many years through the Government of Madhya Pradesh to construct a higher and broader overbridge. Some three years back, the Minister looking after the Public Works Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the competent Engineer jointly surveyed the area and selected a suitable site, but the construction work has not so far been approved.

The hon. Minister of State for Railway is requested to kindly grant sanction for the construction of this overbridge of public utility on a priority basis.

(vii) Demand for an AIR Station at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI SATYANARAYAN PANWAR (Ujjain) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Ujjain

is a very ancient, historical and a religious city. It is still a very important centre of art and culture.

The Kumbha Mela occurring once in 12 years, Mahakalishwar, one of the 12 Jyotirlingas and the Shivratri celebration connected with it, the procession taken out in the month of 'Shravana' the seven day all India Kalidasa festival held in the memory of the great poet Kalidasa and such other innumerable celebrations solemnised there remind us of the cultural heritage of this place.

Lord Krishna had studied here with his friend Sudama under Sage Sandipan. But it is a matter of regret that budding litterateurs, artists and muscians are not getting any incentives and suitable opportunities for making progress even today. If an AIR station is opened at Ujjain, it will help considerably in promoting the folk art and folk music of the Malwa region in the country.

I am quite sure that if an AIR station is opened at Ujjain soon then our efforts to preserve the art and culture of Malwa will bear fruits.

I hope that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will accept the justification for opening an AIR station at Ujjain and will give its sanction at the earliest.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88
—Contd.

12.36 hrs.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Shri P. Namgyal may please continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking in connection with the LPG supply in the hilly areas yesterday. There are some problems in my constituency. I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the LPG supply was started there 2 years ago and for which we are very grateful to the Government. You are aware that my constituency is in a very cold region, where the vegetation is almost nils and 95 per cent of the population is directly dependent on agriculture. Due to shortage of fuel, cow-dung which is essential for agriculture as manure, is used as fuel and due to this on the one hand, our agriculture is adversely affected for want of manure and on the other, due to the intense cold, the trees or small bushes are destroyed and burnt which affects the environment considerably resulting in scarcity of oxygen. You are aware of the efforts being made by our hon. Prime Minister to stabilise the environment. But felling of trees has adverse effect on the environment of our area and I can think of only one way of solving this problem. The people have greatly benefited by L.P.G. supply in my area. It has also resulted in considerable reduction in demand for kerosene oil because the consumption of the latter has gone down and the foreign exchange being spent on importing it, will be saved as well. Gas is a domestic produce therefore, I want that the LPG supply which has been started, should not be confined to the urban areas only but it should be supplied to the rural areas also.

At present two oil companies namely, the Indian Oil Corporation and the Hindustan Petroleum are engaged in the marketing of liquid petroleum gas there. One depot belonging to the Indian Oil Corporation was started in 1984 and the dealerthip was given on an *ad-hoc* basis. I have been requesting for the last two or three years to regularise it. One company cannot provide more than 5,000 gas connections means that two dealers will issue 10,000 gas connections in the region. I think that 10 thousand connections are just nothing, the main problem there is that gas cylinders are filled below and carried by trucks

[Shri P. Namgyal]

to these areas. If 10 thousand connections are given in winter months, it means that the dealers will have to store 70 thousand cylinders for these 7 months. If one cylinder is supplied per connection per month, then 70 thousand cylinder will have to be stored which means that roughly a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs is locked up and cannot be recycled. Hence, I request that more dealers should be appointed to cope with the requirements of that area. It is important to instal a bottling plant there because it is very difficult to store 70 thousand cylinders. No dealer has the capacity to store such a large number of cylinders. I want to request you to set up this bottling plant in Ladakh itself so that liquid petroleum gas could be carried in bulk and stored there and people of the area are benefited. The *ad-hoc* arrangement made there should be regularised immediately. The dealers are not being made regular because they own petrol pumps as well but they got the ownership before the new law was passed. According to the new law, dealership is not given to persons who own petrol pumps. I want to inform you that there is a big dealer in Srinagar who is the owner of each and every petrol pump in each and every town and district of Jammu and Kashmir and also has the monopoly in LPG supply. This law is not being enforced in his case. I want to submit that the person given *ad-hoc* dealership in Leh should be regularised. Besides, it is essential to give more gas connections in that area.

It is also requested that the gas-based industries should be discouraged. Two gas-based power houses are being installed in Rajasthan but I would suggest that gas-based industries should be discouraged and L.P.G. should be used as fuel for cooking purposes only. It will help in saving kerosene.

With these words, I support the grant of the Petroleum Ministry. The planning which you have made, in the interest of the poor and the common people.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Demand for Grant, I would like to oppose at the outset.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : Are you opposing for kerosene as well as crude oil ?

DR. V. VENKATESH : Both. It is not for the sake of opposition that I am opposing it, it is purely on principle. The country today is importing about Rs. 5,400 crores worth of crude oil and petroleum products or so. Out of this, 17 million tonnes of crude and 3 million tonnes of petroleum products in the year 1987-88 the country plans to import. This is according to official sources which I have collected. This is 3 million tonnes more than the total import of crude and products expected in the current financial year. This higher import of crude and products has been necessitated by the growing demand which is expected to increase by seven per cent. The total consumption of petroleum products in 1987-88 is expected to be 47 million tonnes that is 3 million tonnes more than the current year. So, out of this, how much for defence purpose is going to be utilised, I want to know ? The total consumption of petroleum products in 1987-88 is expected to be 47 million tonnes. I have already mentioned about it ; and 3 million tonnes more than current year. I have already mentioned about it. But without any new industrial expansion, why so much of demand is there ? Among the petroleum products in this country, high speed diesel oil and kerosene accounted for more than 50 per cent of the total consumption of petroleum products in the country. Out of this, 50 per cent more than 80 per cent rural population in this country is using this kerosene and diesel for farming. So, why has not the Ministry come forward with any concessions for the rural masses ? This is very bad.

The average price of imported crude particularly upto December last year was \$ 14.5 per barrel. In spite of the fact that there was a decrease in the international market, the Government of India—You known pretty well what had happened—raised the price just to raise revenue for the government. Today I am expecting the

average price of the imported crude during 1987-88 to remain at 18 dollar per barrel. This is the international standard. If this goes higher, what is the proposal with the government with which the government is coming forward to support the consumer? They are not clear about it.

As far as refineries are concerned, the Minister is telling that they are above 100 per cent self-sufficient. But yesterday an hon. Member on the Treasury Benches was narrating the future of this country as far as the refineries are concerned. But unfortunately, the Government has not come forward with any new policies or any new ideas at all. This is most unfortunate. That is why at the outset, I am completely opposing the Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : Minister not the Ministry. You oppose the Minister, not the Grants.

DR. V. VENKATESH : As far as Assam is concerned, in the year 1947 there was supposed to be an agreement when pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India. The royalty was supposed to be discussed, but unfortunately they have not come out with any proper arrangement or an agreement to tap the resources available in India, particularly in Assam which has lot of crude oil resources. The whole economy of Assam has been hampered because of this kind of a disagreement with the Assamese people. Therefore why has the Government not come forward, even after forty years of independence, with some understanding in order to bring about an improvement in the economy of Assam?

This ONGC I would like to mention. I do not want to take much of the time because already some hon. Members have spoken in detail, but I would like to mention one point here.

Today ONGC is not able to properly tap the resources of gas. They are not. They are wasting and burning so much gas

and lot of expenditure has been incurred because of this also and in our country due to de-forestation drought conditions are prevalent everywhere. In this country everybody knows it but the Ministry of petroleum should come forward to check this deforestation, because lot of gas is being generated, we are not able to tap and we are not able to supply it to the common man. This is most unfortunate. I do not understand the policy of the Government which is not able to provide fully what the common man wants. The Government wants to march to the twenty-first century ! I cannot understand the logic behind it.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : It is beyond your understanding.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as far the petrol pumps are concerned, I think the rural areas are completely ignored. The farmer today, who is using diesel is not able to get it. He has to get it from about 50 to 60 kilometres. I do not know why even within the range of about 40 kilometres in a whole taluk there is no petrol pump, particularly in my district of Kolar, and also particularly in backward districts. Kolar is one of them. There are four taluks which do not have a petrol bank at all. They are not supplying gas also. But our farmers are prepared to put in a lot of hard work. In my district which is a very backward district, the farmers are working hard and we want to show our hard work to all farmers.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Which district ?

DR. V. VENKATESH : Kolar district.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It is all due to him.

DR. V. VENKATESH : I am raising it here. Therefore, I request the Minister here to come and see what are the taluks and districts which are not covered by the petrol pump.

One more point I want to mention here. The late Shri Chandrasekhar Singh was

[Dr. V. Venkatesh]

holding this portfolio last year. And then, on the floor of this House, I had mentioned—you may also be remembering, Mr. Deputy-Speaker—about the Mangalore oil refinery.

Not only my constituency but the entire people of Karnataka are agitated over it. They are forcing me to resort to some measures to see that Mangalore refinery is established. The hon. Minister had assured me last year on the floor of the House when I sat on dharna in the well of the House—it is on record—that the Mangalore refinery would be taken up simultaneously with the Karnal refinery. Unfortunately, Karnataka is not facing any elections but Haryana is facing elections. That is why, the Prime Minister very recently went to lay the foundation stone of Karnal refinery. People in my State are very much agitated over it. They are forcing me to sit on dharna in the well of the House. I do not mind losing anything for the sake of the people of Karnataka. I feel that this disparity should not exist. I am warning the Government of India that it should not do this.

Again I am repeating the same thing. If the hon. Minister does not come out with a proper answer so far as the Mangalore refinery is concerned, I am going to sit on dharna. I feel that the hon. Minister is so nice that he understands the feelings of common man in the remote part of Karnataka. I hope the Minister will come with a proper answer about Mangalore refinery and he will not compel me to resort to some action.

I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. So far as the Petroleum Ministry is concerned, I think, the work done by this Ministry since Independence to strengthen the economic structure of the country, to encourage its basic industry and to maintain the economic balance, is commendable as well

as historical. I am of the view that the role the Petroleum Department has played in the progress and economic development of the country is indescribable. Although there has been progress in other fields also yet had oil exploration work not been started in the country, we would not have achieved the level of economic development where we stand now. Credit for this goes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his intimate colleague Shri K D. Malviya. In our rural dialect, Shri Malviya is called the biggest *telli* (oilman) of our country. He made tireless efforts and continued his endeavour even when no ray of hope was visible and other countries of the world were not ready to enter into collaboration. His endeavour continued unstinted at such a critical phase and ultimately he came out successful. For this, he is remembered even today.

13.00 hrs.

Since, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has an important role in the economic development, I would like to make a few submissions about that. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has claimed sometime back that the country would achieve self-sufficiency in oil production by the end of this century. This claim does not seem to be justified judging from the achievement made during the last three decades. The progress during the last few years, I think, is not that encouraging. This is true that the level of self-sufficiency has risen to about 73 per cent. We used to meet only 30 per cent of our demand during the seventies and the rest 70 per cent we used to import. The position has just reversed today and we are able to produce 70-73 per cent of our requirement indigenously and depend on imports for the rest.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, you can continue after lunch, We now adjourn for lunch and will reassemble at two p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

[English]

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88
Contd.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural
Gas—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking on Oil and natural Gas. In this connection, an important thing is that there has been increase in the oil reserves during the past five years. This has been possible as a result of exploration done by the Commission. The exploration has been done throughout the country and in the sea, and it is still continuing. A number of announcements have been made, I do not want to repeat them. I understand that its capacity has increased from 32 crore tonnes to 45 crore tonnes during the last five years. But if you view the year-wise achievement the picture does not seem to be very encouraging. The oil reserves in 1983 were 48 crore tonnes ; in 1984 these reserves were estimated at 46 crore tonnes and in 1985, it fell to 45 crore 96 lakh tonnes. Thus, there has been a fall in it. It needs to be seen how this fall has taken place. This is true that oil exploration is like a gamble and nothing can be said for sure about it. But there is no doubt that our capacity and resources have increased as a result of the work done by the Commission.

Sir, in the last year of the Sixth Plan, i.e. 1984-85, the gross annual income of the Commission had registered an increase as compared to the past year and this increase was maintained in the subsequent year too. In 1984-85, the total earnings were Rs. 882 crores which increased to Rs. 923 crores in 1985-86. The increase in the earning is not as a result of increase in oil production ; it is due to the increase in the price of oil effected by the Government from time to time. In 1980-81, the total profit was Rs. 46 crores 54 lakhs

which rose to Rs. 375 crores 54 lakhs in the next year, thereby registering an 8 fold increase. This too is not as a result of increase in oil production. Instead, it is due to three fold increase in the oil price. Earlier, the price was less than Rs. 400 per tonne which later on increased to Rs. 1180 per tonne. Similarly, the profits increased even in 1982-83, the year in which the production in Bombay High fell, because the price was raised to Rs. 1380 per tonne. Likewise, the operational cost of the Commission has increased recklessly. I would like to request the hon. Minister that it needs to be looked into seriously. It is essential to check the reckless increase in the expenditure of the Commission. The operational cost was Rs 450 crores in 1982-83 which increased to Rs. 1100 crores in 1983-84. Perhaps, it has risen to Rs. 1400 crores now. I feel there is need to check the increase in the expenditure in order to salvage the Commission from the present situation.

Among other things, one point which I want to raise is that we had hoped that when there was indianisation, the machinery, etc. would be produced indigenously. It did take place in the beginning, but the purchases from the Indian industrialists till 31st March 1986 which amounted to Rs. 2342 crores, fell from 69% in 1981-82 to 41 per cent in 1985-86. The efforts to maximise utilisation of the item manufactured by the Indian industrialists was a commendable step on the part of the Commission. But the recent years have witnessed a decline in the utilisation of their items which has caused distress among the Indian manufacturers. The Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapattanam is facing a big crisis on this score. There has been an abrupt slump in the oil production in the world. The business houses of the world are not prepared to sell their products below the cost price. As a result thereof, the ancillary industries of the O.N.G.C. are on the verge of closure. This must engage your attention.

Today, oil steel and other raw material is so costly in the world market that we manufacture products at a competitive cost. Japan, England and U.S.A. have sold their

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

machinery to the Indian industries and have charged a heavy price therefor.

Therefore, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission should bring about some changes in its policy. A number of industries, that had been set up in the public sector, are not getting even half of the orders for rigs which they used to get earlier. The Hindustan Shipping Yard and the Mazgaon Dock are also facing a big crisis. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to think over it seriously. We have allowed price preference upto 15 to 35 per cent but even then the Indian Market can not compete with the market for making supplies because there is a slump in the world and rig machines are no more needed. Now they want to dump rig machines in this country and want to destroy the basic industry of this country. In this connection your role has been successful. Therefore, I would like to say that there is a need to review the pricing policy and I think, you will have to allow price preference upto 25 to 30 per cent. At least, this price will not do. You can keep them in reserve if the Indian suppliers can supply. The hon. Minister may constitute a Committee at his level or at the level of some officer which can review the matter and I hope this will be very beneficial.

I would like to say that it is our privilege that Shri Brahma Duttji is in-charge of this department. He is a very hard working and intelligent Minister and I know him for the last many years. He understands the problems quickly and he tries to take decisions promptly. I hope this Ministry will gain from his capability and whatever the shortcomings are there, will be removed.

I want to say on thing more in regard to the efficiency of companies, like the Bharat Petroleum, the Hindustan Petroleum and the IBP which were taken over by the Petroleum Ministry from the foreigners. I would like to say that they are a model for all the industries in the country. Even today if we go to their refineries, we will find that the maintenance of their

refineries is worth seeing. There the work is carried on very smoothly. Probably these are the companies in the Public Sector where professionals have some regard. An ordinary salesman, who became a regional sales officer is today a Chairman, Managing Director of the HPC. I.A.S. officers have taken charge in the entire public sector. I am afraid lest they take charge of these companies also? (Interruptions) You should avoid appointing them in these companies otherwise the work culture there will be adversely affected. I would even suggest that the people in other public undertakings should be sent there for training and also do show how the work is carried on there with honesty and dedication, which is exemplary for them.

I am, therefore, of the view that the profit which is being shown by the public sector is because of the fact that the undertakings under the Petroleum Ministry whether they are the ONGC or Bharat Petroleum or Hindustan Petroleum or IBP, are making profits and it is due to this that the profit in the public sector is increasing and inefficiency in other public undertakings is thus being covered up. I hope the same work culture and the same standard will be maintained under the leadership of Shri Brahma Duttji and this department will show good results. My contact with this department is very old. When I was first elected to the Parliament, I was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Defence Ministry. I have seen the work of all the Ministers from Shri Malviyaji to Shri Brahma Duttji and I think, that you have the capacity to rescue us from the present crisis. If we produce more oil, our economic condition would become excellent and matchless in the world over. A lot of competition is going on in the world in the production of oil. You are seeking much cooperation from the foreign companies. You may seek cooperation from them but the material or the machinery to be used, should be indigenous. Materials from the foreign countries should not be dumped in this country. The sea and land of India should not be made a dumping ground for foreign materials. We must take advantage of the knowledge and the achiev-

ements of the people of foreign countries but it would be more beneficial if we utilise good quality rigs and other machinery being manufactured here in our country.

With these words, I support the demand for grant pertaining to this Ministry.

[English].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mrs. Sheila Dikshit, do you want to say something ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, certain hon. Members have requested that 13th of April be declared a holiday for Parliament. I would like to put the request for your kind consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope the House accepts the proposal of observing 13th of April as holiday for Parliament.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 14th of April is our Tamil New Year's Day and on the eve of that, I send our greetings to all of you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Budget and to have a glance on a very important subject. Today in the world, oil has been the most important source of energy since early part of this century and it has become more and more important as decades have passed.

Unfortunately although India has become dependent on oil for quite a long time and India had, in fact, pioneered, in one or two cases at least, in exploration and drilling of oil by having a Government Undertaking in this field in 1959, yet, it is most unfortunate and regrettable that we have not yet determined what is going to be the place of oil in our total energy requirement and production. In other words, we do not have an integrated energy policy, showing the place of oil in the

integrated policy. This is a major defect in the functioning of the Government and unfortunately this defect is lingering and we do not see any signs of such policy even being formulated.

I would request the hon. Minister who is present and who is known for his ability and dynamism, to take up this matter in hand immediately so that an integrated energy policy on oil is immediately reformulated at least. The reformulation of the policy may at least be started. It will take some time. Then there is also no oil policy as such. So far as oil is concerned, what are the uses to which India is going to put it, how to go for exploration of oil, how to go for production, how to go for consumption, distribution and a balanced development and all that requires a separate policy for oil itself. That also has not been done.

This grant is not for a very large amount compared to many other Ministries. It is for Rs. 445 crores. But this is rather a tip of an iceberg because in this Department, the major part of this Budget is going towards the Gas Authority of India Ltd. and a very small part of it is going to the Ministry and several other small concerns under it known as capital outlay etc. This Ministry controls a number of public undertakings which have got the highest revenue and the highest capital outlay which, of course, is not brought into the Budget. It is also not in the Grant and it is also not shown in the Budget. the total Budget of these public enterprises under the administrative control of this Ministry, ONGC, IOC, Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum and all that. These are very large concerns earning very large revenue, income, expenditure and capital outlay. Only small portion of that comes from the Budget. In fact, total capital outlay proposed in this Budget in these public undertakings will be something to the tune of Rs. 3,700 crores out of which the budgetary support will be only Rs. 770 crores. So, the entire portion comes from rather internal resources or from loans. Here I have a slight objection that these loans¹ apparently are being taken from outside, from hard currency areas. It appears that ONGC's credit-worthiness is being used by the Government to procure more loans than

[Shri Amal Datta]

ONGC in fact requires and the Government is utilising the money. This is something which ought to be put a stop to particularly when the petroleum Minister also is the Minister of Finance. He should put a stop to this. I should say that it is rather unsavoury practice on the part of the Government. (Interruptions) Then, Sir, let me come to a very important subject politically. It is the duty of the Government to see that all regions of the country—in fact the particular States of the country—develop equally. There should not be regional imbalances. There is already regional imbalance so far as the refining capacity is concerned. Out of the total refining capacity in India of around 45 million tonnes today, about 23 million tonnes is in the West Coast—Maharashtra and Gujarat. The rest is in the East, North and South. In fact, again the Government's eyes are on the North. North is going to go up ; it is going to shoot up its capacity. Whereas, Assam which produces oil, has a very low refining capacity. Much of the Assam oil, in fact...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much it is producing ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Assam is having a very small capacity of about 2 point and something... This imbalance has to be replaced. I do not come from Assam. I have no parochial interest in that. But people who are producing the oil, their oil goes out to other States and gets refined there. This should be put a stop to. So far as the State from which I come, I must plead for it also because I am told that there was a scheme for expanding the capacity of the Haldia refinery from the present 2.5 million tonnes to 5 million tonnes. But that scheme seems to have been scuttled. Whereas the refining capacity is being increased right and left in the West Coast. New refinery is proposed to be put up in Karnal. Only the other day, the Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone for that, which was reported in the newspapers. It is going to be a huge and gigantic project of having 600 million tonnes capacity. Mathura refinery's capacity is going to be increased in the North. But so far as the East is concerned, there is no proposal at

present on the part of the Government to increase any refining capacity. This is most unfortunate. It will lead to more imbalances, more unrest in the country and the Government should take a second look at this policy.

The production of crude in this country has been rather stagnant for the last few years. When we met with the oil crisis in 1973, following the oil price rise in 1973, there was an admirable spot of energy shown by ONGC and the new oil-field in the Bombay High was located in 1975. Since then, apparently no strike of any substantial capacity has been made and as a result of which today the projection is that not only now it has been stagnant for three years but it is going to be more or less stagnant for the next three years also. In other words, at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan we are going to have a production capacity which is only 3 million tonnes more or 4 million tonnes more of what we have today—a 10 per cent rise over a period of 5 years. Whereas our consumption is shooting up particularly because of not having an Oil Policy. We are encouraging all kinds of devices, automobiles and everything using petrol and petroleum products ; we are going in for petro-chemical projects—of course, we have to do it. But there should be an Oil Policy with regard to that. Without that, what we now expect is that our self-sufficiency in oil is going to come down from the present level of around 73 per cent—correct me if I am wrong—to around 61 per cent—a 12 per cent drop in self-sufficiency in five years' time. When all other countries are going ahead with increasing the production in spite of the fall in oil prices, where are we going ? It is because of a lack of policy, lack of direction on the part of the Government, this is happening. Apparently, again this is due to the fact that the Petroleum Ministry is not quite aware of their own responsibilities and obligations to the nation in this respect. It is absolutely unthinkable that this Ministry is not asking the Public Sector Undertakings under its control.....

(Interruptions)

Sir, I am not saying anything. This much of criticism they cannot tolerate.....

(Interruptions)

I am only explaining it. The Minister is present there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, I will take care of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, please try to conclude. The Private Members' business is also there today.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am quoting from the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings of this august House which has come to this conclusion, which has said that the Petroleum Ministry has not been alive to its responsibilities, it has not followed the Bureau of Public Enterprises' guide-lines, it has not alerted the Public sector undertakings under it to formulate their obligations and objectives, to formulate their corporate plans, although this has been insisted upon since 1960—it was done again in 70s and again in 1980s. It did so only after the COPU report on Bharat Petroleum brought it to the attention of the Ministry. The Ministry had not performed its obligations at all in this respect ; it was only after that, the Ministry has done it. Still, at the moment, none of the public sector undertakings under this Ministry, including the ONGC, the biggest one, has not formulated its obligations and objectives, has not got any corporate plan...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Since you are not giving me much time, I am winding up in two minutes.

The difficulty has been that we in India have been working on the basis of the sedimentary basins, that is, oil-producing areas, which had been surveyed only between 1858 and 1920. Will you believe, it, Sir? At the end of the Twentieth Century, no survey has been made of sedimentary basins existent in India after 1980, when all this sophisticated technology has become available. That technology has not been used to demarcate the basins. Again I am quoting from the COPU Report. If

the COPU Report is wrong, then I am wrong ; otherwise, I am right. This is the position that the modern technology has not been used to locate further sedimentary basins and COPU has directed the Ministry to do it. I do not think that that has yet been taken up. In fact, we have concentrated only on three basins, three basins of the first category, which means, the category which has already proven resource of oil, and all the others are producing practically nothing. These there are producing all the oil that the ONGC and Oil India together are producing and all the other ten on which they are working are producing point-something percentage. In fact, we are now using up, so far as our knowledge goes, the proven oil resources very fast. We have got projections only upto 1988-89. But after that the oil production will decline unless new sources are found. So, more resources have to be found. Resource constraint must not be allowed to stand in the way of further exploration of oil. For that reason, they must not go and invite foreign companies to come and survey in India. Because they have given the reason why exploration activity has gone down. They have given one reason to COPU that there is a backlog in processing the seismic and other data which have been collected by them. The backlog has come because the Defence Ministry has made an objection to sending out data from sensitive areas to foreign sources for processing. We do not have, indigenously, the processing ability. This is a very sad picture on the part of a big organisation like the ONGC that they have not got the processing facility. Apparently, they are waiting for a computer for which an agreement has been made in 1983 but the American supplier has not yet given the clearance. So, we are waiting for the computer. In the meantime, the data are piling up. So, they have practically stopped the exploration work also. This should not be done. Methods must be found for processing ; if necessary, from other countries, computer, or whatever is required must be obtained. The Soviet Union may be approached in this connection because they have got a lot of experience in this. We must go on with the exploration work. We must have new oil strikes. Otherwise, the future of this country is going to be very bleak because there is, as

[Shri Amal Datta]

yet, no alternative to oil being used for various purposes and particularly petrochemicals are becoming more and more useful. I request the hon. Minister to desist from awarding contracts to foreign bidders. This should be done only by the ONGC, but if you require the technology, if you require the equipment, you buy from outside.

At throw-away prices today you can get them because of the oil slump. Take advantage of that and do everything indigenously. You also associate the public-sector companies. Don't just go on blaming them. Your Ministry and the ONGC have been blaming the public sector industries for delay and all that. But there is no advance planning made. No advance intimation is given that this will be your requirement over the years. So, because of the lack of coordination in this, our indigenous industries have been failing to keep up with the supply schedule and they are blamed. But really the fault lies with your Ministry with your public sector undertaking. Kindly correct this.

Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam) : Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express certain of my views while I rise in support of the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1987-88.

Since 1984, the crude oil production in our country has not exceeded the annual production target of 30.2 mt. It is stagnating at that level. Govt. must take steps to increase the production of crude oil. Oil exploration is now confined to onshore, offshore and river beds. We must extend our survey for oil, using the seismic technique, to mountainous terrains, plains and forests.

During 1984-85, we imported 13.6 mt. of crude oil. We have spent Rs. 3480

crores of foreign exchange on this import. During 1987-88, we have planned to import 17.3 mt. of crude oil. We should not squander our foreign exchange this way. Foreign exchange reserves are the right indicators of the health of an economy. We must not, therefore, waste it on crude oil imports. Instead, we must explore and drill the oil wealth available in the country.

At this juncture, I request the Govt. to expand the drilling operations in Narimanam in Tamil Nadu. Govt. must also tap the gas reserves in Cauvery basin.

I welcome the Govt.'s decision to set up refineries in Karnal and Mangalore. Oil refinery facilities must be made available in India itself and our crude oil, in no case, be got refined from foreign countries.

Diesel is in common use in vehicles for transportation. It is used in automobiles like cars, buses and trucks. Means of transport are essential for the growth of our country. I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister to consider the reduction of oil prices in the country. Prices can also be reduced by augmenting production of oil.

Nearly 65 lakhs tonnes of kerosene is distributed by the Central Govt. to States and Union Territories. The State Govt. is responsible for distribution of kerosene to districts. A committee consisting of MPs and MLAs in a district may be constituted to monitor fair distribution of kerosene in that district. The committee must possess powers to issue instructions to the District collectors in regard to fair distribution of kerosene.

During 1987-88, the Govt. has proposed to appoint 317 new LPG distributors by which 17 lakhs of the public will get benefit. This is not sufficient considering a Nation of 75 crores of people. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to increase the generation of LPG and thereby increase the number of distributors. In this connection, I would like to point out that the full amount of natural gas tapped in Gujarat and Bombay is not being converted into LPG since we do not have that much installed capacity. The capacity for

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

such conversion must, therefore, be increased so that the whole amount of gas tapped in those areas, is converted into LPG for consumption by public. In many areas, there is not even one distributor of LPG for every 50,000 persons. I request the Govt, to appoint at least 4 persons for every 1 lakh population.

During 1987-88, 352 new diesel and petrol distributors are proposed to be appointed. Diesel and petrol are indispensable for transport. Farmers in Tamil Nadu also depend upon diesel for use in tractors and other equipments. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to increase the number of distributors of diesel.

Next about the pilferage of oil Oil is pilfered, while it is being transported, with the collusion of truck drivers. The oil pilfered from drums is compensated by adding low quality oil. This adulterated oil spoils the mechanism of vehicles and the smoke emitted by the vehicles has dangerous potential of polluting the atmosphere. It is also hazardous to human health. Stringent punishment must be meted out to the pilferers. The truck owners should also be punished. I request the Hon. Minister to constitute a special task force to detect the pilferage.

Further, Sir, I request the Hon. Minister to reserve 15% of the appointments of dealers of LPG and petrol for freedom fighters and their wards. While considering the applications from freedom fighters for allotment of dealership, priority must be given to those freedom fighters who served longer terms in jails under the British.

There is a Selection Board for considering the applications for dealership of LPG and petrol. Retired persons and retired judges are nominated to this Board but their functioning is far from satisfactory and many complaints have been received about their functioning. I, therefore, request the Minister to reconstitute the Board with serving IAS officers and sitting judges. The Board must only recommend appointment of dealers and the final authority should vest in the Minister. I hope the Hon. Minister will look into this

suggestion of mine and do the needful. With this, I thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH (Azamgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the achievements made by the Ministry of Petroleum to date are praiseworthy. It is true that Petroleum has become such an essential commodity that in the event of obstruction in its production, the development and the unity of the country can receive setback at any stage. Shri K.D. Malviya worked hard to fulfil the dream of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Now the Government is going ahead with further fulfilling that dream. But there has not been any significant increase in the production of crude oil. That has disappointed us. But the possibilities of the production and supply of the natural gas have increased. We are happy at this, but we have not been able to produce petroleum products in the country according to our needs. Therefore, the need is that the production of petroleum products should be increased in the country to the maximum. It is true that we lack resources but in spite of this the exploration of oil is increasing in the country day by day. We will have to march ahead to meet our requirements by using the resources available in the country. Last year, about 12.50 lakh consumers were registered for allotment of LPG connections and this year this target has been fixed at 16 lakhs. It is a commendable step. The Centre makes allotment of kerosene oil to the States affected by drought and natural calamities but this supply is not made keeping in view the requirements of those States. Therefore, while making allotment of kerosene oil to the States, their requirements should be kept in view. It should be seen what is the population of that State, what is its area and how many times it is affected by floods, droughts and natural calamities. For example, you can take Uttar Pradesh which is always affected by some or the other calamity. I would request the hon. Minister through you that quota of kerosene oil for Uttar Pradesh should be increased. The quota for each and every State should be fixed keeping in view the problems faced by them.

[Shri Santosh Kumar Singh]

It is true that exploration of oil is going on in many parts of the country. Even then there are a number of places in the country where there is a possibility of striking oil. If we have to take the help of foreign countries in this venture we should do so without any hesitation. However we find from the report pertaining to this Ministry that the Government is seeking the help of foreign countries in this connection but I would like to submit that, if need be, more foreign assistance should be taken so that we may become self-sufficient soon in this field. The use of petroleum products in our daily life is increasing and we have become increasingly dependent on it. Therefore, I would suggest to take steps in this direction speedily. Whereas on the one hand the use of indigenous equipments have increased, on the other hand we have saved foreign exchange as well. Although we are entering into foreign collaborations but there is need to speed up this effort. We are becoming more and more dependent on the oil day by day. Petroleum products are needed at home, in industries, in agriculture, in development works, in business and in meeting the needs of daily life. We are becoming dependent on it in every field. At the same time it has created an acute problem of pollution in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, etc. The harmful smoke emanating from it is affecting the balance of environment. The Government should take appropriate steps to protect the environment. It is true that without petroleum products we cannot carry on our work but side by side we have to save our environment. We have not reached to such a stage when we can issue gas connections to every family in the village so that they may meet their need of fuel with gas and they have not to fell trees for this purpose. This is one of the reason that trees are being felled in large numbers. Even today there are a number of such villages where gas is not available, the people there have to forego their meal. Therefore, unless we take steps to encourage the production of gas and its supply to the sufficient number of people expeditiously, the people will not be benefited.

You have installed pumps having electronic metres at those places where the possibility of pilferage of oil is more. But even now such pumps have not been provided in sufficient numbers at those places, where there is a possibility of pilferage of oil. I know, Unnao is an area in Uttar Pradesh where oil from the oil tankers is pilfered in the night and then it is adulterated. But there is no arrangement to stop such pilferages. Therefore, I would request you to look into this matter. Similarly, there are petrol pumps where short supply is made. The meter show the full quantity before the required quantity of oil is actually released. You should do something to check this practice so that the public is not put to harassment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is need to reduce the oil consumption. If our resources are limited and we have to work more, we will have to reduce the consumption of oil. If we can not reduce the consumption, we have to face a difficulty. If you have to adopt a harsh measure in the respect, you should not hesitate to do so, Particulary we can check the use of such means where petrol is consumed more. You have opened an Institute to impart training to the drivers in such methods of driving in which oil is consumed less. This is a good thing but only imparting of training is not sufficient. You will have to put check on the consumption of oil also. You will have to formulate some system under which the consumption of oil should not be more than the minimum requirement. You will have to make efforts to save oil in both the private and public sectors.

Dealership is granted to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the disabled persons. You should ensure that other persons may not take advantage of this facility in the name of these people and the intention of our Government to uplift these sections of the society is not sabotaged. In the end, I shall conclude by saying that the work of constituting the Selection Board should be resumed. You should take decision in this respect through your Ministry because the work is held up for a long time. The persons who are to be nominated are waiting anxiously due to the

indecision in this matter. Therefore, you should formulate some policy in this respect. You should constitute this Board early so that hardship is not caused to the people. This will ensure smooth supply. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to the suggestions given by me. With these words, I support the demand of the Ministry and convey my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) :
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

With the international crude prices firming up to around 18 dollars a barrel, India will have to spend a sum of nearly Rs. 4800 crores on imports of oil and petroleum products. It would be nearly Rs. 1800 crores more than the outgo of foreign exchange in the current fiscal year. That means, we have to spend Rs. 1800 crores more than the last year. Year after year, we are spending crores of rupees for importing oil. The Advisory Board on Energy has estimated a total domestic investment required in the energy sector over the next twenty years as Rs. 4,50,000 crores of rupees. It would be difficult to mobilize resources of this magnitude. Finding foreign exchange resources to import about forty to fifty million tonnes of oil every year will also present a serious problem, because as is expected, if the oil prices go up to forty-five dollars a barrel by the turn of the century, the oil import would be of the order of Rs. 20,000 crores per annum. Therefore, the Government should strictly adopt energy conservation measures.

It seems that the Advisory Board of Energy has suggested to the Government to give legislative support to energy conservation measures. The Government should think about it seriously.

Shri M.K. Raju, energy consultant says that energy saving efforts will help the industry avert Rs. 5 crores loss daily. He also said that the national goal must be Rs. 2000 crores annually to achieve a breakthrough on the energy front.

The expert Committee has opined that in Tamil Nadu there is a lot of oil in Kaveri basins on-shore and offshore. This Government should undertake exploration and production of oil in Kaveri basin. Also, there is abundant oil in Gulf of Mannar. The Ministry should take all possible steps immediately for exploration and production in Kaveri delta as well as in Gulf of Mannar. The Government should not hesitate to set up a refinery in Narimanam Oil fields in Tamil Nadu. The Government should allot adequate funds for rapid expansion of oil drilling and operations in Tamil Nadu.

A group of researchers in Japan have recently succeeded in developing a method for turning sewage sludge into a substance that is identical to heavy oil. The project which involves treating the sludge with sodium carbonate under pressure of nitrogen at 300 degree centigrade was undertaken by the National Research Institute for Pollution. If this oil conversion method can be put to practical use, then it is estimated that seventy per cent of the energy contained in the sludge can be utilized as fuel. The Japanese are trying to convert even the wastage into energy. I would request the Government to contact those experts in Japan and try to convert the sewage sludge into some oil. This will solve our petroleum problem to a great extent.

I read in some newspapers that legal action against forty dealers was taken by the Delhi Administration for short delivery of petrol using faulty meters. If this is the condition in the capital, what will be the position throughout the country? Stringent punishment should be given to these petroleum dealers.

There are complaints that the LPG dealerships are given on partisan basis. This should be avoided. In Madras also, most of the dealerships were given to the supporters of the ruling party. This should be definitely avoided. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribe applicants should be given preference in this regard.

A project for increasing the capacity of Madras Refineries Ltd., Lube Refinery, in North Madras, in order to produce additional 1.30 lakh tonnes of HVI grade

[Shri N.V.N. Somu]

lubes is under consideration. This should not only remain under consideration, this should result in immediate implementation. This project is doing best inspite of the drawbacks it is facing. Therefore, that should be developed at all costs.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Somu, you have mentioned that dealership is given to most of the ruling party Members. If it is an allegation I will expunge it. I will go through the record. I am telling you, if at all that is the case.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is in general telling 'ruling party'. I will go through the record, if it is objectionable, I will expunge it.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : With the indulgence of the Deputy Speaker, I can substantiate in my next opportunity, if it is so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That you can do. For that you have to give in writing. You can say "partisan attitude" instead of saying "favourable to ruling party". You can change it to partisan attitude.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Yes. This can be changed as "partisan attitude".

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN PANWAR (Ujjain) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. From the Report of the Ministry, it appears that the Ministry has made commendable progress. We are not able to make full use of the L.P.G. which is being produced. On the one hand, we find that there is a long waiting list for getting LPG connections and on the other hand, we are not able to make full use of LPG as our bottling plants do not have adequate capacity. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to set up maximum number of bottling plants so that the requirements of the citizens

could be met by providing L.P.G. connections to the maximum number of people.

There is one more problem. Due to inadequate bottling capacity, the consumers who are already having LPG connections, have to wait for getting a refill for 15 to 20 days.

Secondly, there are gas agencies like the Bharat Petroleum or the Hindustan Petroleum etc. which grant dealership to the people. After the publication of advertisements by them, no decision is taken for 4 or 5 years and as a result, a lot of delay takes place and the persons who apply for such a dealership have to wait for such a long period and they cannot think of doing any other job. In this connection, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that after advertisements for giving dealership, a decision should be taken at the earliest so that concerned people could start their business in time and the concerned area could also be benefited.

Similarly, priority is given to Harijans in giving the dealership of gas, but irregularities are committed in the selection of sites for them. The sites are not selected properly. They are given agencies at such sites where they are not able to recover even the expenditure incurred on the office and agency. When we want to uplift our poor Harijan brethren and we are providing such facilities to them, then they should be granted agencies at such places where they could run their agencies properly.

Ujjain is my constituency, there is a very long outstanding demand for sanctioning a Petrol depot there, because Petrol and Diesel to Ujjain is supplied from Indore. Ujjain is 86 kms. away from Indore and as a result, the dealers and the consumers have to pay a higher price for these Petroleum products. The present depot of Ujjain is very old and its capacity is very low. In such a situation, Ujjain should be sanctioned one more Petrol Depot. A survey in this connection has already been conducted and a demand for such a depot is pending for quite a long time. A lot of land is available near the Railway line. If the Government acquires that land and opens a depot there, the people would get much relief and the local people

would be benefited. Adequate land is available there. Petrol to Ujjain, Dewas, Shajapur and Rajgarh etc. is supplied from Indore and the depot at Indore is very old and its capacity is also very low. Petrol and Diesel to Indore is supplied through the Bombay-Baroda railway line *via* Ujjain. If a depot is opened at Ujjain, it would be very useful and petroleum products could be supplied to other places from this depot and it would definitely benefit the consumers.

At present H.B.J. gas pipe line is being laid from Hajira, Bijapur to Jagdishpur. This pipe line is passing through Ujjain at a distance of 20 kms. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that a valve may be installed there so that if excess or surplus gas is available in future, it could be supplied in Ujjain city. Gas is being supplied to the consumers in Baroda through pipe lines. Similarly a survey report is being prepared by the Municipal Corporation in respect of Ujjain city so that pipe line could be laid in the city for supply of cooking gas. The residents of Ujjain would be benefited and shortage would also be removed. I would also like to suggest that dealership for L.P.G. should also be given in rural areas so that people in the country side could also get some facility. There are no gas agencies at Tehsil headquarters like, Varnagar, Tarana, Mohitpur, Unhel and Nagda in my constituency. Gas dealership should also be sanctioned at such places.

With these words, I again support the demand for grant of this Ministry.

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, I do not want to go into statistics, but I would like to put forward certain suggestions and I hope the hon. Minister will consider them.

In my view, today we require Petrol very much. We only say one thing that to meet our requirements, petrol should either be imported or extracted by drilling more oil wells, but I would like to suggest that it would be better if some other fuel is

found in place of petrol so that the use of petrol could be avoided. How long would petroleum reserves last? We should make some research to find out some alternative fuel which could be used to run the vehicles. If such a research is made, it would benefit us more and we would be able to save the foreign exchange being spent on the import of petrol and petroleum products.

Some people have made efforts in this direction and some people have tried to run the engine with gobar gas and also with the help of a battery. The present system should have to be changed and some other fuel in place of petrol would have to be found out to run the vehicles.

I think, the prices of petrol are very high. We should supply petrol in our country at a rate which should not be more than the prices in the international market. Though the Government levies excise duty on petrol, but the excise duty should not be very high and it should not increase the price of petrol artificially. I would, therefore, like to suggest that petrol, should be made cheaper by reducing the excise duty on it.

I feel if the prices of petrol continued to rise, then the petrol driven vehicles, cars, scooters, motorcycles and mopeds would be adversely affected and only factories manufacturing vehicles, which consume less petrol, would continue to function. Such vehicles will also cost more. In this way the consumer would face difficulties in two ways. The vehicles consuming less petrol would cost more. It would have additional burden on the consumers. High prices of petrol would also put burden on the consumers. In this way, the consumer would be affected in both ways. Therefore, the hon. Minister should see to it that the consumers are not affected thereby. I am confident that the hon. Minister would check it.

There is maximum consumption of petrol in the cities, because motorcycles and autorickshaws etc. are used in the cities. But when we visit villages in the far-flung areas, we find only Diesel pumps on the way, because only trucks are run there and diesel is available there, but

[Shri Bapulal Malviya]

petrol in the villages is not available. On the way, pumps are situated at a distance of 40 or 50 kms. Alongwith diesel, petrol should also be made available there. Otherwise the persons driving petrol driven vehicles have to face great difficulty.

Petrol pumps are sanctioned to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Recently I found in my constituency that a petrol pump was sanctioned to a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste, but the petrol pump was sanctioned at such a place where he could not earn any profit. As a result, no person belonging to any Scheduled Caste is prepared to run a petrol pump. The intention of the Government is good, but I would like to suggest that with a view to achieve this good objective of the Government, petrol pumps to Harijans and Adivasis should be sanctioned at such places where they could earn some profit.

I think that electricity has been provided in each village. Even if electricity has been provided in each village, it is not necessary that it might have been made available to each and every house. I would like to tell you about Madhya Pradesh. There are many villages in the State where the poor has to light the earthen lamp. In the villages, there are very few houses where electricity has been provided and as a matter of fact, the huts of the poor have not been provided electricity. They require kerosene oil. They get very little kerosene oil. They get kerosene oil just to meet their requirements for eight or ten days in a month. I would, therefore, like to suggest that kerosene oil in the maximum quantity should be made available in Madhya Pradesh.

The objective of the Government behind giving gas agencies to Harijans and Adivasis is very good. But the Government should see whether the purpose of the Government has been served or not. The Government should examine whether the educated unemployed or the handicapped has got the gas agency or not. It should be enquired into whether the facility of gas agency is actually being enjoyed by them or not. If you enquire, you would find that gas agencies are being run by well-to-

do people. I can say about Madhya Pradesh with a challenge that no poor man has so far got any gas agency. You can conduct an enquiry to find out which poor man has got a gas agency or which Harijan or Adivasi is running a gas agency. You would find that rich persons are running all the gas agencies. I would, therefore, like to submit that deserving people should get gas agencies.

It is a matter of great regret that co-operative societies are semi-Government bodies. I have seen that whenever any marketing society or any other society asks for a gas agency, it is not sanctioned to it. Interviews are held and the name of the society is placed in the waiting list, I think, when any society enjoying a semi-Government status asks for a gas agency it should be sanctioned to it immediately.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the demand for grant of the Ministry.

*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the functioning of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is not at all satisfactory. The Govt. has failed in exploring and extracting petroleum and providing it to the people. Sir, even to this day, we are depending heavily on imports of crude oil. We are importing crude oil to the tune of 30 to 35%. Since the day of our independence we could not develop our industries properly. Petroleum industry is one such in which we are lagging far behind. During the 6th and 7th Five Year Plan it was stated by the Petroleum Ministry that we could set up 2 to 3 refineries during each plan to process the imported crude oil. But this Ministry is not at all bothered to increase the capacity to process the imported crude by setting up more refineries. No steps have taken up so far to increase the capacity of refineries by adding new ones. Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh is one of the major refinery centres in the country. There is a vast scope to expand the refinery at Visakhapatnam. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to allot more

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

funds for the development of oil refineries at Vizag and shape it as one of the foremost refineries in the country in view of its importance. There is a need to increase the storage capacity. Hope, hon. Minister would take steps in this direction soon.

Sir, there is a lot of wastage taking place during off-shore exploration. The wastage is to the extent of 10 to 20% as is clearly reflected in the demands of ONGC. This wastage in drilling can be found in my area where the exploration is now going on. The wastage is so much that where an expense of one rupee would suffice there they are spending one hundred rupees. At present drilling is going in 13 wells in my constituency alone. Many irregularities are taking place there. Sir, people consider ONGC as one of the most prestigious organisation. But the wasteful expenditure which is being incurred by the ONGC is making them to change their opinion. In order to keep ONGC as one of the most prestigious and one of the foremost organisations in the country, it is necessary to avoid the wasteful expenditure. The drilling is going on in the area for the past 5 to 6 years. So far no results have been achieved. People are apprehensive whether the drilling is going on on right lines and whether the drilling is actually going on at all. No proper monitoring is there to obtain results from time to time. I have brought it to the notice of the Ministry a couple of times through questions. One wonders whether the entire operation is proceeding on correct lines. This sad state of affairs should be brought to an end and a more dynamic approach should be evolved so as to get quick and good results. Similarly, the Petroleum Minister had announced earlier that pipe line will be laid to link Narsapur 5 to 6 with Rajoh 1 and 2. It has not materialised so far. Now people in the area are very much agitated over this issue. There Vasistha and Gouthami which are the tributaries of river Godavari flow through the area. No one knows whether the pipe line will be laid underground or a bridge would be constructed. Lot of uncertainty is prevailing there on this account. Hence the people are doubtful whether this linkage would finally come off or not. Sir, the soil in the area is very rich. ONGC starts drilling in

fields and before completion of the operation they abandon those sites and move elsewhere. As a result neither we are getting any oil nor allowing the crops to grow in that fertile area. Farmers are now earning lakhs of rupees by growing crops there. Hence speculation must be put to an end by carrying out seismological studies thoroughly and then specifically decide which areas bear oil and which do not. The unrest which is now prevailing among the people of that area will thus come to an end. Sir, constructing bridges over Vasistha and Gouthami are essential. In stead of laying pipelines it is better to construct bridges on these rivers. These bridges will help in improving transport facilities in the area. Vehicles both from Vijayawada and Vizag can ply to the sites quickly. It will contribute in quickening the pace of exploration activities in this area. Hence steps should be taken to construct bridges on these two tributaries of Godavari.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh has been demanding for the setting up a regional office in the State. At present it is located in far off Madras and for every minor thing has to be cleared from there. Hence I request that the regional office should be set up either in Kakinada or in Visakhapatnam. Since these two places are very near to the area of operation, it will boost our exploration efforts. It will also reduce wastage. I hope the hon. Minister would concede to this demand. Now, in an emergency situation the concerned officers are required to be flown from Madras. We can save both money and time if a regional office is set up at either Kakinada or Visakhapatnam.

Sir, during last October, an emergency situation prevailed in my area arising out of leakage of gas from one of the drilling sites. I personally supervised the rescue operation. People had to be evacuated to safer places. The officials had to arrive from Madras and everybody had to await their arrival for controlling the situation. Even police bandobust has to be requisitioned. Many a times flames spread to the neighbouring crops destroying them completely. Sometimes these flames engulf villages also. Hence, in order to prevent such losses and take measures to control the situation during

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheshwara Rao]

accidents, it is necessary that the regional office should be located nearer to the sites. Hence once again I appeal to the hon. Minister to locate a regional office at Visakhapatnam or Kakinada.

Sir, there is enormous wasteful expenditure in ONGC. Steps should be taken to avoid wasteful expenditure. Fertile lands should not be spoiled without identifying oil bearing areas. Adequate compensation should be provided to the farmers who have lost their crops on account of ONGC operations. I hope hon. Minister would take these steps in this direction.

I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj)- Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Petroleum and the Officers and staff in this Department that since the question of growth of industries in the Key Sector arose especially after 1980, the officers and staff did a very important task in the oil sector. It is a fact that we are still importing crude oil from abroad and we have not been able to set up three or four refineries as envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The reason for not doing so is not that there is any laxity on the part of our Officers but it is because the Government is not providing sufficient funds to the Government Undertaking. Our officials are capable to set up refineries to save the foreign exchange being spent on the import of crude oil. I fully agree with Shri Yadavji and I would like to repeat that how our Undertaking has marched forward despite difficulties. At certain places, there is lack of co-ordination in the nationalised companies. Petrol pumps and LPG agencies are allotted by every company at one particular place. Therefore what is required today is that the hon. Minister should get a survey conducted throughout the country so that the imbalances which have been created, could be removed. When the question of industrial development arises, then three or four companies want to set up factories at a particular place.

This should not happen. It should be decided as to which company would set up a factory at which place. It would be better in the interest of the country. In respect of petrol pumps, diesel pumps and gas agencies, There is imbalance throughout the country. Last time, this policy was formulated that gas agency would be sanctioned in every town having a population of 20,000 or more. There are several towns in my constituency, where there is more than 20,000 of population. I am however, very fortunate that the hon. Minister has been looking into the problems in my constituency. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Minister is aware of the difficulties and problems prevailing there. There are twelve industries there, but the number of gas agencies is very few. You know that in Renukot there was a gas agency for a population of one lakh. This gas agency was being run by a co-operative society. Three years back this agency indulged in some irregularities. This agency is reserved for Scheduled Castes. Somebody indulged in irregularities. I said that this is a Scheduled Caste and tribal area, but even after two or two and a half years, no action has been taken. People are facing a lot of difficulties. We are very fortunate that you also represent a tribal area. You are aware that in the country tribal areas used to get 'right and concession' from the Forest Department but now you will have to change your policy. You are providing gas and making arrangements for solar energy in the urban areas but you will have to decide this also that in the case of far-flung villages in tribal areas gas agencies will be allotted in every block during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the dealership will be given to Harijans, and Adivasis. You should see that the backward people also get some benefits. This should be decided on the basis of population. In Uttar Pradesh population of the tribals is the maximum which is around 25 per cent. In places where 60 per cent of the population consists of these people as in Mirzapur gas agency should be allotted there. There is no shortage of kerosene oil. You should increase the number of dealerships there. At present there are 75 dealerships which should be increased to 100 to 150. Oil should be supplied with an economical point of view. There is no shortage of

oil but the entire responsibility has been entrusted to the State Governments. You have only one representative. He has no control there. What is required is that the representatives of the Petroleum Ministry should be posted in every State and they should see how the State representatives function because usually they do not work properly and the Centre is held responsible for that. Petroleum Department is functioning very well but what is needed is that a survey should be conducted in the country and arrangements should be made according to the labour belts. I am happy that of all the undertakings the Petroleum Department is functioning efficiently.

With these words I congratulate you.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Petroleum. Alongwith it, I congratulate the Ministry and its Officers that by dint of their hard work they have saved a huge sum of foreign exchange which used to be spent on imports of petrol. Now we have become capable of producing so much that we can meet our requirements. I want to give certain suggestions. To-day we talk of environments and forests. For that it is necessary that we should make available gas facilities to our Adivasi areas and hill areas by opening gas agencies in those regions. This will help in saving the forest wood from being used as fuel. You should see that gas agencies are allotted in the rural, Adivasi and hill areas This will provide job opportunities to those people also.

In cities also the problem of shortage of gas cylinders is very common. In this connection I suggest that instead of giving this work to private persons, the Government itself should set up some industry where maximum number of cylinders may be manufactured, filling stations are established and gas filled cylinders are made available easily. The common complaint in the cities is that gas cylinders are in short supply.

My second suggestion is that improvement should be brought about in the functioning

of petrol pumps, diesel pumps and kerosene distribution shops. If you wish I can give you a list of those petrol pumps and diesel pumps which are now not with those persons to whom these were allotted. These are being run by other persons done in collusion with the officials of your Department. I want that an enquiry should be instituted to find out how it has happened and who are behind all this. The enquiry will bring out all the facts.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue on Wednesday... ..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Now we shall take up Private Members' Business....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All these arguments will not go on record.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can talk all this outside. Nothing will go on record. Why are you wasting your energy ?

Now, Shri Nand Lal Choudhary.

15.30 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty Third Report

[English]

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : Sir, I beg to move :

“that this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1987.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the house on the 9th April, 1987.”

The motion was adopted.

**Not recorded.

15.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 343)

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL,* 1987

[English]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY (Amravati) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

PREVENTION OF MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS PLACES BILL,* 1987

[English]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill to prevent the misuse of religious places.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the misuse of religious places.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 102 and 191)

[English]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987

(Amendment of article 315)—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shantaram Nail on the 13th March, 1987 ; namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Shanti Dhariwal.

*Published in gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 10.4.87

*Published in gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 10.4.87.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Constitution Amendment Bill brought forward by Shri Shantaram Naik. It has been observed that all over the country irregularities are being committed in the State Public Service Commissions. Everywhere it is being heard that there are irregularities in their procedure and their working. Some 10 to 20 years back, Public Service Commissions were known for their integrity and efficiency. Now these things are gradually going down. Keeping in view the conditions of the country, it has become all the more necessary that more attention should be paid towards it because if the body which selects high officers, does not function properly, several apprehensions tend to arise. It is the duty of a good Government and a good administration that when such apprehensions arise, those should be removed and solutions should be found out and such arrangements should be made that these types of organisations work sincerely and honestly. These organisations should select efficient persons and that can be done only when selection procedure is flawless. Such a situation should be created in the country that the talented persons get more chances to be selected through these institutions. I, therefore, demand that Shri Shantaram's Amendment Bill should be accepted into and no modification should be made in it. Similar orders and directions should be issued to the State Governments also that corruption, procedural delays or bungling in selection in these commissions should be removed.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution Amendment Bill that has been introduced in the House by Shri Shantaram Naik. I welcome the Bill and I feel that we should respect the feelings and intentions expressed in the Bill. Shri Shantaram's intentions behind this Bill are clear that justice cannot be provided to the people of Union Territories through the Union Public Service Commission because the standard of development of the people of the Union Territories is not equal to that of big cities or the developed parts of the country. Therefore, they should not be

adjudged with the same standards. As such his demand for a separate Public Service Commission for Union Territories is genuine and practicable. It should be supported.

It submit that the development of the different parts of the country has not been on uniform basis. Several areas have been much developed; more education facilities are available there and standard of living is quite good. People of these areas have more chances of selection. This is what has been happening. Most of the people selected for senior services like, IAS and IFS belong to big cities, public schools or affluent society. Chances of selection of the candidates belonging to the poor families or to the rural areas are very less. The same is the position of the Union Territories and because of this reason, a separate Public Service Commission is being demanded. I want to present figures in this regard. From these figures, it will be seen that the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes selected through UPSC is quite less so far as age group of 21 to 24 is concerned. In the General category.—

[*English*]

Out of the total selection in 1982, 52.0% of the general students were selected from the age group of 21 and 24.

15.41 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair

[*Translation*]

Percentage of selection of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is just 14. Similarly in the age group of 26 to 44, selection in the case of general category is 29 per cent whereas it is 22 per cent in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In the third category of age group of 26 to 28, against 19 per cent in the case of general category, it is 31 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the fourth category reserved only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, availability is only 33 per cent.

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

Similarly the same trend is seen in 1983 also. In case of general category, the number of lower age group candidates who are selected, is the maximum and in higher age groups, their number goes on reducing: The position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is just the opposite. In the lower age group, the number of selected candidates is less whereas with the enhancement of age the percentage of selection also increases. Their maximum selection is in the age group of 28 and 33.

What I feel is that majority of the Scheduled Castes candidates belong to rural areas and as educational facilities like, colleges, etc. are not available in the rural areas, they are unable to compete initially with the candidates of the general category. First they enter into some ordinary service and then after preparation are selected in the Service Commission in the age group of 23 to 28.

From these figures I assume that as is the position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, same is the position of the candidates of general category belonging to the rural areas because they too do not have education facilities in those areas. All the categories of the rural areas have lesser chances of being selected in the Public Service Commission because general categories of these areas also do not have facilities. Therefore, educated people of the rural areas mostly do not get selected in the Public Service Commission. Mostly the selection is confined to the candidates of the urban areas. These are the persons who get selected in the IAS and IFS. The candidates belonging to rural areas find it difficult to get selected. Therefore, I request that this aspect should be taken care of. People of the rural areas should also get chances in the Public Service Commission and facilities should be given so that they are selected in more and more number. Either their age group should be increased or some other facilities should be provided to them, so that their representation is fair and judicious which at present is not. The idea behind opening Navodaya Schools is to provide better education to the rural children also. You have also agreed that in the absence of better educa-

tion to the rural children, they are getting lesser chances to progress.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This Bill is concerning the Public Service Commission.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : I know that. You listen to me. I am also pointing out to that.

[Translation]

Till now the education facilities are more in the big cities. This is the reason the people from rural areas do not get selected in the Public Service Commission. Keeping in view all these shortcomings, the Government has decided that such facilities should be provided in the villages so that the students there are able to get good education and are in a position to compete with the children of the cities. At present better education facilities are not available to the village children. I have also raised the same point that.

[English]

The people in the rural areas are not up to the mark from the educational point of view and consequently, people from rural areas do not get selected through the Public Service Commission in the same proportion as students from towns and cities are selected. So, there should be some arrangement where people from rural areas also get selected in the same strength because they are more in number. Therefore, it is all the more the reason that more boys should be selected by the Public Service Commission from rural areas.

[Translation]

To-day, there are a number of services which are concerned with the rural areas. In these services also people are selected.

[English]

On the basis of education, on the basis of their family background, on the basis of some other factor.

[Translation]

After being selected, they have to work in villages. But since they are not accustomed to village life, they do not like to stay in villages. All those class I Officers do not at all like to stay in villages. I.F.S. officers also do not at all like to stay in villages. This is the reason that in forests trees are continuously felled. If some Officer is posted here, he does not feel his responsibility, consequently the Junior Officers also do not pay any attention towards the work. This spoils the whole department. Therefore, I suggest that people belonging only to villages may be appointed to these high post.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers also want that they should be posted in big cities like Delhi. If they are not posted in Delhi, they want to be posted at District level or at some big place. Due to all these, inefficiency has gripped the departments. You should pay attention towards all these things.

When husband and wife, both are selected as officers, they try, as far as possible, to get posting at one station. Due to non-availability of posts at one station, they have to make wrong adjustment. Education is spreading these days. Education is spreading among women also. It is, therefore, quite but natural that more and more husbands and wives will come into service. They do come in other services also, but in case of Doctors their number is more. If they are not posted at one place, they do not work properly and sometimes they sit at home by taking leave. If they are posted at one place, others feel heart-burning. These sorts of anomalies have been created in our public services. There is a need to pay special attention to these points.

As I have submitted to you earlier, the city dwellers, who belong to good families, get more facilities in the pre-selection period. But during post-selection period i.e., after selection through the Public Services Commission, other kinds of problems crops up. The Public Service Commission should seriously look into these problems which are created either due to posting of husband and wife or

due to posting in villages, or due to some wrong selection, or due to lack of proper training. Whatever may these be, the Public Service Commission should pay full attention towards these problems created in the post-selection period as they are paying towards the problems of pre-selection period. Now-a-days there is no arrangement for training after the selection. That is why to-day we find inefficiency and casualness in I.A.S. It is, therefore, my submission that the Public Service Commission should make all out efforts to improve all these things so that the Government services can function smoothly.

I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this Bill is over. There is one last Member to speak and then the hon. Minister will intervene. And the mover of the Bill will reply. So, is it the wish of the House that we should extend the time by half-an-hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this Bill is extended by half-an-hour.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really grateful to my hon. friend and hon. Member of this House, Shri Shantaram Naik who has brought this Bill for consideration of the House.

I come from a Union Territory like Andaman and Nicobar Islands where we have a very bitter experience that the residents of those areas are not given opportunities in the Government services. In the absence of a Public Service Commission in the Union Territory, employment in various services has been given to those people who come from other parts of the country and they have some persons known in the official hierarchy. So, when the youths in this remote and isolated area of the Union Territory are finding that they have no opportunity to get employment in their respective Union

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

Territory, automatically there is some kind of grievances and they are feeling that they are not being properly looked after and they are not being given the opportunity for which they are fully qualified to get those Government employment.

I cite a few examples to you. Only recently, when I was in my constituency, one youngman met me. He is a Ph.D. from the recognised university in agriculture. When he went to the Department of Agriculture for employment, the officers there said, "Yes, you go and join as an Inspector or Demonstrator, and afterwards we will give you an opportunity." Whereas for the posts of Inspector and Demonstrator B.Sc. graduates only are being appointed and even otherwise Class II posts, are being filled from the people who are lesser qualified.

The local youth are denied their rightful position and then there is lot of favouritism going on in the selection of candidates. As a result of this, the youth in those Union Territories are not feeling that their rights are protected and that they are eligible to get Government Services where they are fully qualified and, that is why, it is absolutely necessary that Government should constitute Public Service Commissions to all the Union Territories to protect the interests of the educated youth of those territories.

I will cite you another example also. This is also very pertinent because now there is one Union Territory Cadre and all these Union Territory Cadre Officers like Secretary and above, are being sent to those Union Territories. In my Constituency, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, all the officers in the high rank are from Delhi and they are feeling that they are to rule us, not to serve us. Their job there is to rule us. They have gone there to rule us and not to serve us. We have no say in the matter.

The Bill is in the right direction. It can ensure that the local population, the educated and qualified youth, get the rightful position in those areas and I fully support this move and I request the

Government to consider this, right from now.

I have found another trend also. In the area where the people start agitation, they go for violence and all this. Then we go with all our package and here is our package. Now you contain yourself and cooperate. Why should we give this scope to the people?

Our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is very much sympathetic towards the Union Territories, the tribals and those isolated areas.

The contents of this Bill will enable the Government of India to provide Public Service Commission for all these Union Territories separately so that the confidence among the youth in those areas can be strengthened.

With these words, I thank you very much for having given this opportunity.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Mr. Chairman, I thank the mover of this Bill Shri Shantaram Naik and all the hon. Members who participated and took keen interest in the discussion.

I pointed out to Shri Shantaram Naik and his friends that most of the discussions that took place have nothing to do with the main objective of the Bill and perhaps you also tried to point out that this discussion is not in the scope of this Bill.

But I appreciate the feelings and sentiment that have been expressed by all our hon. Members including our great friend Shri Manoranjan Babu from the Andamans.

The Bill moved by Shri Shantaram Naik has very limited object. The existing provisions of the Constitution provide that the UPSC would cover Services under the Union and the State Public Service Commission would cover Services under the states. The services under the Union Territories are looked after by the UPSC and the Services in the State are looked after by the Public Service Commission in the States.

Shri Shantaram Naik's contention is the UPSC does not fully appreciate the regional requirements of the Union Territories. So, he has asked for Public Service Commissions to be established in all the Union Territories.

The Bill has very very limited objective namely, to have Public Service Commissions to the Union Territories as it is at present for the Union and for the States.

16.00 hrs.

But here I must say, though I fully share the sentiments of the hon. Members, that I was looking into the details as to how many posts from the different Union Territories are coming under the purview of this UPSC service, recruitment rules and regulations etc. I say that their numbers are not many. I was looking to the case of Union Territory of Delhi also. I was looking to the figures for the last three years. In 1984, the total recruitment was only 95. In 1985 it was only 80 and in 1986 it was 48...

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Is it only regarding Delhi ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is only for Delhi. Similarly, for Goa also, I was looking to it, because Shri Shantaram Naik is very much interested in the development of Goa as Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta is interested in the Development of the Andamans. Looking to Goa itself, for the last two to three years, the average is only about 50—i.e, the average recruitment to Class-I and Class-II posts for which UPSC is conducting recruitment. The UPSC always takes special interest and the special character of the posts in different Union Territories. This thing is always kept in mind by the UPSC while making the selections. The area of most of the Union Territories—as it was very much discussed in this House when we gave Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram—are very small and the population is also very small. The strength is also not very much so far as the recruitment is concerned, which I have pointed out. At this juncture, for having a separate set of Public Service

Commission for the Union Territories does not justify as the Union Territories are not expanding but they are decreasing in number. We have given Statehood to Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The aspirations of the people of Goa has reached the highest forum. The voice of Shri Shantaram Naik as also the voice of the people of Goa has reached the highest forum. Naturally, perhaps, it is in the Prime Minister's mind. Perhaps, Goa may get the Statehood very soon...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
Let him elaborate on this point...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : What more you want ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, I hope that is the main objective of the hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik. He is striving for it. Perhaps, he has got another Bill also for the Statehood of Goa. Therefore, the main objective of the people of Goa and our representative Shri Shantaram Naik's desire is going to be met and this is being processed and the Prime Minister is seriously thinking of this. These are the minor things which does not come into the picture when we are going to get bigger things...

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :
Dwindling Chandra moving towards Amavasya...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As I pointed out, Shri Shantaram Naik will agree that administratively also, it is not a very sound proposition for a Public Service Commission for the Union Territories. Also, I was calculating as to how much the recurring expenditure comes to. It has been calculated that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs per year is the recurring expenditure and another non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs. This can be utilised for better development of the Union Territories. I think economically also the idea of having Public Service Commission in Union Territories is not sound.

(Shri Chintamani Panigrahi)

Sir, though the objective of the Bill was very limited the scope of the debate was so much expanded. You have also pointed out this much of the debate centred around the functioning of the Union Public Service Commission. You know, every year, the Reports of the Union Public Service Commission are discussed in this House. Much resentment and anger was expressed by hon. Members of all sections of this House about the functioning of the Union Public Service Commission, in many respects...

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : But without any remedial measures...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : That is what is discussed. We all share the sympathy. Even, our hon. Members went to the extent of suggesting changing the name of the Indian Administrative Service—IAS—to that of Indian People's Service.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : It is the feeling of the people that has been voiced here...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI ; Mr. Rai, you are expressing the feelings of the people because you are here for that purpose. They represent the voice of the people. Their feelings have been expressed here. But as you know so far as UPSC is concerned, this is not related to us. It is for the Ministry of Personnel to deal with all these matters. Therefore, I will pass on all the information, all the facts that the hon. Members have submitted, to the Ministry concerned so that, when the UPSC Report is discussed, all these matters are brought to light ; and Government will also take a serious note of the desires of the hon. Members which they have expressed in this House out of their own experience.

There is nothing much to add. I hope hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik will kindly withdraw his Bill. Perhaps, he will wait for his next Bill to come up. I request him to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : I want to seek one clarification.

You have given the number of recruitments made in a year. As you know, in the case of Union Territories for recruitment to Class II and Class I posts, the matter goes to the UPSC. The Andaman Administration, we say, is an *ad hoc* administration because there is no Medical Director, no Agricultural Director, no Animal Husbandry Director. For years together the matters are lying with the UPSC and they are not in a position to make the recruitments. This is one part.

Another part is about our local people. There are local people, local youth, but their cases are not being considered for Group B posts. Delhi is far away. The States have got their own Public Service Commission so far as recruitment to Group B posts is concerned, but we do not have that opportunity also.

Thirdly, there are Class III posts, right from clerical cadre to other posts. What is presently done is, recruitments for these are done separately department-wise. The local people are not getting justice because all those senior officers are from outside and they favour people in their own way, according to their own whims. So, if there is one body to make recruitment for all the categories so far as small Territories are concerned, that will help a lot and that will create confidence among the people there, particularly the youth.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I have already explained about the points which Mr. Bhaktra has raised. There is one thing. Mr. Bhakta has raised the point that people are going from outside, from Delhi and other far-off places, to Union Territories. That is because we have the Union Territory Cadre. We understand the anguish of the hon. Member. Every time we discuss many problems in the Home Ministry Consultative Committee meetings and whatever difficulties are there are being removed. Mr. Bhakta will agree that, during the last few years, the Prime Minister has devoted most of his attention to the development of the Union Territories and whatever problems they are facing, we are solving them.

About the cadre and local people not getting job, he may give specific cases where very suitable young men have not got the jobs and we will try to see that they get the jobs. There is no difficulty about that. We have only to work out the modalities to see that these young men get jobs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr, Chairman, Sir, during the course of discussion I have clearly raised this point that the behaviour of bureaucrats is very bad. I have stated that the Union Minister of State for Public Enterprises, Shri K.K. Tewary was to visit my constituency on 8th February, 1987. But the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers of the area, in collusion, cancelled his programme without informing the hon. Minister. With the result that when the hon. Minister reached Maryadpur, there was neither the Magistrate, nor any policeman nor any pilot and the hon. Minister had to come back. I wrote to the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and Home Secretary of Uttar Pradesh to enquire into it and all of them gave assurances to this effect but no action has yet been taken. It is, therefore, my submission that the Government of Uttar Pradesh may please be asked in writing why the bureaucrats are behaving in such a manner.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. The hon. Minister has noted. Mr. Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last two years I have been seeing that, in respect of Private Members' Bills which are discussed in this hon House, it is not that every Member agrees with whatever the Bill contains ; there have always been two sides of opinion on almost all the Bills which have been discussed in this House. I have never seen such a total unanimity as there was in respect of my Bill 15 Members spoke on this Bill, but not a single Member differed on any aspect of the Bill. Such a total unanimity was seen in respect of my Bill.

I thank all the Members of Parliament who have participated, appreciated and supported the Bill.

Another aspect I would like to submit is that during the course of discussions on this Bill, although there were certain points raised which were not directly related to the Bill, the functioning of the UPSC as such was referred to point by point by Hon. Members. I would say that those matters were a bit related, though not directly, and I would have been happy if the Hon. Minister had something to say with respect to those points also.

I would like to know, for instance, what regulates the UPSC ultimately. I want to know the law which governs the UPSC. If you see the main Act which governs UPSC, it gives UPSC exemption from consultation and only a limited aspect of exemption from consultation is contained in that Act. Whereas UPSC which is an important body in this country ought to have had an exhaustive law to regulate the entire functioning of the UPSC including all the examinations and tests that they hold.

How are the tests held ? It is only by some guideline issued from executives from time to time, which no-one knows. If, today I want to find out how the UPSC functions, what is the mechanism of the examination that is being held from time to time, how a written test is conducted, how an oral test is conducted, I find that is no law. There may be some executive guide-lines etc.

So, taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to suggest the Minister to kindly go into these aspects in due course of time and see to it that we have an exhaustive law on UPSC, so that there is nothing left for the human discrimination. I would go further to the extent of saying that although computerisation or mechanisation is not an answer for everything, as far as holding of tests and examinations are concerned, we should see to it that human element which is involved in them is minimised, so that a bright boy without going to any authority—a Minister or a Secretary—gets selected.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

I had also pointed out certain things which were very much directly related not only to the UPSC, but also to the discrimination between the Union Territories and the States. I had given an example of the Constitution of our country. Even the Constitution unfortunately makes some sort of a differentiation. Article-1 of the Constitution says, India, i.e. Bharat is a Union of States. It does not mention Union Territories, although we may say by interpretation that States include Union Territories. I had pointed out that when the boundaries of States are to be changed, such a law or such a Bill is to be referred to the State Assembly concerned. But if the boundary of a Union Territory or the name of a Union Territory is to be changed Article-3 of the Constitution says that we need not refer such a Bill to the concerned Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory. This is a sort of discrimination which is there and which should be removed.

Why should we have the Union Territories Act of 1963? Whatever provisions which are there in the Union Territories Act 1963 should be incorporated in the Constitution of India. Why the States be governed by the Constitution and why the Union Territories be governed by a small piece of legislation enacted by the Parliament? Let us all be governed by the Constitution directly. Today the Union Territories are not governed directly by the Constitution. So, this discrimination should also be removed.

As far as feasibility is concerned—coming directly to your answer to my Bill—since only 50 persons on an average are selected, there is all the more justification for a Public Service Commission for the Union Territories. Suppose I have got only five rupees to be spent, I have to be more careful because I have got only five rupees. If there are more number of posts, things could be understood. When only a few posts are to be given to the Union Territories; then you have to see that the people of that locality get those posts. If there are more posts, you can distribute them for Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and every-

where, Since the number of posts is less, there is all the more need for a Public Service Commission for the Union Territories.

Sir, I know when we are likely to get Statehood in the near future, I am basically fighting for my friends Shri Manoranjan Bhakta and Shri P.M. Sayeed from Lakshadweep and other Union Territories.

(Interruptions)

Sir, in the Union Territories like Pondicherry, Andamans, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli where tribals are living if UPSC goes there do you think the tribals will be considered from Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Kindly consider these aspects. I would say that whatever exhaustive things that you may have in mind for future that apart but kindly for the time being give some immediate instructions to UPSC to see that the aims and aspirations of the people of the Union Territories are looked after.

In consideration of what the hon. Minister, Shri Panigrahi ji has said I would like to withdraw my Bill.

“I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

16.15 hrs.

ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
BILL, 1987

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the next Bill. Shri G. M. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Poonani) :
Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country, be taken into consideration.”

The Bill deals with the question of unemployment which has not only assumed menacing proportion but is also continually on the increase. The live register of employment exchanges listed 25.2 million unemployed by 1985 as against 16.2 million unemployed by the end of 1980. This shows about 62 per cent rise in the number of job seekers. And we cannot rely totally and solely on the figures given to us by the employment exchanges because unemployment data is grossly underestimated. I think it was the Second Five Year Plan which had rightly pointed out that it is only 25 per cent of the unemployed who register themselves with the employment exchange. Therefore, the point that I was making is that not only unemployment has already reached menacing proportion but is also continually on the increase.

Sir, man cannot be allowed to languish in want. Serious political, social and economic tensions—tensions of the explosive nature—are created because of this massive unemployment. Therefore, it is necessary that we have policies which are oriented towards the concept of full employment. Our policies have to see that full employment is secured and where an individual remains without work the society owes a great responsibility to him. He cannot be allowed to languish in want.

The Society must see to it that his wants are fulfilled for the purpose it is necessary, that he should be provided with work and till he is provided with work, it is the responsibility of the organised society to provide him with unemployment allowance. Therefore, this Bill seeks to give to every individual a legal right to secure unemployment allowance in case the society fails to give him the required merited work.

Sir, we need a double strategy towards this question of unemployment. Here the Bill seeks to provide that the right to work should be made a legal right. If work is not provided, unemployment allowance should be provided. At the same time, a scheme is also mentioned in the Bill that those who are given the necessary employment through the employment exchange should be required to contribute at a particular rate to a fund or to unemployment insurance scheme for a certain prescribed period after they have been given employment. This is only to lighten the burden a little on the exchequer. But the fact remains that the Government has to come up in a big way to see to it that work is provided to one and all. Otherwise, Sir, we all know the havoc that is created, the political, the social, the economic tensions that are generated as a result of massive unemployment.

Sir, I submitted that not only has work to be made a legal right but all our policies have to be reoriented towards securing a phenomenon of employment. Here I must respectfully submit that there are various lacunae in our policy. We talk of a very fast economic growth. Yes, there has to be a fast economic growth. But I respectfully submit to this House that mere economic growth is not going to solve the question of unemployment—fast or slow. The economic growth has to be in a particular manner. I must say that what is needed is not merely a fast economic growth but that particular kind of growth which creates a vast employment potential. Unless that particular type of growth which creates vast employment potential is aimed at, I am afraid merely the concept of the fast economic growth is not going to lead us to a position of full employment.

Here we may look at our industrial policy, Sir. Industrial policy is expected to accelerate employment. An important aspect of our industrial policy is that which pertains to technology. Sir, the Government is following a policy of indiscriminate technology upgradation in every sector. We nowadays have the slogans of indiscriminate technology upgradation wanted in every sector. Sir, this indiscriminate import of

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

technology will be harmful to the concept of full employment. It is well known that technology imported from abroad has anti-labour and pro-capital bias. Indeed we have sectors and industries where modern technology is required. I am not here to deny that.

But then, there has to be proper identification of these sectors, proper identification of these industries, by allowing collaboration all along the line every sector. We are opting for anti-labour and pro-capital policy even in areas where they can be avoided. I must, therefore, caution the Government with respect to this slogan of modern technological imports from abroad. The various sectors also will have to be properly identified and then a conscious policy will have to be adopted otherwise we will be in for greater unemployment.

In the question of unemployment, we have also to take in consideration the inter-regional variations in this matter of unemployment. There are vast inter-regional variations in unemployment. We cannot go by mere all-India average level. Take the question of various States and it pains me to say that Kerala today has the highest rate of male unemployment. While that is so, we have Rajasthan which is at the other end. The all-India average, as I understand, of unemployment, is 4.79 per cent in rural areas and 5.45 per cent in the urban areas. Kerala had the highest rate of male unemployment during 1983 both in the rural and in the urban areas. In the rural areas, the unemployment in Kerala was 13.39 per cent and in the urban areas it was 12.76 per cent.

Kerala is closely followed in this matter by Tamil Nadu where we have 12 and 9.43 per cent of unemployment respectively.

I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that while the all-India average is 4.79 per cent in the rural areas, we have great regional variations. A number of States are below this average. For example in Pondicherry, the rate is 12.08, in Delhi

it is 10.91, Dadra and Nagar Haveli 10.54, West Bengal 8.80, Jammu and Kashmir 8.36, Andhra Pradesh 5.59, Andaman and Nicobar 5.09 and Orissa 5.09 per cent. All these States in the matter of unemployment are worse as compared to the all-India level.

Similarly, if we take the urban areas, we find the rate is : Pondicherry 11.12, Sikkim 7.77, West Bengal 7.51, Andaman and Nicobar 7.46, Karnataka 6.34, Goa 6.27, Orissa 6.22 and Gujarat 5.50 per cent. Among families in the matter of unemployment the position is worse in Pondicherry. There the rate is 9.39 per cent, followed by Tamil Nadu 8.55 per cent, followed by Kerala 6.56 per cent.

The point I was making is that while drawing up a policy to attack and deal adequately with the question of unemployment, we have to see that our allocations are justly made and arrived at considering these wide inter-regional variations in matter of unemployment. One hardly finds a comprehensive policy with the Government taking these factors into consideration.

Sir, while we deal with the question of unemployment, our attention goes to our this question of the educated unemployment. This educated unemployment, I need hardly add, leads to create frustration and to have such a frustration in our nation is to be sitting on a live volcano. Educated man power in India currently accounts for 10 per cent of work force in the age group of 15 to 59. Sir, the number of educated applicants on live register of Employment Exchanges was 11.16 million in 1983 and 12.53 million in 1984. I must here suggest that a beginning somewhere has to be made. Take up the question first of these educated unemployed and extend the right to work as a legal right first, even to this particular group in our economy.

Here also, when talking about a vexed problem for generation of employment we may see among the educated unemployed, certain classifications ; in 1984 Matriculates unemployed on the live register of Employment Exchange were 7.30 millions Higher Secondary pass including intermedia-tes and under-graduates were 2.81 million,

graduates and above were 1.97 million. At least somewhere, the point I am emphasising is, we must make a beginning. If we cannot extend this right to work to the entire population of ours, then we may identify certain sectors, certain groups to begin with and grant that right to them. At the same time have proper policies to see that in those particular groups at least we are marching towards the concept of employment.

Sir, while talking about the educated unemployed we have of course the scheme for self-employment. Banks and Government agencies, here I must say, lead them to a new avenue of employment. While drawing up schemes for helping the educated unemployed, bank loans are granted, but I may take this opportunity to point out that a large number of cases of under-financing and delayed financing occurs in the case of helping these educated unemployed. This affects the viability of the projects. Thus, when the projects are under-financed or when there is considerable delay in financing the projects, then it is the viability of the project concerned which gets affected. It is, therefore, necessary that the projects have to be cleared expeditiously. At the same time, it should be made mandatory to disburse funds within say one or two months of approving the projects by granting the necessary sanction. At the same time also there is a great need for an upward revision of the loan assistance limit.

Therefore Sir, I have been in a practical manner pointing out that we require a double strategy. First we have to select a particular sector or a group and then in that sector or group, we must have a double strategy. Grant the right to work as a legal right and at the same time consider orienting our policies towards securing full employment in that particular sector.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the National Sample Survey data reveal that nearly 80 per cent unemployment is concentrated among the rural poor and the landless. Therefore, programmes have to be emphasised which can remove unemployment amongst these two classes. Sir, talking about rural unemployment, I must say that these rural employment programmes can best be imple-

mented if there is proper political and economic decentralisation. Sir, political and financial powers must be adequately devolved to the local bodies. This will not only ensure popular participation in these programmes, but also make bureaucracy more sensitive in the proper implementation of these policies. Talking about rural employment, let there be adequate reclamation of wasteland to create work. Let there be better utilisation of major irrigation schemes which have been completed I am only identifying them. Every item can be gone into in great detail, Let there be proper development of the minor irrigation works. Let there be double cropping. Let proper work be taken up to make drinking water available. Thus a lot of work can be generated.

Sir, it must be regretted that projects are selected rather in a haphazard manner. There is no time limit even, within which to complete the work. Many times, assets are created and then very little is done to maintain those assets. For example, we know very well that at times roads come up under these programmes and are washed away in the very first monsoon! So, these are the things that have also to be properly gone into.

I must with all respect emphasise the role of the private sector too, in the generation of employment. Sir, a substantial part of private investment must be made to flow into the production of wage goods needed by the middle class and lower class people. There is, of course, a general allegation that the private sector caters to the needs of the upper classes only. But then, it is the Government that has to come forward with proper orientation of its policies. I must say that we have to put greater purchasing power in the hands of the lower class and the middle class so that their demand becomes effective in the market and the private sector is made to substantially increase its investment in the production of wage goods needed by the lower and the middle groups.

Sir, more jobs are therefore to be created in the rural hinterland. Agricultural labour will have to be paid better wages. We always are lethargic in all such matters.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

But it is only then we can put more purchasing power in the hands of the middle class and in the hands of the low income groups and then only their demand becomes more effective, attracting greater flow of private investment to the production of goods that are needed by these people and thus creating and generating employment.

Don't get uneasy. We are dealing with the question of employment. I will just take a few more minutes and then I will conclude. I must point out that the growth and development of small towns has been neglected. In the decades of our planning, we have been rather neglecting the growth of small and medium towns. What is the result? From the rural areas, the people jump over these small and medium towns and come directly to the cities, with all consequential results. To avoid this congestion in the cities we have to see that the small and medium towns and also villages taken as a cluster to be developed through proper policies. We will then see that not only we check this undesirable migration towards bigger cities but then these small towns and medium sized towns will also help a lot in absorbing this migration. I must also emphasise the need to create greater attention towards the co-operative rural industries. We can take cluster of all villages. They can be combined and then they can form co-operatives for production by pooling their resources and expertise. This could provide a lot of additional work. The training programme in the rural areas need also to be re-oriented. We must see that the training and educational institutions in rural areas are to impart such low level training skills which would equip the trainees to take up work which is related either to agriculture or to industry within the rural areas. So such types of remodelling of our policies are wanted. A lot still can be said. But to conclude, by summarising the points which I was making, what I say is that we cannot be a mere spectator to this question of menacing proportions which unemployment has assumed. Adequate policies are wanted in the first place with a radical re-orientation of our policies and the concepts with which we are working and under which our policies fell, we have to see that the right to work is given as a legal right.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the approval of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved.

“That the Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country be taken into consideration.”

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Banatwalla. The unemployment problem is a great challenge to our democracy and socialism. Our Government is making efforts to meet this challenge and they have achieved success in their efforts also.

Just now Shri Banatwalla was saying that the problem of unemployment is more acute in rural areas. In fact, it is true also. Due to this, our Central Government have given more emphasis on the development of our rural areas. Under the revised 20 Point Programme also top priority has been accorded to elimination of poverty which means solving the problem of unemployment. The I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. all these programmes have been launched to provide employment in rural areas. Crores of rupees are being spent under these programmes. First of all, we took up the Intergrated Rural Development Programme and we have been successful in achieving our target in raising 1½ crore families above the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and thus we have raised 11 per cent people above the poverty line. In this way 37 per cent people are below the poverty line. Now we have accorded importance to this programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and this year also. The question before us is how to implement this programme. The State Governments are also paying attention towards it and the Central Government are also paying special attention towards its monitoring. Under the I.R.D.P., money is disbursed through banks in the Gram Sabhas and in big melas

This has reduced the scope of corruption which was prevalent on a large scale. We have to make the Integrated Rural Development Programme a success. If we can make it a success, we will be able to raise all the people above the poverty line.

The National Rural Employment Programme has been heartily welcomed in the rural areas. In Barmer a desert areas, the situation is that in all villages *pucca* buildings have been built for all the primary schools. There is not a single village, where such a building has not been constructed. If any village has been left, the same has been included in this year's programme. It is a very big achievement and this has provided employment to a large number of people. Similarly, *pucca* buildings have been constructed for all sub-Centres, dispensaries and primary Health Centres. In this way, there has been much development.

The situation to-day is this that wherever co-operative societies and primary co-operative societies are there in my district, godowns have been constructed and in this way we are proceeding towards achieving success and all these programmes have provided employment to the people in the rural areas. But it is more essential that cottage industry should be promoted in rural areas. We have not been able to march forward to the required extent in this direction. I have observed that the work in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at the Centre and Khadi Boards in the State can be and should be increased to a great extent so that the question of un-employment can be solved to a great extent. I have come to know that the money being invested in the Khadi and Village Industries is very meagre. There is a need to give incentives to the Khadi and Village Industries. It is necessary to invest 3 times of the amount that is being invested now. We have made calculations that the Khadi and Village Industries cannot function properly with this meagre amount. If we can invest more, we can provide employment to more number of people. We find that the number of workers engaged in mills is very less, only 1.10 per cent are employed there and 1.8 per cent in the public sector industries. What I mean to

say is that we will have to promote cottage industries in the rural areas. If we promote cottage industries, it will go a long way to remove poverty from rural areas.

I want to say that wool is produced in large quantities in my area. We should try to improve the breed of the sheep in order to raise the production of wool. We will be able to further raise its production after improving the breed of sheep. Blankets, cloth and designed cloth are made of wool. We can make changes in the designs and the cloth abroad after making improvements therein. This will help us in boosting our Khadi and Wool Industry there.

There is also the Carpet Industry in my area. We are continuously making efforts to promote the carpet industry. A training Centre for this has been opened at the district headquarters of Barmer. In order to further promote this industry such Centres should be set up at Panchayat Headquarters and at all other places for imparting training to the people. This will provide a lot of encouragement to the carpet industry. What I mean to say is that there is need to promote cottage industries there.

Recently we have made substantial changes in our education policy. We have formulated a new education policy. The hon. Prime Minister is laying special emphasis on it. We have formulated this new education policy after seeking co-operation and opinion of all the concerned people. We have formulated the scheme of 10+2+3 under it. Stress has been laid on I.T.I. institutions which will be very much helpful in removing un-employment in our country.

Now the question arises that on the one hand we are producing Engineers but on the other, we are not utilising their services. This question is under our consideration. We have produced 3,000 diploma holders and 700 graduate engineers within a period of 3 years in Rajasthan. Out of 3,000 only 100 diploma holders and out of 700 only 125 graduate engineers have got employment. The question is why such a situation is being created. Earlier, the age of retirement was 55 years which has now

[Shri Viridhi Chander Jain]

been raised to 58 years. This has given rise to the question of unemployment. It is, therefore, necessary to think that the age of retirement should again be reduced to 55 years both at the Centre and in the States so that the youth could get opportunity and there is some relief from unemployment. This suggestion of mine be looked into ?

To-day, we are making efforts to develop rural areas, to set up industries in urban areas, to promote the small scale industry and also to indentify no-industry districts. Big industries have also been set up in backward areas and in this way we have created many opportunities for employment. But no-industry districts are facing considerable difficulties. I want to cite the example of Jaisalmer. It is a no-industry district. But this district does not get its benefits, because there is no railway line in this district and without railway line, no industry can be set up. In the absence of means of communication, the area is not progressing. Similary, the schemes for educated un-employment, are not being implemented properly. 50 per cent of the beneficiaries of this scheme have not set up any industry. If you enquire into it you will find that this is true that they have not set up any industry. It is a very complicated situation which needs to be understood. It should be looked into.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have laid stress on the construction of the Indira Gandhi Canal with a view to provide employment to our people in our desert area. If it is constructed, a large number of people in the desert area will get employment. But when we talk of the Indira Gandhi Canal, we face the problem of funds. The project was started in the year 1958 and its estimated expenditure was Rs. 66 crores. During the last 29 years, Rs. 523 crores have already been spent on it. Rs. 1200 crores are still required to complete this project. If funds are provided for it, it will be greatly beneficial. The State Government has made a provision of Rs. 250 crores. The Central Government may extend special assistance for this. Because it is a national canal and it will change the map of the desert area. It will change it into a greenary and remove famine. But the

Central Government has not so far taken any concrete steps in this direction. We want that the Government should give special assistance for this just as for the Setluj-Jamuna link canal Rs. 126 crores were sanctioned in 1986-87 and Rs. 67 crores in 1987-88. Similarly, if Rs. 100 crores annually are provided for the Indira Gandhi Canal, it will provide employment to lakhs of people and also solve the problem of famine. Crores of rupees which are being spent on famine relief, could thus be saved for all time to come.

17.00 hrs.

What I mean to say is that if we want to remove poverty and solve unemployment problem, we shall have to lay emphasis on agricultural production. Besides agriculture, there is need to increase irrigation facilities. The inter-State river disputes pending for the last 15-20 years will have to be settled and agricultural production stopped up. The disputes regarding river waters need to be settled by making water resources a concrete subject and by incorporating it in the constitution. Agricultural production will have to be given special emphasis. The bill moved by Shri Banatwalla is very good indeed. I support it and express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Hon, Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Eradication of Unemployment Bill brought forward by Shri Banatwalla. I would like to submit that based on the size of India's population, the 'unemployment problem is also gigantic. According to the figures given by Shri Banatwalla, the number of unemployed runs into crores. In order to solve this problem, such schemes should be formulated which could generate maximum employment. Who will listen to us when the hon. Minister is in conversation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I am listening to you and talking about the points raised by you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Are we unemployed that you are talking of giving us employment ?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Minister needs no consultation.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : He is provisionally employed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We might get into the list of unemployed ; as of now we are employed. I was saying that such schemes should be formulated which could generate employment for the people. Eighty per cent of the people in our country live in rural areas. Therefore, the foremost need is to effect land reforms. The big industrialist, *Rajas*, *Maharajas* and *Jagirdars* have cornered land measuring lakhs of bighas through *benami* transactions. They have usurped land in fictitious names of bullocks, horses, cats, dogs, etc. in spite of the fact that the Land Ceiling Act is there. Therefore, a legislation should be enacted under which land reforms are effectively implemented and the surplus land is distributed among the rural landless. If land is given to them, they can earn a living through it. Laws are enacted, but they are not properly implemented. Therefore, the foremost need is to implement the land reforms properly so that the people could get employment. Such an arrangement should be made in all the States. I would like to tell you about West Bengal. The people did not like communists in Bengal. But ever since they implemented the land reforms, the election results went in their favour. The main reason for their election victory is that they have enforced land reforms. Earlier, the rural people did not vote in their favour, but the position has since changed. This is all because they have enforced the land reforms.

AN HON. MEMBER : What has been its benefit ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The benefit has been that they won and we lost. If we properly implement the land reforms, they cannot enter the Assembly. If we are

to check their entry, we shall have to implement the land reforms properly in all the States. We stand for socialism, but our schemes are not properly implement. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that he should impress upon the Government to implement the land reforms properly. Otherwise, our Government and for that matter the country will suffer heavily. It was my duty to give suggestion and I have done it ; now it is for the Government to accept or reject it. If the Government do not implement it during the Seventh Plan, they will have to suffer its consequences later on. Therefore, the implementation of land reforms has to be ensured. A few days ago, somebody pointed out that the Government have implemented the land reforms in the rural areas but they have not enforced the Land Ceiling Act in the urban areas. The result is that lakhs of bighas of land is in the ownership of big people, *Rajas* and *Maharajas* and the poor people are living in jhuggis in slums. How long this arrangement will last ? For this purpose, we will have also to solve the Housing problem in our country. The hon. Housing Minister is present here and I hope he will pay attention towards this problem. The Land Ceiling Act should also be implemented in the urban areas so that the people, who are constructing big houses and parks in hundreds of Bighas of land, like old *Rajas* and *Maharajas*, can be checked. If this problem is not solved in time, the people living in slums will rise in revolt. After all for how long they can wait for it. Therefore, you should implement it at the earliest. It will provide employment to the people and they will get satisfaction and they will also work to strengthen the hands of the Government. You have taken a small step in this direction, but you will have to take more steps in this respect. It has been said that a Bank would be established with an amount of Rs. 100 crores. With this Rs. 100 crores, the problem of Delhi alone cannot be solved. The population of our country is 75 crores, so you should make arrangement for all the people. Therefore, you should take much decisions which may provide opportunity to the poor to march forward. Housing accommodation should be provided to the poor to enable them to save their children from the sunshine and rain. You have started ringing the bell, whereas I have said only one point.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time will be distributed among all. Please conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS ; He spoke for one hour and for us you have rung the bell after five minutes. You lock up our mouths. When you have given us time to speak, let us speak and express our views.....

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now,

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : How to conclude, Sir, I have just started my speech and you are asking me to conclude, Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Don't waste your time. You go on,

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : When you are not giving me time I will conclude after raising some points briefly. You disturb me and do not allow me to speak. Just now I raised two points, so I request you to look into them. My third point relates to minerals. We have mineral deposits in abundance in our country but we have not been able to exploit them with the result that our people remain deprived of the employment opportunities.

17.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Not only this, mineral activities all over the country have been given to the capitalists and they are exploiting us all, the poor cultivators and labourers. I would request you to nationalise the mineral activities all

over the country and speed up the exploitation of our mineral resources so that more and more labourers can get employment and better salaries to ameliorate their financial condition. Though you have fixed the minimum wage in case of every mineral but you have not yet revised the minimum wage in the case of soap-stone which is available in abundance in our area. I have been shouting in this House for the last one year but the minimum wage in case of soapstone has not yet been revised. They are still getting Rs. 10 or 11 per day. Due to the non-revision of the minimum wages, the feeling of resentment and dissatisfaction is increasing among the labourers. When the Government have revised the minimum wages in the case of other minerals, I do not understand why the minimum wage has not been revised for the soapstone workers. We have a young Minister. In this regard, I wrote him a letter and I received his reply also but nothing has been done in this regard. You should at least make such arrangement whereby workers are protected from exploitation because the capitalists are exploiting these people everywhere. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to liberate the workers from their clutches. Therefore, you should take an immediate step in this direction and make it clear in your reply.

Secondly, you have started a self-employment scheme for the unemployed educated youth of the country which is a very good scheme but it is not being implemented properly. You have left everything to some Bank Officers and they are spoiling your entire programme. When any application duly approved by an Industrial Officer goes to the Bank Officer, the loan is given by seeing the face of the individual. If one has good face he gets loan otherwise his application is rejected. When you have constituted a Committee at the District level to sanction loans, on what basis the Bank Officers put obstacles in sanctioning the loan. Why have you given such powers to them? How can they reject any application? I do not want to say how the poor gets loan because everybody knows about it, that only capitalists or rich people get loans from the Banks and not the poor. Poor fellow, like me, cannot do anything. If by change Rs. 25 to 35 thousands are sanctioned to any one, he hardly gets Rs.

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

10,000 and that too after roaming about 10 to 12 months. Under these circumstances how he can start his work and how he can remove his unemployment. Therefore, some improvements should be made in it. Though it is a good scheme but it is not being implemented properly and that is why our youths are not getting any advantage of it. It is a very good scheme and if you set all these things right, the youth will eulogise you and your Government. But you will have to make arrangement for its proper implementation. I cannot understand that when an MP recommends the application of a person for loan, why the Bank Officers keep his application in abeyance and do not grant loan to him. Therefore, it is necessary to pay immediate attention towards it. If you will not improve it, you will not be able to achieve the objectives of the scheme.

Similarly TRYSEM programme is there under which you want to provide employment to the rural people after giving them training as also loans. This is also a good programme but the problem is the same that this programme is also not being implemented properly.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is enough. Now Shrimati Phulrenu Guha.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Because under this programme also, people have to go to Banks for loans and there they get the same treatment. The improvement in this system is very necessary. If you, in fact, want to solve the unemployment problem in the country, you will have to think seriously in this direction. Same is the position of the IRDP also and it also requires improvements.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not record anything.....

(Interruptions)**

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : I thank Shri Banatwalla for moving this Resolution in this House and giving us opportunity for discussion. But I must say and I hope you will excuse me, I do agree with the content but not the language of the Bill. Nowhere in the world employment can be given to all people. It should be the earning capacity of the people of the country. There is a difference between the earning capacity of the people and unemployment. I think 'earning capacity' should have been more appropriate.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : They are increasing the earning capacity.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Yes, they are increasing the earning capacity. I would like to say that there are many unemployed in our country. Statistics have been given by the Mover of the Bill. I am not going into them. But I would like to say that, when we say about figure of unemployed, we never include the women of the villages because usually we do not take care of them. We do not want to include them in the list of unemployed. I am telling you that from the practical experience. This is the fate of women of our country.

I would like to point out that the Mover of the Bill has suggested about unemployment allowance. I am not very much in favour of the un-employment allowance because what I have seen after the partition of India, particularly in the eastern side, people used to get dole. Dole has ruined the life of many young people what I have perceived in our State, if there is unemployment allowance, what will happen if allowance is given for two years? After two years, they will be without anything. Apart from giving unemployment allowance, etc. there should be creation of more employment and more earning places. I know that we cannot create many employment opportunities.

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

But we can have the arrangement by which people can earn their livelihood. For example, we do not have yet the small scale industries in many places which can be developed.

There are failures from the side of the Government. There are failures from the side of the people concerned who do not go for all this because this is always the psychology that we want employment. Do not try for all this creation of earning. In the co-operative sector there are lots of things which can be done. Time is very short. I cannot give the details of all this. But lot of things can be done. But it is not yet being done,

Apart from that I would suggest that there are so many crafts in our country, Our Indian villages are full of crafts. But, unfortunately, we are not able yet to utilise crafts. Neither we can give them enough money nor material, nor know-how nor any arrangement for market facilities.

I would say that if we do it, thousands of people will have the earning capacity. The country will also earn good foreign exchange. I agree with the mover of the Bill that the banks should sanction money to the applicants within the specific time. I would request through you, Sir, the Government that the Banks should within a specific time the applications for loan should be processed. If they can't give loan, they should inform the person concerned that due to such and such reason the loan cannot be given to him. I have seen the young people waiting for months together, for years, even for four years, for getting loans. So, the whole system should be changed,

Now, Sir, we can really develop our villages. We very often refer to Gandhiji's ideals. But we never follow those ideals. If we are sincere and decide to do our utmost for increasing the earning capacity of our people, particularly in the villages, then we have to develop our villages. If we develop our villages, the poor people living there will be able to earn their livelihood. There should be proper plan for the development of the villages. I am not

going into the details. However, I want to mention here one point, that is about cropping pattern. In most of the areas of all the regions of our country, we can raise two or three crops. That will definitely ensure capacity of our people. Not only that. What is the present living condition of the people in the villages? They don't have anything to carry on their livelihood. Therefore, they go to the urban areas. But there also the condition of their living is much worse. They go to the big cities and they live on the road side or on the pavements. They don't have anything to eat. They not only beg in the cities but they collect the food that is thrown into the dust-bin on the road side. Sir, we say that we are a developed country. No doubt, our country is developed, But we do not see this part of the living condition of these poor people in our country. In this context, I would submit that women are the worst sufferers and they suffer with their children.

Now, Sir, not only the cropping pattern should be developed in the villages but we should also provide other facilities like roads, communication, transport, etc. connecting the villages and the small towns. I come from West Bengal I come from the district of Midnapore. In my constituency, there are a number of villages where jeep cannot go. There is no road at all and even if one wants to walk down to reach the villages it will be very difficult for him to do so. That is the condition prevailing in many villages. Therefore, Sir, if the Government take up construction of roads, that will give employment to our people and that will be a source of income to the people in the villages.

Sir, there are a large number of ponds in most of the places in West Bengal. If the Government renovate and expand those ponds, we can provide fishing facilities to the poor people in those ponds and that will also help them to earn their livelihood.

Sir, I would like to say that there is a decision about no-industry district. But in that connection I would like to say that there are big towns and small towns. For example, I tell you that the Midnapore district is a vast district where at least three

of the small districts can be put in. So, we should decide the population of a district and then plan for the industry. That will give more earning capacity to the people.

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time because I know you will just give the bell. I do not want to hear the bell. (*Interruptions*). So I would like to finish my talk. Only I would like that the Government should come forward either with a Resolution or with a Bill that there should be arrangement for more earning of the people of the whole country and there I would like to say not only men—there is a tendency, wherever you say ‘people’, people means ‘men’.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Even Mr. Banatwalla talked about only male ‘unemployment.’

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have followed it up with feminism, and Statewise I have given females pointing out which Indian Union territory has.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : It is for the first time that he is talking about females, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You misunderstand. Even what I say you don't hear. This is the whole trouble with you. Many a time before.....

(*Interruptions*)

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I can tell you Mr. Banatwalla that I have heard you very carefully and whenever the friends talk about women here, I am very careful if I am in the House and I will quote many of my friends when they talked about women. (*Interruptions*). That is why I say that I would request the Government—I know you will ask our friend to withdraw this Resolution. (*Interruptions*). But what I would like to say is, you can ask him to withdraw, but you promise that you will bring some Resolution so that all the people of our country within a specific time—give the

specific time, they will get the earning capacity and the condition will be created so that all the people including women will get the facility of earning.

With these words, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Banatwalla. It has been much discussed. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you towards some factors which rapidly are responsible for increasing unemployment in our country.

As you know, at present, there are two types of countries in the World. There are countries where there is no unemployment and there are others where unemployment is increasing tremendously. China is a country where there is no unemployment and on the other hand India is a country where unemployment is increasing day by day. Therefore, we should adopt such a way, that can eradicate unemployment. We should give up the capitalistic way and instead should adopt the socialistic way.

We have so many such things in our country by which we can make our country self-reliant and thereby provide employment to the people. We can ensure more and more progress of our rural youths, farmers and agricultural labourers through co-operatives. But it is regretted that today, cooperatives in our country are only for the benefit of some handful of people and lakhs of people have become jobless despite functioning of co-operatives. Some handful of people have become millionaires and Billionaires. Therefore, I would like to say that merely the formulation of the plans is not enough but the main question is how these plans should be implemented.

Secondly, hon. Members have raised the question of land ceiling. The matter of land ceiling has not been raised today for the first time but it is being raised since quite a long time and the law is also there since long, but this is not being enforced.

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Why it is not being implemented? I think the policy and the programmes reflect the reality of the Government. Policy is there but there is not programme because the people to whom this law is to be applied, are the hon. Members who are sitting here with you. They are sitting in the Lok Sabha and in the Legislative Assemblies. So how you will apply this law to them. You do not have the courage to do that. Therefore, I want to say that you have to see all these things.

Thirdly, I would like to say that where unemployment increases rapidly, there the cases of lawlessness, terrorism, extremism, theft, robbery and murder also increase rapidly. Today we are witnessing all these things throughout our country. It is not a simple thing and do not take it as a joke. Due to widespread unemployment, today, many of our Overseers, Engineers and Doctors are turning to extremism. Electric engineers and overseers are sitting idle for the last 12 years, they have crossed the age-limit prescribed for employment and they have no chance of getting any employment. I would like to ask the Government whether every village of the country has been electrified and now there is no need of their services? Your planning is wrong, that is why Engineers, Overseers and Doctors are turning to terrorism and arms. Today, lakhs of people are migrating to the cities where they earn Rs. 8 to 10 per day and pass their lives on foot path. But what would be the condition of unemployed engineers and doctors? Naturally they would become violent and would like to burn us alive because after completion of their long studies, they have nothing to do. If they go home, the Members of their families tell them that they have spent so much money on their studies. These things should; therefore, be looked into.

You have launched the twenty point programme in villages. You have greatly publicised it through Doordarshan and other media. You have started a work guarantee scheme under which work is provided to the workers but they are getting only 50 per cent of their wages. Whether it be Government work or work through

contractors, the workers are getting half of the wages i.e. Rs. 7.50 out of Rs. 15 per day. How you will remove their poverty. You cannot remove these evils unless you adopt the right path.

I would like to say that in Bihar and in my own constituency, the boys of workers and landless labourers are adopting wrong path because you are busy in decorating cities and do not pay attention towards villages. Today, people do not like to live in villages. The people who are having 10 to 20 bigha of land also want to settle in cities after disposing of their land. Therefore, only those people will remain in villages who do not have any means and are economically weak. And such people are not less than 80 per cent. Under such circumstance they become extremists. There no medical aid is being provided to these people. You say that you have opened Sub-Health Centres there and now it is the responsibility of the State Governments to run them properly. Many States have gone out of your hands and now the people of those States are not pressurising you but you should at least pay attention towards those States which are still in your hands. The sub-Health Centres opened in rural areas have neither Doctors nor Compounders and medicine are also not available there. Rich people can afford to get treatment outside but the poor cannot. So they will naturally become extremist. You have to see all these things. This situation is not created in a day or two but it has been increasing for the last 40 years. Now, the situation is that all of you are worried about the unity of the country. The situation can still be controlled if the hon. Minister has the wisdom to adopt a right path.

AN HON. MEMBER : Communists have that.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Communists have that. I tell you, earlier the Chinese were opium-eaters but today China has a large population and you can yourself say honestly about their present condition. They have made a tremendous progress in the agricultural sector. There is no politics in it,

you can yourself say honestly...(*Interruptions*)...You have interrupted me by saying that communists have that. Only communists have one way by which unemployment can be removed. The time will tell that there is no way other than socialism to remove unemployment. Your Prime Minister says that the marxist ideology is a spent up ideology. How wrong it is to say that it is a spent up ideology. Marxism has shaken the world and has become a super force in the world, If the Prime Minister of any country says like this, only God can save that country.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : The Prime Minister is not in the House and therefore, he cannot defend.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You tell about your philosophy. Why about Chinese philosophy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : What is the difficulty.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : You are advocating the Chinese philosophy and counting their beads...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Do not speak out of the way.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI ; They are your God father, that is why you are counting their beads.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : They are not our God father alone but they are also your God father. God's father is one who saves you in adversity comes to your help in time...(*Interruptions*).

If you want to suppress this menace of unemployment, you will have to set up cooperative *de novo*. You will have to implement the Land Ceiling Act with greater speed. The twenty point programme

which you have started for the upliftment of the villages, will have to be implemented speedily and honestly so that it may not remain on the paper only. Your programmes are not being implemented properly

I do not want to say anything more and I conclude.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak and I also would like to thank Shri Banatwalla for bringing such an important subject before the House which relates to every individual. Sir, whenever the question of unemployment is raised in the House, every Member wherever he may sit, feels hurt. There is no area, no village, no city, sector and no district in India, where there is no problem of unemployment. It is a commendable thing that this subject has been brought before the House and I once again thank the hon. Member who has brought this subject before the House as a private Member Bill and provided us an opportunity to discuss it.

Sir, today unemployment is increasing rapidly in our country. Whenever a young man from an area, a district or a State come to us considering us as a social or political worker and asks us for any petty job saying that he is ready to do any work, we, the public representatives feel helpless. We have no reply. We tell him that he should do something and we will also do whatever is possible for him. Therefore, it is a very important issue which is being discussed in the House.

Shri Banatwalla has suggested two or three ways to remove unemployment. One of them is that unemployment allowance should be given to those who are enrolled with Employment Exchanges. I am finding it difficult to agree with him on this point because a large number of people are unemployed in rural areas but only a few of them have got their names registered in the Employment Exchanges. The figures as given may be correct but these are merely on paper. If we search our heart and look into the problems, we find that unemployment in our country is many

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

times more and there are so many unemployed people who have not got their names registered in the Employment exchanges. There is no one to take up their case. If their case is not taken up they will remain unemployed,

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can they find out ? Without registering in any place, how can you know about the unemployed persons ? How the Government can give help ? Even the village people, let them register in the Employment exchanges...

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : It will be a problem. The registration work will increase so much that there will be no end of it. The most important thing is to understand the meaning of employment. We will have to change our concept in this regard. By the term employment we understand that a table, a chair a few other articles and salary on the first day of every month to any one. One may or may not do any work but if he attends office from nine to five every day he is entitled to get his salary. This is what we understand by employment. Our leaders who are running the country will have to change this definition of employment.

If job opportunities are increased in the rural areas and in the farms and proper facilities are made available in the villages, then these people will not run after such kind of employment. Otherwise they want to have a table, a chair, a pen and an ink-pot duly decorated on a Table and salary every month and if they think in this way, it is not their fault. The only reason is that we are not able to provide any other work to the unemployed. If it is set right, then anything can be done.

Sir, when the issue of unemployed men and women comes up, the image of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi appears before us, at least before those who are committed to her. In order to establish a socialistic pattern of society—I want to inform the hon. Member who spoke before me and

who belongs to the Communist Party and talking of Socialism, that Shrimati Indira Gandhi got the Constitution amended to declare India as a 'Sovereign, Socialist and Democratic Republic'. The Congress does not merely talk of socialism but put it into practice as well. This House itself had passed that Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The intention behind it is that the poor, the hungry who after putting day's work are not sure whether they would get meal or not, could get some means, some opportunities to better their lot and gradually rise to the level of those who have something. It is due to this fact that a socialistic pattern of society has been visualised and we are slowly moving towards that goal.

But I want to point out that the sentiments with which our young Minister is taking notes are not earning fruit. Let us take the example of the National Rural Employment programme, the intention behind this programme is to provide employment to the unemployed and to the labourers, but what is happening today. In this connection, I would like to say about Uttar Pradesh which has stood first in the implementation of this programme, but my personal experience is quite different. The entire work which is done under the NREP is to construct link roads and brick-pavements in the villages, to clean the drains and to stop the seepage of canals, but the main feeling behind it which overwhelmed late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was that the unemployed people should get some employment, but the opposite is happening today, What I am saying is true and I am prepared to do anything to prove that the entire work under the National Employment Programme is being done by contractors. The rich is becoming richer. The work under the NREP and the RLEGP which should benefit the landless labourers, is not being done to achieve that end. Of course 10 to 20 per cent of the work of constructing link roads, brick-pavement, cleaning of drains, desilting has been done but I am quite sure and you can also hold inquiries, and I have said it several times that the idea behind these programmes was not to get the work done by contractors, Hence, the time has come that the Central Government should look into it and hold inquiries

and if what I have said is proved correct then the contract system should be done away with and we should move in the proper direction.

I want to submit one more point that the people in the rural areas have inherent skills in them. They have hereditary craftsmanship, but Government has not been able to pay so much attention towards them as they should have paid. I think that if their crafts are encouraged by giving assistance to them and thus employment opportunities are made available to them there in their own villages then they will not migrate to the urban areas in search of jobs. The Government has formulated several schemes including the self-employment scheme under which they are provided financial assistance by the banks but in this connection, I want to say with certainty that there a lot of funds are being misused under these schemes. The Government employees, the bank employees do not cooperate with these helpless people and moreover by raising some or the other technical point or some shortcoming, they do not allow them to get the money. Today it is essential that the Government should see that the money reaches these craftsmen by doing away with the technical point and formalities to enable them to earn their own living. Otherwise we will not be able to march forward in this direction. It is, therefore, essential that the Government should take some concrete steps in this regard and should pay attention to the villages. When the question of the country comes up then we have to think about our villages because if we do not bring about improvements in our rural areas, our efforts to make improvements in the urban areas will not bear fruit. The population is increasing in the cities and people are migrating in large numbers because it is there in cities where facilities like newspapers and employment opportunities are available. In rural areas these facilities are not being made available and that is why I said that the development of this country lies in the fact that our rural areas are developed. Therefore, more attention should be paid to the villages and concrete steps should be taken for their betterment and prosperity.

With these words I thank hon. Shri Banatwala once again for bringing forward this Bill and providing an opportunity to us to speak on the subject.

[English]

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : I appreciate the sentiments behind the Bill brought forward by Mr. Banatwala. But the Bill is too simple and sketchy to solve the major problems of this country. Unemployment and poverty are the basic major problems of India.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said so hundreds of times and our 7th Five Year Plan begins by saying that the 7th Plan is an attack on poverty and unemployment. The immediate objective of the 7th Plan is work, i.e., to provide productive employment to millions of people in this country. The Plan sets out to provide increased employment in various ways, first by intensifying the agricultural process in the country-side, by making it more intensive through the provision of additional irrigation facilities, by providing fertilizers, insecticides and sometimes even by mechanisation. It is a wrong idea that mechanisation reduces employment. Mechanisation ultimately increases employment in every field of life.

Then, the 7th Plan says that the green revolution must be spread to areas which it has not reached. There is another way of increasing employment, by emphasizing development not only of major and medium industries, but also of small scale industries which can provide employment to many people with a small amount of capital.

This is the strategy of the 7th Five Year Plan and I am glad to say that the Plan aims at reducing unemployment in this country for the first time during the planning period. The first three Plans always gave us the backlog of unemployment. Each Plan estimated how much its employment would be created in its period and how much backlog would be increased till end. These statistical figures were given in the first three Plans. Then there was a committee of economists to define unemploy-

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

ment. They did not agree on the concept of unemployment and so from that time our Plan document has stopped giving us a full picture of unemployment, the increased backlog and how it would be affected by the operations of the Plan under consideration.

But there is no doubt that unemployment is the major problem of this country and the 7th Plan sets out to solve that very problem. In other words it sets out to solve the problem of poverty because unemployment and poverty are two sides of the same coin. If we provide employment, poverty is abolished. If we try to reduce poverty, we have to provide employment. Therefore, unemployment and poverty are two sides of the same coin and the 7th Plan deals with it in that way.

We have elaborated a number of programmes to deal with unemployment and poverty. I need not deal with them at length; but I must mention them because they are the basic instruments of dealing with this big and major problem. First of all, the 20 point programme which is the Bible of the common man for abolishing poverty. Then, the National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Programme, the IRDP, etc. As a result of all these programmes which we began in the 6th Five Year Plan, between 1977-78 and 1983-84—during these seven years—we could bring 36 million of our people above the poverty line. We wish to proceed with programmes more vigorously, more efficiently and we wish to remove the corruption that has entered into all these programmes.

I agree with the Hon. Members who have said that much of the money spent on these programmes sticks in the hands of the intermediaries. There is a terrible lot of leakage. It is a matter of shame on our national character that a programme which is meant for abolition of poverty being scuttled by the intermediaries, which include politicians, officers and others. The Government is quite aware of it. I am sure the Prime Minister and the other Ministers are doing what they can to solve this problem. Then there are also the hill areas development programmes.

In Maharashtra we have the employment guarantee scheme, that is, we provide employment to all able bodied people provided fifty of them come forward. The Government is under obligation to create work for them works which will create productive assets for the community. As a result of these various programmes I am sure unemployment in the country will be reduced.

In the Seventh Plan the annual growth rate of employment potential in the agriculture sector is 3.5 per cent. This is significantly higher than the growth rate of the rural labour force which is expected to be 2 per cent. Those who enter the labour market their increase will be 2 per cent whereas we will be providing employment to 3.5 per cent. The Seventh Plan will provide fuller employment in the rural areas. In the non-agriculture sector, employment potential is expected to increase upto 4.5 per cent which should lead to some shifting of labour force from the agricultural to the urban sector. Employment opportunities are likely to be provided to 40 million people as a result of our operations in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Seventh Five Year Plan is the first plan among the seven plans which will reduce unemployment in the country for the first time. During the first six Five Year Plans the backlog has kept on increasing but in the Seventh Plan the backlog will diminish.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that when we think of providing employment opportunities to all we have also to consider the number of the people seeking jobs. As a nation we cannot think of meeting the demands of an indefinitely growing population in the country, The Planning Commission has said that the rate of growth of our population during 1971-81 was 2.4 per cent. It was higher than the growth rate in 1961-71. According to the statistics of population increase by different nations provided by the United Nations for the year 1983-84 it is seen that the largest increase in the population took place in India. Though I am a member of the Congress yet as a student of Economics I would like to say that no Government can possibly meet the aspirations of such an indefinitely growing population. The resources are limited

The resources at our disposal are limited in relation to the expanding demands of the people. Therefore, when we think of providing full employment we have also to think of population control. I am glad to say that as a result of the herculean efforts made during the last 15 years we have just begun to bring down the rate of growth of our population but still the reduction in the rate of growth is not much. Unless it comes down to 1 per cent it may not be possible for the Government to provide full employment opportunities to all. With these words, Sir I conclude.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people start *trembling* as soon as they hear the name of Banatawalaji. The Bill which he had brought forward earlier made the nation *shudder* with apprehension. But this time it is a pleasant surprise that he has brought forward a Bill in connection with the problem of unemployment. I have read this Bill very carefully and I feel that he deserves to be congratulated. The Bill contains two or three practical points. One of them is that those who are above 18 years and are registered in Employment Exchanges should be given unemployment allowance, but my experience is.....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may continue next time.

18.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

Notification under Central Excise Rules
1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 109/87-Central

Excise (Hindi and English versions) published in Gezette of India dated the 10th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sugar produced in a factory during the period commencing on the 1st day of May, 1987 and ending with the 30th day of June, 1987 which is in excess of the average production of the corresponding period of the three sugar years, namely 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [placed in Library. See No. LT-4167/87]

18.01 hrs.

[*English*]

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up Half-an-Hour discussion. Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, before I touch upon the points which arise out of the reply given by the Minister of Urban Development regarding allotment of land of the cooperative societies in Delhi, I wish to mention a few broad issues which affect the cooperative movement in our country.

Sir, the cooperative movement is a very sacred movement. Mahatmaji had stressed the need for cooperative movement for the prosperity of the country even before the advent of the Independence. But today what is happening, Sir? Whether it is a housing cooperative society or a thrift and credit society or a consumer society, everywhere we find that it is striven with groupism and also infighting among the members. Sir, these facts affect the cooperative movement as a whole.

Now coming to Delhi, being 2,000 miles away from this capital, I was under the impression that the cooperative movement is functioning very effectively in the national

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

capital of our country. But alas, I received a number of complaints particularly with regard to the housing societies in Delhi and with regard to the cooperative department also.

Sir, the Central Government should not take a shelter under the cover that it is a state subject. So, it cannot interfere. It should not happen because whatever happens in Delhi, it will have its reaction in the States also. The Central Government should set an example by guiding, moulding and reforming the societies in the capital.

Now coming to the answers given by the honourable Minister to the unstarred question by Shri Ramoowalia, I was really surprised that the answers are incomplete, most unsatisfactory. Sir, the first question was about the break-up of cooperative house-building societies and names of societies which were registered more than 15 years ago reasons and which had applied for land and for not...etc., etc. Though I had asked for all kinds of housing societies, I don't know for what reason the honourable Minister has only referred to only group housing societies. Sir, my information is that there are nearly 5,000 housing societies in Delhi out of which, according to the Minister's reply, 2,000 are group housing societies.

Sir, in the question, the honourable Member had asked the names of societies whose managing committees had been continuing beyond the statutory period, and steps taken to remove such committees, etc., etc. But I was surprised to find that the honourable Minister had simply said that the information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House. From where should he get information? Should he get it from any foreign country or even any other country or outside the capital?

I was surprised. It is under his very nose. It is just a few kilometres from the Parliament House and from the Secretariat. It really shows the inefficiency and the callousness of the Department of Cooperation and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The question was: Apart from the group

housing societies how many other kinds of societies are registered in the capital? Can't that information be given? That can be given within minutes. I do not know how the Department functions. The young and dynamic Minister should not have relied only on the answers given by the bureaucracy; he should have referred that back to them and asked them to supply the information before he answered the question on the floor of the House. It is very unfortunate. It shows the working of the Cooperative Department, the mal-functioning of the Cooperative Department in Delhi.

Then, what is the situation of the cooperative movement in Delhi? Many of the societies in the past several years have not held general body meetings and conducted elections to the managing committees for years. Many of them are involved in litigations and the worst sufferers in this delay are the ordinary common members. Some of the societies have been under litigation for years and the Members neither able to get sites nor they are able to draw their amounts because the whole thing is in the court.

In such a situation what is the duty of the administration? It is the duty of the Department of Cooperation that they should have seen to it that there is no litigation. The Minister should have invited the members and the office bearers of the society or even the ordinary members, discussed with them and sorted out the issue. That was necessary.

The Department of Cooperation is meant to guide and see that every society works under the orbit of law, but in Delhi the Department of Cooperation and Delhi Administration have completely failed either to guide the societies or to see they function effectively.

In this connection, I would like to quote only typical example of one society which has come to my notice and that is the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative Housing Society. It was formed in 1967 and till today, the members are clamouring for plots of land. The society got the land in the initial stages of its formation

nearly twenty years ago. They got the land within one or two years of its formation, but due to the infighting of the society and due to the mismanagement in the society, till today they are not able to allot sites to the members, who had made the deposits. It is in the audit report. They had paid the amounts for the sites and the share money for the membership. Then, the Secretary and the Managing Committee have been continuing in office without holding elections for nearly ten years. As per the rules, every three years there should be elections, but somehow they have not held the elections. I am told that there are many such societies in the capital. Is it not the duty of the department to keep a track and see that every society functions within the orbit of the law? They should have issued a notice immediately if the general body meeting is not held in a particular year or if the elections are not held according to the schedule. It was the duty of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to issue a notice to the society and take action. According to the Cooperative Act, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies has got powers, the Lt. Governor has got powers under the law, but both of these institutions have failed.

In this case, I understand, the Secretary who himself is teacher, but never teaches any class, who lives a lavish life, manages to see that the litigation is created right from the lower court to the High Court, so that membership benefits are denied to the people. It is a typical society, but there are many such societies. The specific questions that Shri Ramoowalia asked was, how many societies had not held elections and how many were not working. Is it so difficult to supply that information Sir? But they have not given it. The next point asked by Shri Ramoowalia is about the number of societies which are yet to get land from the DDA despite long outstanding assurance by Government. The answer given was that the number was 1220. Shri Ramoowalia next asked about the time by which these societies would be allotted land and whether the land price would of the date when they were assured of land or at the current increased price. The answer given by the hon. Minister is follow :

“The scheme for allotment of land to these societies is being formulated in consultation with the various concerned agencies. As soon as the necessary formalities are completed, applications will be invited from these societies through advertisement in the press and the allotment will be made on First come first serve’ basis.”

When asked as to how long it would take, the Minister replied that no commitment with regard to a definite time schedule for the purpose could be indicated.

What has happened in the mean while? We know that in Delhi the cost of land is escalating not day by day but from hour to hour. When many of the Societies applied for plots, the value of the land at that time was Rs. 137 per square metre. Now the DDA is asking Rs. 457 per square metre. Sir, you please see the difference! And if some more time lapses, it will be more than that and a time will come when the land value will be more than even Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 per square metre. What will be the fate of the ordinary members?

There is also a feeling among the members that even in these Group Housing Societies, there are a few favoured ones. Those favoured societies consisting of VIP members and very influential persons can easily get plots. But the societies comprising ordinary people find it very difficult to get land.

In his answer, the hon. Minister said First come first serve basis’. I do not know how it is possible. Suppose you give an advertisement and indicate a last date, then everybody will rush in with their applications. But how can you work out this ‘first come first serve basis’? It is not at all feasible. I feel that it should be reconsidered and it should be decided on merit alone. I really do not understand this first come serve basis and I want the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

So Sir, this is the state of affairs. Many people who are known to me in Delhi have been complaining that the Department of Cooperation is not all cooperating and that it has in fact become a Non-Cooperation Department. There is one Housing Society by name 'Anandlok Cooperative Society' which has 304 members and most of them are civil servants and judges. They were allotted land in 1983 and construction was also completed immediately. The General Body Association, the Delhi Development Authority and everybody concerned gave their clearance. But the Department of Cooperation is yet to clear. That is how they are cooperating. There is a feeling here that the Department is most unhelpful and uncooperative to them.

My main purpose in bringing out this is that the Cooperative Movement in Delhi should serve as a model for the other cooperative societies in other States and cities. I request the hon. Minister to kindly attend to it and he should see that there is a probe into the functioning of those societies such as the Teachers Group Housing Society and other societies which are involved in long litigations. The Department of Cooperation should be directed to sort out the matters. Otherwise the common members will suffer. So Sir, I am confident that the Central Government will take positive and decisive action in this matter.

With these words, I hope a satisfactory reply will come forth from the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir the hon. Member has submitted that the housing societies should be organised on the socialistic pattern. I want to inform him that we are fully complying with it. As our hon. Member, Shri Iyer said that he did not agree with the reply to the Unstarred Question, I want to inform him that information had to be collected from DDA and there was some delay in getting the same.

The issue of housing is an important one and we are always quite vigilant about the same. There are two types of societies. One is the Housing society and the other is the Group Housing Society. The Housing societies used to be there before 1979 and plots of land were allotted to their members. But now with the shortage of land that scheme was done away with and the Group Housing Societies were encouraged. Before 1983 there were 586 societies and after 1983 nearly 1400 societies have been registered. Besides, there are yet more societies which are seeking registration. But since an equal area of land has to be made available and scrutiny has to be done according to rules, there some difficulties do come up. To say that the Delhi Administration or our Department has completely failed is not correct.

So far as societies are concerned, Delhi Administration has acquired land and the DDA has got possession of seven and a half acres of land for them. It is also wrong to say that we are not allotting land to those societies which were registered 15 to 20 years ago. In this connection. I want to say that in many cases there are disputes regarding membership. The hon. Member has specifically referred to the case of the Delhi School Teachers Association. The position is this that :

[English]

"Delhi School Teachers House Building Cooperative Society Ltd. was registered in 27.3.61. It is one of the most problematic society which has been constantly fighting court cases with membership disputes and also misappropriation of funds.

[Translation]

It is not yet clear and it is also that--

[English]

"The bye-laws of the society permits member of the school teachers and 20 per cent of non-school teachers."

[*Translation*]

In this connection, we have to see whether the societies are functioning properly or not. Land cannot be allotted to any society which has got itself registered. There are certain criteria, which we have to follow. We have to see what are the aims for which the society has actually been formed, whether the membership has been constant and whether their annual meetings are held in the first week of June or not? These are the things which we have to see.

Secondly, so far as the Anand Lok Group Housing Society is concerned, we are taking action in its regard.

[*English*]

The requisition to hold the election is being issued to the society."

[*Translation*]

We are constantly looking into the societies and land has already been given to those which were formed before 1983. Besides, we are going to allot land to about 1220 societies which have been registered after 1983. It is therefore, wrong to say that the Administration is not paying any heed to the societies which were registered long ago.

So far as the information is concerned, I want to submit that it is such a big task that some delay is normal. It will also not be proper to provide wrong figures in the House. We have to look into all these things in a proper way. The Government is constantly vigilant about the views expressed by the hon. Member. We are working on a socialistic pattern. So far as Delhi is concerned, I agree that the guidelines which are issued to the entire country, are issued from Delhi.

Whenever we have acquired land we have paid compensation for the acquisition. So far as housing societies and housing schemes are concerned we are prepared to give them land. We are not ready to accept that there are shortcomings. We are paying constant attention in that direction,

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, my Hon. colleague Shri Krishna Iyer has already told about the sad state of affairs prevailing in the functioning of the housing societies in Delhi. I would not like to go into details. I would like to confine myself in asking one or two questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One question, not one or two according to rules.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister one thing. He said in many societies the management continue for more than ten years. Under the Act the duration is only three years. I would like to know what steps Government propose to take regarding these societies? My friend cited an example about the Delhi School Teachers' Housing Cooperative Society. I would also like to know, as the Hon. Minister knows it, about these illegalities and flouting of laws done by the management in collusion with the officials of the Registrar's Office. So, do Government propose to bring some amendments in the present Act to plug the loopholes in the existing Act? I want a specific answer from the Hon. Minister regarding this. Secondly, I want to know from the Hon. Minister how much land is available with DDA for allotment to the house construction cooperative societies and what is the actual requirement of land for the registered societies. These two things I would like to know from the Hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of good work is being done by the Urban Development Ministry. Whenever, I go there with a problem it is always solved. However, I would like to submit only one or two points.

(Interruptions)

I would like to suggest, in particular, that there should be a debate on the State of affairs of all the cooperative societies

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

of the country. You should not evade the topic by saying that it is a State subject. The very senior Cabinet Ministers are of the opinion that the extent of corruption prevailing in the Cooperative Movement is not found in any other Department in the country. Corruption to this extent even does not exist among the contractor and engineers about whom we discuss everyday. Therefore, I want to suggest that there should be an exclusive discussion on the Cooperative Movement.

So far as the question of the relation between the D.D.A and the Ministry of Urban Development is concerned, it has not been defined properly. Hence it is very difficult to say how far the question will be answered. I am aware of many such cases and many people and as it is a rule in Delhi that a person who has a plot or a flat or plot, cannot go in for another house, flat or plot. But the people produce false affidavit to the effect that they do not have any flat and get ten houses in the names of ten members of the family from the group housing societies. Thereafter, they sell out these houses to others on a Power of Attorney and become millionaires in the process. I would, therefore, suggest that before land is allotted to a group housing society, the hon. Minister should give an advertisement in the newspaper indicating the names of the members of the society and the expenditure thus incurred on advertisement should be borne by the members of the society. This will enable the people know whether any house or plot is already owned by any member of the society, and they are able to bring it to the notice of the Government.

Another point which I want to make is that if there is a group housing society of the people in legal profession, it should be ensured that none other than the people of the legal profession become members of that society. Likewise, there is a group housing society formed by the doctors, it must be ensured that only doctors are given membership of that society.

In the end, I would like to say that price of land is very high in Delhi and a lot of bungling is being done in the land deals. I had brought to your notice three-

four cases of corruption on which you took prompt action. I applaud your effort and praise you before the whole House for that. I would like to know whether you would make efforts to root out corruption in the group housing societies?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :
The cooperative movement is limping. Charity should begin at home. There are some housing societies where MPs are presidents of the managing committees. I want to know from the Minister : what are the aims and objects of those societies where MPs are the president of the managing committee? Who should be its members—MPs, and legislators alone, or somebody else also?

For the information of the Minister I would say that I know at least one cooperative society where many other persons, not residing in Delhi are taken as members of the Society. The hon. Minister has rightly said that such societies which do not observe the bye-laws or the Cooperative Societies Act should not be encouraged. On the other hand, the allotment of land made to these societies should be scrapped. These societies formed under the Cooperative Societies Act and the bye-laws are bound to call General Body Meetings at least once every year. They are not doing so. The members of the managing committee are not elected as per the rules. Though, under the Cooperatives Act, only one member of the family is entitled to take the loan, their relations are also made members. Persons remaining outside are taken as members. Even servants are made members. Plots of land given to these societies are practically sold—permit me to use that word—hand in glove with some interested persons. Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 have been collected from each member, so that the work of constructing houses could be entrusted to a particular person or body. This is happening here itself. Why go outside? So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many societies are here, where the MPs are presidents. What action the Minister is going to take? He is a Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development. It relates to cooperative societies. But, since

the Minister is involved in giving land to those societies, the Department has got an obligation, before giving land, to see that by-laws and acts are followed and not that in the name of by-laws and acts somebody else is given land and the corruption is encouraged. Under these circumstances, will he examine and take necessary action, and supersede such societies, because under the Act, there is a provision for supersession? So, such societies should be superseded and administrator should be appointed and it must be thoroughly looked into.

Some new members have told us that when they approach those societies to enrol them as members, they are denied, though it is meant for MPs and legislators. This is the condition before our nose, So I request the hon. Minister to probe into the matter, if necessary, as far as Members of Parliament are concerned, form a Committee consisting of Members from both the Houses of Parliament. The land should be given only to genuine Members of Parliament, not more than one member of a family as per the Act. Will the hon. Minister look into it and take action?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, in reply to hon. Members' questions whether D.D.A. has got land for allotment to these societies, I have already stated in my reply that we have enough land for allotment to these societies and the D.D.A. has already given the possession thereof. This land measures 7,500 acres which is quite enough.

Secondly, they have asked whether Government would take some action separately in regard to functioning of these societies. No separate action is contemplated because we keep in view all these things within the present system. The architects of the societies whom we have allotted land, and the group housing societies, who build houses with their own resources, on completion of 70 per cent of their construction work, submit to us a completion certificate to the effect that 70 per cent of their work has been completed. Thereafter, at the time of a draw through lottery system, a representative each of the D.D.A.

and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies are invited besides the members of the society so that the allotment is made properly and no fake member gets allotment of house. We pay particular attention to these things.

Shri Rajhans has asked whether an advertisement in regard to the names of the members was given in the newspaper at the time of registration of the society so as to inform the hon. Members about the membership of the society? We accept his suggestion. We want that no such manipulation is done there.

With regard to the hon. Member's question regarding membership of the cooperative societies, I would say that we keep constant watch in this regard. So far as the question of hon. Members is concerned, I seek the permission of the House look into it. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies also looks into the irregularities and we shall see that these provisions are observed strictly so as to avoid any irregularity. Since the land is allotted to the societies for a specific purpose, we call for report from them whether that specific purpose has been served or not. Our Officers too go there for this purpose. I would like to tell hon. Shri Rajhans that there are very good relations between the D.D.A. and our Ministry. It is always our endeavour to see that these societies in Delhi function smoothly. We also see to it that the farmers whose lands are acquired by Delhi Administration, are paid adequate compensation. We have fixed norms with regard to allotment of land to the societies. These norms are strictly followed. The hon. Member has asked about the meetings of the societies. We keep watch whether the meetings of the societies are held or not, whether they have funds or not and whether they are being managed properly or not. With regard to the hon. Member's submission that meetings should take place every year I would say that we keep a constant watch in this regard and action is taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies against these societies who do not hold their annual meetings. There are societies who have not been allotted land for a long time, but for this they themselves are to be

blamed because they have gone to the court and the matter has become sub-judice. That is why action regarding allotment of land is held up. Otherwise, there is no reason to withhold allotment of land to the group housing societies. We have enough land and we are going to allot it to them.

[English]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Sir, is there any proposal for new Members ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow anybody. Shri Krishna Iyer.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Why action has not been taken against erring co-operative societies which are not functioning according to the law ?

And, lastly, arising out of the answer given, in allotment of land to the societies at what rate are you allotting the land ? Is it the rate at which the land was applied to the D.D.A., or at the present rate ? At what rate are you allotting to the society ?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The hon. Member asked about the rates of land. This depends on the locality. If land is in South Delhi, the rates are different ; if the land is in other area, the rates differ according to that area. So the rates depend on the locality.

18.37 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
April 15, 1987/Chaitra 25,
1909 (Saka)*