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Friday, March 20, 1987
Phalguna 29, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 20, 1987/Phalguna 29,
1908 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : It is
Friday to-day and the day has started.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a matter for
you to think about.

[English]

—absent—

—Shri H. B. Patil

[Translation]

Look, this has also started.

[English]

Shri Syed Shahabuddin—absent;

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma—absent;

Shri R.M. Bhoje—absent;

Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
Question No. 328. So, bonus should be
another supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : We can consider it
sympathetically.

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Jail Reforms

*328. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals
to bring about jail reforms;

(b) whether there is any proposal
under consideration of Government for
having separate jails for children, if so,
the details thereof ;

(c) whether a uniform jail code will
be evolved as a part of enforcing the
penal laws ; 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)
Prisons being a State subject, it is for the
State Governments/Union Territory Ad-
ministrations to bring about jail reforms.

(b) Central Government have advised
the State Governments not to lodge
children in jails with other adult criminals
and implement the provisions of the
Children's Act. Financial assistance to
supplement the State efforts for jail
buildings for young offenders has also
been given.

(c) and (d). There is no such propo-
sal under consideration. However, State
Governments and Union Territory Ad-
ministrations were advised to update and
revise their Prison Manuals to conform

to the model Prison Manual circulated to them.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really shocked at the reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Probably electric shock !

SHRI H.A. DORA : It is only mental shock.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms, 1980-83, consisting of two huge volumes is prepared by one of our foremost jurists, A.N. Mulla. This is published by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. He has dealt with every aspect of jail reforms and has made as many as 658 recommendations dealing with every aspect of jail reforms. There is no mention in the answer about the report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms under A.N. Mulla. Is the Government aware of it ? Has it studied this report ? Has it accepted the report ? What is its reaction on these reports ? Are you aware of this ? Has anybody studied these two volumes and the recommendations made therein. What is your reaction ? What is the amount spent by the All India Committee on Jail Reforms to prepare these reports ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The amount is spent by the Government of India.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What is the reaction of the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer. Otherwise I will hand it over to you as PAC Chairman !

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, we are aware that Justice A.N. Mulla Committee known as the All India Jail Reforms Committee submitted a very detailed and comprehensive report. We are aware that the Committee made 658 comprehensive recommendations covering all aspects of prison administration. Prisons is a State subject and therefore these recommendations have to be implemented by the State Governments.

Now, the hon. Member wants to know what we have done. What we have done is the following :

After this report was received, we have commended those recommendations to the State Governments and asked them to take a number of steps. The State Governments have constituted working groups and have taken decisions to accept or reject each recommendation. If the hon. Member wishes to know which are the State Governments and which are the recommendations which have been accepted or rejected, I would give these particulars. I may start with the State from which the hon. Member comes. As per available information, Andhra Pradesh has accepted 208 recommendations, rejected 12 and have told us that they are considering 7. I could go down the List from Andhra Pradesh to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. But that, I believe, is not what the hon. Member wants to know.

The other States which have accepted the recommendations are the State of Kerala which has accepted 570 recommendations, rejected 58 and are considering 9 ; Madhya Pradesh, which has accepted 485 recommendations, rejected 21 and are considering 67 ; Rajasthan which has accepted 479, rejected 23 and are considering 60 and Maharashtra which has accepted 530, rejected 55 and considering 42.

This is enough evidence to dispel hon. Member's suspicion that we are not aware of the Jail Reforms Committee.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : What about Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Tamil Nadu has done pretty well and accepted 442, rejected 126 and are considering 22.

I would request the hon. Member to go back to his State and tell the Government there; to take a decision about the remaining 100 recommendations also. We are monitoring it periodically.

The second aspect is about the Model Prison Manual. We have worked out a Model Prison Manual. We have commended it to the State Governments.

The States which have already incorporated the provisions of the Model Prison Manual are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

The other States are at various stages of revising their Jail Manual. We are advising them. We are insisting upon them that they should revise the jail manual. I could go on with each recommendation.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Penal laws are uniform in the entire country and the jail sentences or jail reforms form part of the enforcement of the penal law. It is not proper to say that "we do not have anything to do with jails and jail reforms. It is a State subject." It is in the Concurrent List. Penal laws are in the Concurrent List. Penal Code is the Central enactment and jail reforms are part of the Penal Code also.

Has the Central Government convened a Conference of all the State Governments?

Has it finalised the basic minimum requirements or recommendations of the Mullah Committee which must be enforced and what are the difficulties encountered by the State Governments?

Is it financial difficulties which we are facing or any other difference in principle in implementing Mulla Committee reforms? Probably, some of the States may say "Financially, we do not have the wherewithal to implement all the reforms." But the Central Government must be in a position to supplement such of those States.

Especially the conditions in Bihar jail have attracted the attention of the Supreme Court. The hon. Minister knows about it.

Therefore, is the Government contemplating convening a Conference of all the State Governments to bring about uniformity in jail reforms?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Hon. Member started out as a fiery fast bowler. Now I think he has switched over to a

negative spin bowler ! We do not believe in appointing a Committee to scrutinise other Commission's recommendations. The Commission has made recommendations. We have commended them to the State Governments. Hon. Member is fully aware that 'Prisons' is a State subject. Any jail reform has to be done by the State Government. We fully support jail reform.

For example, from 1979 to 1985, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 48.31 crores was given to 11 States for jail reform.

From 1985 to 1989, additional funds amounting to Rs. 137.56 crores will be provided to a number of States.

Schemes for modernisation of Prison Administration had been received from some State Governments. For that purpose, we have set apart Rs. 50 crores for the period 1987-1990. In the 87-88 Budget, we have provided Rs. 15 crores. The point is that the States must come forward and implement these reforms.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Have you convened a Conference with the States, at any time, in the Home Ministry?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I don't believe in convening a conference for this purpose.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Has any effort been made by the Government to convene a Conference not only with the Ministers but with the Superintendents of Jails in different States and then ascertain how many of those major recommendations, minor recommendations, recommendations dealing with diet and so on like that, recommendations dealing with punishments are properly discussed over a period of two-to-three days and if necessary preceded by a Workshop Development so that it will be possible for the Government to ensure humane treatment for the prisoners? Over a period of long years, there does not seem to be a good enough reforms of the whole things.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If a Conference will solve the Problems, we will convene a Conference. But the Conference will not solve the problems. What will solve the problems is the will of the State Governments to consider these recommendations and implement them.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I doubt whether my hon. friend has had any jail experience !

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Those days are gone now.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the increase in the crime rate in the country, the people who commit crimes want to go to jails more and more....

MR. SPEAKER : They want to go or are they sent there ?

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : They go there voluntarily. The number of jails should be increased in proportion to their number. In a barrack intended only for 20 inmates, 50 to 100 are herded there like sheep and goats. Many prisoners die in the jail itself. Crimes are increasing and as such the number of prisoners is also increasing. Hence you should construct more jails. I want to know what steps are being taken to provide creature facilities to them ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We share the concern of the hon. Member. We believe that congestion in jails is one of the main causes for the problems which we face in jails. We must not only build more prisons and jails but we must also try to set up a separate kind of prison or a separate kind of custodial centre for children and women. The Home Ministry has addressed a number of letters to the State Governments. The Prime Minister, on the 9th May 1985, wrote to the Chief Minis-

ters bringing out the problems of children in prisons. We will continue to follow up on all these matters.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that jail reform is a State subject. That being true, may I know how many of these recommendations have been accepted by the Union Territories, particularly Delhi over which you have got a much more control, to show that the Union Government is very very serious in the implementation of these recommendations ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As far as Delhi is concerned, Delhi follows the Punjab Jail Manual. We have now taken a decision that—of course, the Punjab Jail Manual is being revised by the Punjab Administration....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We thought that it would follow the Tihar Jail Manual....

MR. SPEAKER : I thought it is yours !

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have now taken a decision that instead of blindly following the Punjab Jail Manual, Delhi will have its own independent Jail Manual. I think the Home Minister has indicated that 15th April would be the date by which they would have to adopt, to suit the conditions in Delhi. As far as the other Union Territories are concerned, for example, Goa, Daman and Diu has accepted 587 recommendations ; rejected 3 and are considering 43. Chandigarh has accepted 147 ; rejected 20 and considering 30. Mizoram has accepted 49 ; rejected 2. Andaman and Nicobar has accepted 491 and rejected 52.

(Interruptions)

Joint Ventures with Sweden

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

(a) whether Sweden has indicated her interest in enlarging the level of bilateral trade and economic cooperation with India

through participation in joint ventures for exports to third world countries ;

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

(c) our balance of trade position with Sweden at present ; and

(d) the areas indentified for joint ventures, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a), (b) and (d). At the Seventh Session of the Indo-Swedish Joint Commission

held in New Delhi in October 1986, the Swedish delegation emphasised the important role of Indo-Swedish industrial Joint Ventures in transferring new technologies to India and, among other things, in promoting India's exports to third countries. Both Indian and Swedish sides agreed that there was ample scope for increasing further cooperation between India and Swedish companies, and to explore the possibility of higher investments by the Swedish Companies. In this context, the hi-tech areas specifically identified for technological inputs from Sweden included telecommunications, air and rail transportation, hydro power, transmission of electricity, steel production, pharmaceuticals and the efficient use of energy in industry.

(c) The balance of trade between India and Sweden is indicated below:

(Rs. crores)

	Exports to Sweden	Imports from Sweden	Balance of trade
1985-86	43.44	140.04	— 96.60
1986-87 (Apr.-Sept.)	21.97	140.88	—118.91
1985-86 (Apr.-Sept.)	17.47	63.93	— 46.46

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am very happy that the Minister has given an exhaustive reply, but while giving the answer, he has forgotten about the recent developments. In December the Foreign Trade Minister of Sweden visited India. It has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* on 9th December that Mr. Shiv Shanker had detailed discussions with Mrs. Anita Gradin about further narrowing down the trade balance. In that context I would like to know whether any buying missions from Sweden have since visited India, including a large delegation of Swedish importers which was scheduled to visit the Leather Exhibition at Madras early this year to look into the possibility of increasing exports of leather goods from India and if

so, the outcome of the visits of such delegations, the orders obtained and the details of agreements signed with terms and conditions thereof.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : It will not be possible for me to individualise the orders that have been obtained. But the fact remains that, after I had met the Trade Minister from Sweden and she had agreed for the purpose of bridging the trade gap between the two countries, things have been going on slightly better. As the hon. Member has very rightly put it, a large delegation had come for the Leather Exhibition in January this year to Madras and they have agreed for the booking of various orders and, in fact, my information

is that they have also booked certain orders. As I said, the details of those are not with me. But, apart from that, certain selected products also had been identified between me and the Swedish Minister for the purpose of export from India and for certain traditional items which we have been exporting to Sweden, she agreed to see that a better access to those products in their markets is available. Those products are sea-food, cotton fabrics, bed linen, furnishings, made-ups, garments, carpets, furniture, sports goods and precious and imitation jewellery. These are the various items. It is too early to predict the result of the meeting, but the matters are being monitored from time to time.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : May I know whether Geneva had recently undertaken a programme to be implemented with Swedish assistance for marketing products of Indian cottage industries, whether there was any interaction after the meeting with the Minister, whether the need for greater interaction between business communities of the two countries and more frequent dialogues at the Ministerial as well as official levels to promote bilateral trade has been examined and if so, the progress made in this regard.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Geneva ? I have not been able to properly appreciate the question, but I would like to say in a general form....

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I.T.C., Geneva.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : In a general way I would like to submit that after we had the Joint Commission meeting in October and later the discussions I had with the Trade Minister, the cooperation between the two countries with reference to increasing the trade has appreciably been there. I do not have at this stage the resultant figures flowing therefrom, but I am confident that the bilateral trade that had been existing would be increased.

[Translation]

Production of Tea and Coffee

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

(a) whether Government have fixed any limit for export of tea and coffee ;

(b) if so, whether as a result thereof there will be lesser export of tea and coffee which will have adverse effect on the balance of trade ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the quota fixed for export of tea and coffee;

(d) if so, when and the extent to which it is proposed to be increased ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) At present, there are no limits or restrictions imposed by the Government on exports of tea and coffee.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the one hand, the International Coffee Association has fixed only 39,000 tonnes as India's quota for export whereas our exportable surplus of coffee is about 1 lakh tonnes. The Indian Government has demanded several times in the International Coffee Association meetings that the quota be increased to 65,000 tonnes. On the other hand, for countries like Indonesia and Africa, this quota ranges from 42 per cent to 100 per cent. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would raise its voice against this injustice in the next meeting of the International Coffee Association to be held in April and will the Government be able to do more than what it has been able to do to-date ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : So far as the International Coffee Association is concerned, whatever our hon. friend has suggested is very true. They have fixed our quota at 39 thousand tonnes, but our exports are not limited to the countries which are affiliated to the International Coffee Association but are made to other countries also. So far as the April meeting is concerned, we shall continue our efforts for the enhancement of the quota as we had been doing earlier. Man lives on hope and we also hope that our quota of export will increase.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question concerns tea as well as coffee.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Please have patience.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : I will ask a question about coffee and Shri Bairagi will speak on tea because....

MR. SPEAKER : He will speak on opium.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : He speaks on opium in private; however, so far as tea is concerned, he takes a single cup when he has to pay for it but takes more when someone else pays for it. Hence he will speak on tea.

My second question is that the situation in the country is such that on the one hand, the prices are falling due to which the Government will have to suffer losses worth Rs. 30 or 40 crores. On the other hand, the countries with large scale production secure more purchase orders in their favour on the basis of votes. Recently, the International Coffee Association rejected the offer of the large scale producing countries for the first time because 15 lakh bags did not reach there. It is a ray of hope for us. I shall like to repeat my question and request you to take some action.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the export of coffee has been very good this year and the value per unit has also been better. We are going to export coffee worth Rs. 300 crores and because of the increase in the unit value we

shall continue to endeavour that our quota may be increased. If it is not increased then also there are other countries which are not affiliated to the International Coffee Association and our export to those countries is quite substantial. It is not that we only export to the countries which are the members of that association but we export to other countries as well which are not affiliated to this Association.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am asking with regard to tea and not with regard to coffee.

With regard to tea, we are exporting largely. India is one of the largest exporters of tea in the world even now. With regard to tea, the export market is being controlled only by the big planters like Tata and Birla. Even though I am a member of the Board, I am unable to control the export. (*Interruptions*) The Parliament Members are unable to get a seat in the Export Promotion Council Board also.

Because the export market is being controlled by the big planters like Tata and Birla, the small planters—those who are having about five acres or three acres—are unable to export their tea to various countries. I request the hon. Minister to come forward in order to see that the small planters' rights are being protected and their tea gets exported to other countries.

MR. SPEAKER : Or you make my hon. Members more effective on that Board.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : He is the Member. His term is likely to expire shortly. By the end of this month his term is expiring.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The only way to make the Member effective is to renew his membership.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, I appreciate his anxiety. Actually the auction system that we have started and which reigns in the entire tea sale system protects the interests of the small growers. In fact, because of this auction system the

all growers are getting better prices but when it comes to the question of export, the Tea Board obviously had been taking a lot of interest and I do compliment the Tea Board—of course, my hon. Member also—it is necessary that little more promotional activities with reference to tea export have got to be undertaken. It is not true that big companies alone are picking up exports. We have allowed the public sector organisations also to take up the export of tea. In fact, the Tea Trading Corporation has also been asked but how far they succeed is a different matter because they have to purchase the tea from the open auctions and then export it.

In fact, the exports of value added tea fetches better prices. This year the performance of the value added tea has been dismal for which I myself am little upset.

I am sure when once value added tea starts being exported we will be able to get better prices. The unit value will rise this year as the situation is, the prices that are likely to be fetched in the exports are not that encouraging. Last year with 223 million kg of exports we were able to get Rs. 674.25 crores. This year the quantity is also slightly less and by now I am not satisfied because we have not even touched Rs. 600 crores. So it is for the Tea Board and the members of the Tea Board whom we are backing up so strongly that they should take necessary steps for increase in the exports.

SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that in 1985 and 1986 from the Tea Board approximately equal amount of tea exports were done but from the available data it is clear that in the last two years tea has been exported in equal quantities but it could fetch lesser amount in 1986 as compared to 1985. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is due to the fact that quality of tea produced in 1986 was inferior as compared to 1985?

Secondly, whether the export could not fetch the desired amount because the tea produced in tea gardens could not reach the auction centres in time as that deteriorates the quality of the tea.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am sorry to submit that both the assumptions

of the honourable Member are not correct. In 1984-85, the quantity that was exported was 217 million kgs and we got Rs. 771.39 crores. In 1985-86, the exports were to the tune of quantity-wise 222.92 million kgs and the value that we got was less. As I said, it was total valued added, etc., coming to Rs. 674.25 crores. In 1986-87, so far from April to December, it is 161.85 million kgs that has been exported and in terms of value it is Rs. 491.03 crores.

Now the submission is this that we have very strong competitors in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Brazil. Because of the competition and when their produce goes up—the growth rate being appreciable in those countries—we have got to compete our product with the product of these countries. When the crop in these countries is good, the prices come down and it affects us also. Actually the position is this year there is a less production of 40 million kgs so far as our country is concerned and the prices were not firming up till October last. I had been watching every month. The prices were at a very low ebb because the other countries were in a position to bring their produce with a better crop into the market and reduce the prices. But the prices started firming up from October. Now the situation is that if the crops are good in the other countries and if the crop is not good in our country, then it has got the resultant effect. If the crops are bad in the other countries and if the crop is good in our country, naturally the value goes up. So, it is dependent on this major act of God.

Exports to USA

***334. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of goods exported to the United States of America in 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned thereby during the last two years and the efforts made by Government to increase exports to U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

The major items exported to USA during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are : diamonds, readymade garments and other textiles, petroleum products, engineering products, leather and its products, carpets and rugs and agricultural products such as cashew-nuts, spices and marine products.

The foreign exchange earned during 1984-85 and 1985-86 by non-oil exports to USA are as follows :

Year	(Value : Rs. Crores) Exports to USA
1984-85	1765.83
1985-86 (P)	1994.48

(P)=figures are provisional and subject to revision.

A series of initiatives which have been taken to promote our exports of various products would assist our exports to USA also. 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 buyer-seller meets and special publicity programmes.

SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the statement, 'trade fairs' is also mentioned in the statement. I would like to know the impact of trade fairs on these earnings.

Also, is it a fact that the trade fairs are giving more publicity to the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority than to the country ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, I would not like to say anything on the latter part of the observation of the honourable friend because his observation is not really reflective of the actual situation.

The trade fairs have really done a good job. In the United States, the position is that the balance of trade is in our favour.

The figures show that there is a gradual increase in exports. I should submit that in 1986, there had been a slight fall in the exports because of the fact that we had not been able to export crude oil to the United States in that year. 1985 was the last year when we were able to export crude oil which used to be a good chunk of our exports to the United States. But I must submit that in 1985 and 86 other commodities had done well. If I am allowed to give the figures, even this year, 1986, the position is that there is 2283.2 million dollars worth of exports and the import stands at 1509.7 million dollars, leaving a balance of trade in our favour to the tune of 773.5 million dollars.

SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : What is the share of Andhra Pradesh in the exports ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am really sorry that while it is not possible for me to give the exact figures of the exports from Andhra Pradesh to the United States, but, on the whole, I must submit that I am myself concerned—and in fact, I have been talking to the officials concerned also whenever they come—that the share of Andhra Pradesh in the exports is practically negligible. It only stands at Rs. 400 crores. The major portion out of this Rs. 400 crores is tobacco. I have had discussions with some of the agricultural growers and I have requested them to increase the agricultural products export which they can. Apart from the fact that we have from 1st July 1986 increased the CCS in respect of certain agricultural commodities, we would do whatever could be done for the purpose of export of agricultural commodities and we would take necessary steps if we find that there is need of such steps for purposes of better exports.

[Translation]

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, have our exports to U.S.A. and other countries declined mainly on account of the prevailing protectionism and sub-standard quality ? Along with it, we assure them of a certain quality while signing the contract but we are not able to supply goods of the same standard.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our exports have not declined.

ed during this year. The figures from April to January which are available with me clearly show that our exports have been worth Rs. 10,000 crores and according to the trends in February and March also, it does not seem that there has been any decline in our exports. I have said earlier as well that our target will be reached. Hence it is not that our exports are decreasing. This year our exports have been worth about Rs. 1500 to Rs. 1600 crores more than that of last year. As has been said by the Hon. Prime Minister inside and outside the Parliament, there has been a 17.3 per cent increase in exports this year. It is of course, true that five countries and to some extent U.S.A. are exercising protectionism, and have imposed countervailing duty as well as anti-dumping tax. In this way, the tariffs in the E.E.C. countries have been enhanced. As regards our supplies to other countries, we fix a certain quota, however our quality perhaps does affect it. But in spite of these difficulties, our exports and performance have been quite good.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the hon. Minister tell us whether it is a fact that the contribution of big business houses in the area of export has been proportionately decreasing, while the imports on their part have been increasing? If so, what are the measures contemplated to check this tendency?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, in fact as the hon. member was pleased to say, I will submit that in the engineering sector 30 largest companies are only doing exports of Rs. 27 crores. In the general sector 50 large companies are only carrying out exports to the tune of Rs. 30 crores. I am myself engaged with this exercise and I have invited the representatives of these companies. I have also addressed letters to the Chambers for purposes of seeing to it that they increase their exports. We have been constantly having discussions with their representatives. We are also bringing in amendments in the Company Law. As I have informed earlier, it will be obligatory on the part of these companies to bring out in the balance sheet the exact foreign exchange they have used and the amount they have earned so

that the nation would know the performance of these big companies. The only way to induce them to effect more exports is to persuade them to do so. I find that the internal market is more attractive for them and they get better prices in the internal market. Because of the pull in the indigenous market, they have been trying to sell their goods internally and they have not been giving any attention towards the exports. I must admit that this is a sorry state of affairs. What all we could do, we are certainly doing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about their imports? You are doing nothing to check their imports.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The point is, so far as the imports are concerned, with regard to machinery which is technologically developed and would produce a product that is essential for the country, we have got to necessarily allow its import. Otherwise, we may have to allow the product itself to be imported. Different considerations weigh for the purposes of imports. But I assure the House that wherever we have got the indigenous production capacity, such a machinery is not being allowed for being imported. We are taking different steps. This is a continuous process which we have to continue. In fact, we are coordinating with different Ministries. There is a Coordination Committee and there is a Committee of Secretaries for this purpose and I have been periodically going into this question. We will take such steps which are absolutely necessary to see that unnecessary imports are curbed.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that our export of black pepper, grown in Kerala, has declined this year and, if so, the reasons therefor?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Our exports have declined on account of reduced production this year. But I want to submit one point that we have secured good prices for it.

[English]

Indo-US Textile agreement.

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***337. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :**

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of handloom fabrics and handloom made-ups to USA has been raised to Rupees 300 crores;

(b) if so, the provisions in this regard contained in the Indo-US Textile agreement of 1986;

(c) to what extent the export to US will be raised further;

(d) the steps being taken to boost the export of textile items; and

(e) the details of the items which will be given a boost during 1987 ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). The newly concluded Indo-US Textile Agreement continues to provide for quota-free exports of handloom fabrics and handloom made-ups from India when accompanied by prescribed certificates by the competent Indian authorities. Earlier, the USA had not accepted our certificate on handloom made-ups on the ground that they were not handstitched. In the new agreement, there is a provision to the effect that they would not raise this issue and that they would accept our certificates. This would enable our handloom made ups to be exported to USA without any problem. This is likely to increase our exports of handloom fabrics and made-ups to USA.

(d) The following are the steps that have been taken to boost the export of textile items :

1. Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured

indigenously are allowed to be imported on O.G.L. As many as 114 machines for garment and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty.

2. For the purpose of removing obsolescence and for modernising the textile industry, the Government policy of indigenous production of textile machinery has been liberalised and selected machines are allowed to be imported with export obligation.
3. A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitation of modernisation of Cotton Textile Industry.
4. A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings has been announced. The present ceiling is 40 million kgs., per year for yarn of counts upto 60s against 12 million kgs., earlier. There is no restriction on the export of yarn above 60s count.
5. Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1 July, 1985. These rates have been announced for a period of 3 years and are generally higher than before. Slow moving items of garments on which CCS was not admissible when exported to quota countries have been made eligible for CCS. CCS on export of yarn of all counts has been allowed @ 8% from 29 August, 1986. CCS on export of grey fabrics has been raised to 10% w.e.f. 13-2-1987.
6. Cotton garments and textiles have been brought under the scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.
7. The Fashion Technology Institute in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manu-

facture will be fully operative in 1987.

8. The duty drawback rates for cotton garments have been increased to 10%.
9. The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.
10. Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Duty Free Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.
11. The scope of Advance Licensing Scheme has been widened and procedures simplified.
12. Under 100% Export Oriented Unit and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.
13. Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyer-seller meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions.
14. Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of readymade garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used; at least 75% of the production is exported and no royalties are allowed on domestic sales.

(e) Exports of almost all textile and clothing products not subject to specific restraints in the agreement will be given a boost during 1987.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that the U.S.A. has not accepted our certificate on handloom

made-ups on the ground that they are not hand-stitched and that they are also sub-standard ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is not correct to say that the U.S.A. does not accept our certificate. Some problem had arisen some time back, but I am happy to inform the House that that problem is now sorted out and our certificate would now be accepted by them.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : May I know from him as to how much foreign exchange they have earned from that ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the new agreement that we have entered into with the United States of America has some very good features, so far as our exports are concerned. It is an improvement over the old agreement and one of the things that was holding back and creating problems for us was the point that the hon. Member just now raised. I may inform the House, through you, that the problem had arisen because the definition of 'hand-made' was interpreted by their rules and regulations to mean that you cannot even use a hand operated sewing machine, which means even if a towel has to be sewn, it has to be done by hand, and it was not acceptable to us. And now, the definition of 'hand-made' has been changed to mean that hand-sewing machines can be used. Therefore, the problem that had arisen in 1985 which had held up our consignments considerably has been sorted out.

Another thing that we have achieved in this new agreement is that, as regards exports to U.S.A., which was 189.43 million square yards, its equivalent will now be at 1987 base level—295.65 million square yards which means an increase of 56 per cent.

So, these are some of the things that we have achieved. We cannot quantify them in terms of dollars because various small and big items are involved. But I have given these figures to show how much more we would be able to export to U.S.A. under the new agreement.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that our handloom exports have increased considerably, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that demand for handlooms of Bagru and Sanganer areas of Rajasthan has declined recently which were in considerable demand earlier? If so, what are the reasons for it and what steps will be taken by which the handloom sector of these areas will regain its former glory?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the handloom cloth produced in Bagru and Sanganer is very famous, particularly Bagru where the earth colours are mixed with chemical colours and it provides a unique quality. The Government has taken many steps to encourage the handloom industries in these areas and specially at Bagru. Tubewells were sanctioned to meet the water crisis in the area and design centres have been asked to assist them in providing good designs. I hope the production of handloom cloth will enhance by these measures and it will be marketed inside India as well as exported abroad.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTH-

ANAN : Sir: In the statement laid on the Table of the House, the Minister has stated: "A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings has been announced. The present ceiling is 40 million Kgs per year for yarn of counts upto 40's., against 12 million Kgs earlier."

In the reply he has said that there is no restriction on the export of yarn above 60s count. I want to know from the Minister: Does it mean that the export enquiry for our cotton yarn above 60s is less? If not, may I know from the Minis-

ter the quantity of our super fine yarn exported to other countries in 1985-86?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I do not have the figures for the various counts ready with me; but the greatest demand is for counts below 40s. Then it is slightly higher for 40s and 60s. For counts above 60s., it is less than 40s and 60s. We want that higher counts should be exported more, because they fetch a higher unit value. Therefore, we have given a number of concessions in this respect, one of the concessions being that there is no restriction on the export of yarn above 60s. It is unlimited, and we are encouraging the spinning mills to improve their spinning capacity, and the quality of spinning. I am sure within a short time, in a year or two, we will be able to improve our performance considerably.

Tourist facilities in Bihar

* 338. **DR. G. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government has submitted a scheme for developing tourist facilities in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

Statement

The Ministry of Tourism sanctions financial assistance after complete proposals with all requisite details are received from the State Governments. The State Government of Bihar have so far submitted the following schemes relating to the Seventh Five Year Plan period :—

Ist Year (1985-86)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Sanctioned amount	Released amount
1. Promotion of fairs & Festivals (Kalchakra)	4.00	4.00
2. Cafeteria at Maner Sharif	3.43	3.00
3. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bodh-Gaya, Nalanda and Rajgir through ASI	4.50	3.00

IInd Year (1986-87)

1. Development/landscaping of Gautam Van, Bodh-Gaya	20.00	15.00
2. Forest Lodge, Betla	46.76	4.00

New Proposals received :

During 1986-87

1. Yatri Niwas at Gaya	41.38
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During 1987-88

1. Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Gopalganj	29.70
2. Construction of Cultural Centre at Rajgir, Bodh-Gaya and Vaishali	90.00
3. Boats for River Ganga at Patna	4.00
4. Floodlighting of Tombs at Rajgir	8.91
5. Cafeteria at Nalanda	—

In respect of the five proposals submitted for 1987-88, detailed estimates, blue prints, undertaking for transfer of land etc. are still awaited from the State Government.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Bihar has many historical places, and places of tourist interest, a fact which is known to everybody in the country. May I ask the hon. Minister : Instead of waiting for a request from the Government of Bihar, will Central Government take the initiative and get a few Yatri Niwases and tourist bungalows constructed at these places of

tourist interest, i.e. in places besides those mentioned in his reply ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Department of Tourism always wants to act in concert with the State Governments, and I have given in my answer a long list of projects which the Ministry of Tourism has mentioned, so far as Bihar is concerned. We are very much conscious about the importance of Bihar as a tourist centre, from the religious and cultural points of view. Everything is being done to promote important centres like Rajgir. Forest lodges are being constructed in the

Tillaya Dam. Boating is being introduced. Sanctuaries and parks are being developed, and facilities are being given for them.

I would again like to state, as I said in the beginning, that the State Government has to be involved in any scheme of development, because without their assistance neither can we get land for our construction nor other facilities, so far as promotion of tourism is concerned. Therefore, we want to cooperate and act in concert with the State Governments; so that tourism—foreign as well as national—in Bihar is encouraged.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Is the Minister aware of the fact that money is not properly utilized, i.e. for the purpose for which is being given to Bihar, particularly as regards tourism? I shall also add at the same time that like Nalanda, Vikramshila is a very important place in Bhagalpur district. Along with Vikramshila, there is a place called Sultan Ganj where there is a hillock in the midst of the river Ganga, and millions of tourists visit these places every year. I emphasize the words, "Millions of tourists visit these places every year". Will Central Government take the initiative and do something, and provide at least the basic amenities to tourists at these places?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I agree with the suggestion of the hon. Member. We will get in touch with the Government of Bihar and see what can be done about the suggestion which has been given.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister went to Rajgir, Nalanda and Bodhgaya sometime back and had given a number of assurances there. Some of these have been mentioned here. Apart from that, a large number of tourists travel between Bodhgaya and Rajgir. These tourists comprise Buddhists, Indians as well as tourists from abroad. But in the absence of proper transport facilities and links, the tourists have to face many difficulties. In this connection, I want to know that if you want to encourage tourism, then it

is essential to take action in this direction—although it is not your Department. We want to know as to what measures will be taken in this regard?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it will be very difficult for us if our department tries to provide the infrastructural facilities like roads etc.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I am talking about the Railways.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is even more difficult.

MR. SPEAKER : If you talk about air links, it will be even more difficult.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Let us go to the rail by road.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Our archaeological monuments are a great tourist attraction not only in Bihar but also all over the country. But due to the paucity of fund, even the archaeological monuments are not kept up properly and not even kept cleaned. I would like to know from the government whether Tourism, Archaeological Department and the Museum can come together so that the fund coming for tourism can be utilized for keeping up properly the Archaeological Department and the Museum Department.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Department of Tourism always acts in consultation with the Department of Archaeology of the State Government as well as of the Central Government. The monuments which are covered by the tourist promotion scheme are sometimes protected monuments protected by Central legislation and sometimes by the State legislation. So, whatever changes or additions or buildings that are constructed there are always done with the permission and in consultation with the Archaeological Survey of India so that the whole environ of the place is not disturbed and our monuments are preserved in a very proper way.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the princess of Thailand visited Bihar recently and you would be surprised to know that important religious places of all religions are situated there. In other words, Bihar has a significant place from the point of view of national integration. Bihar has been the seat of culture and it is, therefore, very important to develop all the pilgrimage centres there ; and it is also essential from the angle of national unity and that of V.I.P. tourists. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance in the House in this regard ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Some development work is in progress in all the famous religious places in Bihar. As I have stated in my reply, some projects have certainly been prepared for religious places like Vaishali, Rajgir, Buxar etc. and special schemes have been formulated for these places which are connected with Mahatma Buddha so that these are developed and more people can visit these places. Piparwa in Uttar Pradesh and Amravati in Andhra Pradesh are also included in this development programme in order to create a circuit which would provide greater facilities to the Buddhist tourists from our country and abroad.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is Over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Formula for working of U.N.

*325. **SHRI H.B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and five other countries have been involved in efforts to devise a formula which would satisfy the United States as well as a vast majority of the U.N. members comprising mostly of Third World nations;

(b) if so, whether the U.S.A. has withheld her contribution of \$ 110 million this year; and

(c) if so, the further efforts being made by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) During the 41st Session of UN General Assembly in 1986, a Consultative Group of six countries comprising India, Brazil, Cape Verde, China, USA and USSR was constituted to evolve a formula for decision making in the area of programme budgeting of U.N. Subsequently, on the basis of the deliberations of the Consultative Group, a Resolution (No. 41/213) on the subject of review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of United Nations was adopted by the General Assembly unanimously.

(b) The USA has withheld \$ 110 million from its total annual assessed contribution of approximately \$ 208 million for the year 1986. It is yet to make payment of the contribution due for 1987.

(c) Since the above-mentioned Resolution has been adopted unanimously, Government of India hope that USA will now find it possible to release its withheld contribution and will make timely payment due for the current year. India continues to actively participate in the process of financial and administrative reform of the U.N. It has been unanimously elected as one of the four Vice Chairmen of the Special Commission of the UN Economic and Social Council on review of structure and functioning of the inter-governmental machinery in economic and social fields.

Maritime boundary with Burma and Bangladesh

*326. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement on maritime boundary has been signed with Burma;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement and the overall division of the maritime space between the two countries;

(c) the progress made in the demarcation of the maritime boundary with Bangladesh; and

(d) the reaction of Government of Bangladesh to the Indo-Burma Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Agreement, the maritime boundary between India and Burma in the Andaman Sea, the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal is formed by a single continuous line whose course has been determined on the basis of the equidistance principle. The Agreement stipulates that the extension of the maritime boundary in the Andaman Sea up to the maritime boundary trijunction point between Burma, India and Thailand will be done subsequently after the tri-junction point is established by agreement between the three countries. The Agreement also provides that the extension of the maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal beyond 200 nautical miles shall be done subsequently.

The Agreement recognizes the sovereignty of each Party over all islands falling on its side of the maritime boundary, including those that may emerge in the future. It further recognizes the sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the parties in their respective maritime zones in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(c) Talks with Bangladesh to delimit the 200 Bangladesh maritime boundary have not yet led to final conclusions.

(d) We have received no reaction from Bangladesh to the Indo-Burma agreement.

Incentives to Plastic Units for Export.

***327. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :**

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new incentives are being extended to the plastic units so as to increase the export of plastic and plastic moulded products during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Apart from specific export incentives like Cash Compensatory Support (CCS), replanishment licence and duty draw back, Government have taken a policy decision that raw materials required for export production should be made available at international prices. It has also been decided that import of plant and machinery which are not manufactured indigenously would be allowed at reduced rates of duty with appropriate export obligation, on a case to case basis.

Export of wheat to Tanzania.

***329. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to export wheat to Tanzania;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat likely to be exported to Tanzania; and

(c) the details as regards the terms of the export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). No Commercial exports of wheat to Tanzania are under consideration.

[Translation]

Decrease in Export

*332. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last two years the percentage of our export to some of the countries has constantly decreased and import therefrom has increased;

(b) the names of the countries to which our exports have decreased during the last two years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase export to these countries ?

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

(b) The principal countries in respect of which India's exports registered a decline during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are Netherlands, Indonesia, Thailand, Iraq, Yemen Arab Republic, Egypt Arab Republic, Nigeria, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Argentina.

(c) Apart from the general measures being adopted for promotion of exports which would have an impact on exports to these countries as well, specific measures are taken such as discussions in Joint Committees to explore ways and means of promoting trade, exchange of delegations, participation in exhibitions and trade fairs, contacts between Public Sector Organisations. In some cases, exports have been effected.

[English]

Proposal to Upgrade Food Craft Institute

*333. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal from Kerala Government to convert the Food Craft Institute in Kalamassery, Kerala into an Institute of Hotel Management and to conduct diploma course; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) Keeping in view the financial and technical constraints, it has not been possible to upgrade the Foodcraft Institute, Kalamassery to Diploma level.

Service Centres for Powerlooms.

*335. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of service centres for powerlooms functioning at present, State-wise;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up new centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the financial and technical assistance given to the centres during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are at present 12 powerloom service centres, one in each of the following States :—

Name of the State

1. Maharashtra
2. West Bengal
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Bihar
6. Rajasthan
7. Orissa
8. Punjab
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Gujarat
11. Kerala
12. Karnataka

(b) and (c). It is proposed to set up four new centres through the following four Textile Research Associations, which will provide necessary technical assistance to the centres :—

South India Textile Research Association.

Bombay Textile Research Association.

Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association.

North India Textile Research Association.

Necessary funds for the new centres will be provided during the next financial year, i.e. 1987-88.

Status of Industry to Tourism

*336. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA :

SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States in which tourism has been accorded the status of an industry ;

(b) whether Union Government are persuading the remaining States also to declare tourism as an industry ; and

(c) if so, their reactions ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (c). So far the Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Bihar and Tripura have declared Tourism as Industry while the Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan have declared hotels as Industry. The other State Governments are being persuaded to take similar action.

Export of Sandal-wood oil

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

(a) whether there is a substantial increase in the export of sandal-wood oil during 1985-86 ;

(b) whether there is great demand in foreign countries for the sandal-wood oil ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase its export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Export of sandal wood in the form of logs is banned. In the case of export of handicrafts made out of sandal wood, a minimum value addition of 300% has been fixed to eliminate export of sandal wood with superficial carvings. To increase export earnings of sandal wood oil, the minimum export price (REP) has been increased from Rs. 1000/kg. to Rs. 2000/kg.

Driving Licence Racket in Capital

*340. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Driving Licence Racket Busted" appearing in the Times of India dated 31 January, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). On receipt of information that a gang is indulging in selling forged driving licences and vehicle registration papers, a decoy customer was deputed and simultaneously a raid was organised. 64 forged driving licences, 430 blank driving licence forms, 13 blank registration books, rubber stamps etc. were seized. A case under section 420/468/471 IPC was registered at the Police Station Punjabi Bagh on 28th January, 1987 and 5 persons were arrested.

Widening Trade Deficit with EEC

*341. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the widening trade deficit with the European Economic Community is a cause for serious concern;

(b) whether the matter was discussed with the member States at the 4th Session of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission which met at Brussels from 6—8 January, 1987; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). At the meeting of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission held in Brussels in January, 1987, the Government conveyed its concern about India's growing trade deficit vis-a-vis the European Economic Community and called upon the EEC to take appropriate measures to help reduce this trade gap by facilitating increased imports from India.

(c) Besides emphasising the continuity of trade promotion measures already undertaken for increasing Indian exports to the Community, the EEC recognised the importance to help reduce the trade gap through additional steps aimed at export production and greater flexibility in the various administrative procedures and regulations affecting India's trade vis-a-vis the European Community.

Master Plan for Tourism in Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat

*342. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a master plan for tourism has been formulated for Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Master Plans for Tourism have not been formulated for States as a whole. The Union Ministry of Tourism has, however, prepared a Master Plan of Mewar Complex and the Master Plan of Chittorgarh in Rajasthan is under preparation.

Counter Trade deals by private sector.

*343. SHRI V. SOBHANAD-REESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow private sector trading houses to enter into counter trade deals ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Private sector trading houses are free to enter into counter trade deals provided imports and exports thereunder are within the provisions of the prevalent Import and Export Policy.

[Translation]

Export of Iron Ore

*344. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to increase export target of iron ore for the year 1987-88 ;

(b) whether the export target was achieved in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to increase the export of iron ore (including concentrates and pellets) in 1987-88. Exports during

1985-86 and 1986-87 (Apr-Feb) were as under :

(Rs. in crores)

	1985-86	1986-87 (Apr-Feb)
Exports (including concentrates and pellets)	555.62	509.65

2. Export target in 1985-86 was achieved. Final picture about export performance in 1986-87 would emerge only after March, 1987.

[English]

Recruitment in CRPF

3530. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to recruit more personnel for the Central Reserve Police Force ;

(b) if so, the criteria as to the number of candidates to be taken from each State; and

(c) the places in Orissa where the recruitment centres would be located for the purpose ?

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). It has been decided to raise a Wing within the Central Reserve Police Force for the protection of Banks. Criteria for selection and the places of recruitment including Orissa would be the same as are in vogue at present.

Trade Bill Introduced in US Congress

3531. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the United States of America has

included a new "retaliatory" provision in the trade Bill presented to the Congress recently seeking to give the President the power to retaliate against those countries which do not give U.S. companies the same process to their markets that their own exporters enjoy in the U.S. ; and

(b) if so, India's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). An omnibus Trade Act of 1987 has recently been introduced in the US Senate which would inter-alia permit retaliation against countries that do not provide reciprocal access to USA. Further developments are awaited. Retaliatory trade measures against GATT member countries have, however, to be in conformity with the rules and principles of GATT which require sanction of GATT CONTRACTING PARTIES.

Indian Companies Awarded Contracts in Iraq

3532. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian Companies have been awarded contracts for Iraq to set up cement and cigarette manufacturing units in that country.

(b) if so, the names of those Indian Companies ; and

(c) the value of contract awarded to each Indian Company to set up cement and cigarette manufacturing units in Iraq ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir. No Indian Company has been awarded contract to set up cement and cigarette manufacturing units in Iraq.

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

Review of Schemes for Export Houses etc.

3533. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review export promotion schemes with

respect to Export Houses, Trading Houses, Import-Export Pass-Book Scheme and Advance Licences Scheme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the new package is to be liberalised ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

The Government has already announced the liberalised Advance Licensing Scheme vide Public Notice No. 156-ITC (PN)/85-88 dated 19-02-1987, the copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

The Import-Export Pass-Book Scheme has also been reviewed and the decisions of the Government will be notified soon.

The Export/Trading House Scheme is also under review by the Government.

Joining of APMC by MMTC

3534. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation propose to participate in the equity capital of the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) and (b). Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) proposes to participate in the equity capital of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation (APMC). The proposal has been under negotiation between MMTC, APMC and Government of Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh has approved MMTC's participation to the extent of 24% of the total equity of APMC.

[Translation]

Removal of Services of Daily Wage Workers in Delhi Cantonment Board

3535. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of daily wage workers working in Delhi Cantonment Board since long have been removed from service ;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into it ;

(c) if so, the facts revealed as a result thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) During the period May, 1986 to December 1986, 131 labourers were engaged on daily wages for varying periods for the specific work of tree plantation and beautification programme in the Delhi Cantonment. The average period of engagement was 79 days. This work was completed by December 1986, and thereafter no workers on daily wages were engaged.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Army Recruitment Mela in Buhana, Jhunjhunu District, Rajasthan

3536. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people of Buhana in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan have to face difficulties in getting themselves recruited in army ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to hold army recruitment mela at that place ; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be organised there ?

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

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

[English]

Scheme to develop Everest Estate near Mussoorie

3537. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to develop Everest Estate near Mussoorie into a tourist spot ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism have not received any proposal to develop Everest Estate near Mussoorie into a tourist spot.

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

Declaration of Foreign Exchange Component by Exporters

3538. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether companies given concessions for exporting their goods do not indicate the foreign exchange earned by them and such information has to be gathered by Government from different sources ;

(b) whether Government are considering to make it compulsory for such

companies to declare the foreign exchange component of each consignment before they are cleared and finally to indicate the total earning in the balance sheet ; and

(c) whether some amendment in the existing laws is being contemplated to achieve this objective ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The foreign exchange earnings are indicated in export documents such as Shipping Bill and Bank Certificate of exports and based on them the applications are made by the Companies for claiming export incentives.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Export of Marine Products to EEC

3539. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been badly hit by the European Economic Community (EEC) in export of marine products to EEC member countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the EEC is the World's largest importer of marine products in India is also the World's largest exporter of shrimps ;

(c) whether the EEC Commission assured the Indian officials that the Community would co-operate with India in promoting export of marine products to West Europe ;

(d) whether the request for concessions in import duty made by the Indian side has been rejected by the EEC though some other countries have been allowed bigger concessions ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir,

India's exports of marine products to the EEC have increased as follows :—

	Qty. (tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1984-85	8660	3434.22
1985-86	14230	4315.69
1986-87 (April-December)	13967	4628.67
1985-86 (April-December)	9928	3027.39

(b) Yes, Sir. The EEC is the world's largest importer of marine products and India is the world's largest exporter of shrimps in quantity terms.

(c) to (e). During the meeting of the Fourth Session of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission held in Brussels in 1987, the EEC Commission agreed to consider improved access of Indian exports, including marine products, to the EEC market. The current rate of duty for the Indian variety of shrimps is 4.5% under the EEC's GSP.

Liberalisation in rules regarding payment of Freedom Fighter Pension to Ex-INA Personnel

3540. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise rules governing payment of freedom fighter pension to ex-INA personnel ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Suggestions for liberalising provisions of pension Scheme including those for ex-INA personnel are received from time to time. The Committee constituted by the Government are examining ways and

means of ensuring that eligible ex-INA personnel are not denied their pension.

Decline in Coffee Export

3541. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge stock of coffee has accumulated due to good crop and less demand abroad ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the export of coffee this year ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the names of other countries exporting coffee ;

(e) whether there is an International Coffee Organisation looking after the export of coffee ;

(f) whether an export quota is being fixed for each coffee producing country ; and

(g) if so, the quota fixed for India for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Decline in the international market prices in the second half of this year coupled with lower production during coffee year 1985-86, has marginally affected exports of coffee from India quantitatively.

(d) Besides India there are many other coffee exporting countries like Brazil, Columbia, Indonesia, and Ivory Coast etc.

(e) to (g). International Coffee Organisation of which India is a member, controls exports of coffee from member-exporting countries to member-importing countries. Export Quotas are fixed for each member exporting country. No quotas were fixed for 1986-87 because of suspension of quotas w.e.f. 19.02.1986,

**Plan to improve working conditions of
Delhi Police**

3542. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to improve working conditions of Delhi Police ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Improvement in the working conditions of Delhi Police is a continuous process. However, recently the following steps have been taken to further improve the working conditions of Delhi Police :

(1) The pay scales and emoluments of the Delhi Police personnel have since been improved. Outfit allowance conveyance allowance and diet allowance for various ranks from Constables to Inspectors have also since been improved.

(2) Police housing is treated as a Plan scheme. During the sixth Five Year Plan, 1528 quarters and barrack accommodation for 1660 men have been added. During the 7th Plan period a sum of Rs. 800/- lakhs has been allocated for construction of 3972 quarters and barrack accommodation for 3700 police personnel.

(3) Due to creation of additional posts, promotional avenues have been improved.

(4) About 500 additional vehicles have been provided for better mobility.

**Appointment of Special Police Officers
in Delhi**

3543. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Special Police Officers were appointed during 1986 in the respective Deputy Commissioners's Office under Police Commissioner, Delhi to help the local police ;

(b) if so, the status of such Special Police Officers ;

(c) whether such Special Police Officers have been provided any special training ; and

(d) if so, the particulars of such training alongwith the procedure followed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Special Police Officers are required to keep a watch over the activities of the anti-social elements in their respective areas and share this information with the District Police authorities.

Vacant Post of Chairman in Silk Board

3544 SHRI M. SUBHA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Silk Board has no Chairman for several months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a regional branch office of the Silk Board in Rayalaseema region in view of the large quantity of silk available there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Central Silk Board has

not been appointed so far. Efforts are being made to appoint a suitable person as early as possible.

(c) Central Silk Board (CSB) has already established a Regional Sericulture Research Station at Anantapur to cater to the R&D needs of the sericulture sector in Rayalaseema region. CSB has also established a Regional Development Office in Hyderabad which co-ordinates sericulture development activities in the entire State, including Rayalaseema.

Re-examination of the case of Netaji's Disappearance

3545. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to re-examine the case of disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose ; and

(b) if so, what further steps are proposed in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Handicrafts

3546. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the target set and achievement made in the export of handicrafts including gems and jewellery in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(b) the target set for the export of handicrafts including gems and jewellery in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The targets and achievements in the exports of handicrafts including gem & jewellery for the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Exports of handicrafts including gem & jewellery
1985-86	1896	1879.97 (Provisional)
1986-87 (April-Dec.'86)	2050	1781.62 (Provisional)
1987-88	2200	—

Fall in Manufacture and Export of Engineering Goods

3547. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in the manufacture and exports of engineering goods from the Eastern region ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports of engineering goods from the Eastern Region in the last five years have been as follows :

Year	All India Exports	Exports from Eastern Region (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of Eastern Region's share (%)
1981-82	1042.74	177.45	17.02
1982-83	1011.00	170.00	16.81
1983-84	1000.00	170.00	17.00
1984-85	1150.00	185.00	18.08
1985-86	1060.00	185.00	18.50

(b) and (c). The exports from the Eastern Region have not increased significantly. A Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Commerce to look into the specific difficulties of engineering exporters from the Eastern Region and to suggest suitable remedial measures.

Production of Alphanso Mango

3548. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ?

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alphanso mango production in the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra is expected to go up considerably ; and

(b) if so, whether both in the interest of mango growers and foreign exchange reserves, Government propose to give more incentives for export of mangoes ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra are known for cultivation of Alphanso varieties of mangoes which are in great demand in foreign markets. The State Government of Maharashtra is taking measures to encourage production of Alphanso mangoes. These measures include, inter-alia, Capital subsidy of 50% to small farmers, distribution of planting material to the farmers who undertake mango cultivation with their own financial resources, 50% subsidy against cost of

plant protection measures taken by the beneficiary cultivators. In order to encourage exports of mangoes Government of India is already giving incentives like Cash Compensatory Support, Import Replenishment, etc.

Setting up of Ordnance Factories in the Country

3549. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether demands for setting up of ordnance factories in various States of the country are pending with Government for decision ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date by which decision would be taken 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) and (b). Location of ordnance factories is decided on techno economic and strategic considerations. On requests received from States/ Union Territories viz. Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, they have been informed that their requests would be kept in view while finalising the location of new ordnance factories.

Closed Textile Mills

3550. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick/closed textile mills as at the end of January, 1987 in each state ;

(b) the number of workers affected as a result of closure and sickness ; and

(c) the value of production loss due to this ?

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

(b) The number of employees affected was 91370.

(c) The value of production loss due to the closure of these mills was equivalent to the value of production against their installed capacity.

Statement

Name of the State	No. of Mills
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1
2. Bihar	1
3. Gujarat	23
A. Ahmedabad City	16
B. Rest of Gujarat	7
4. Haryana	2
5. Karnataka	4
6. Madhya Pradesh	3
7. Maharashtra	8
A. Bombay City	3

1	2
B. Rest of Maharashtra	5
8. Rajasthan	5
9. Tamil Nadu	20
A. Coimbatore	10
B. Rest of Tamil Nadu	10
10. Uttar Pradesh	4
11. West Bengal	3
Total :	74

Extension of Dry Port Facilities

3551. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the freight earned by the Dry Port in Delhi during the last twelve months ; and

(b) the places where dry port facilities are proposed to be extended during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No Dry Port is functioning in Delhi. However, essential facilities of a Dry Port have been made available through an Inland Container Depot (ICD), a pilot project, by Railways and a container Freight Station (CFS) operated by Central Warehousing Corporation in Delhi area.

Rs. 7.11 crores, as freight, were earned from February 1986 to January, '87 in the ICD, New Delhi. In addition, six ICDs are being operated by Railways at other locations.

(b) An in-depth examination is being made by Railways to replace the pilot facility at Delhi by a Modern ICD at Tughlakabad. A Final decision on this and on other locations would be taken in consultation with concerned Departments.

Implementation of recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission

3552. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action Government have taken to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission for the ex-servicemen ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission in its Report Part II on a rationalised pension structure for the present pensioners including ex-servicemen contained in Chapter 10 of the said Report have been accepted. The recommendations on disability element for existing pensioners have been improved upon and the recommendation on constant attendance allowance for existing disability pensioners has been accepted. A statement about some of the important decisions of Government on the recommendations was made in the Lok Sabha on 13-3-1987 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. Orders have also been issued raising the minimum pensions and minimum family pension to Rs. 375/- p.m. as against Rs. 300 recommended by the Pay Commission. Orders in regard to other recommendations will be issued shortly.

The Commission in Chapter 14 of its Report Part II has recommended that as far as possible the various trades in the three Services may be included in the list on a continuing basis so that any servicemen on retirement has no difficulty in getting absorbed in trade similar to one from which he retired. A similar recommendation was also made by the High Level Committee on the problems of Ex-servicemen. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee, a Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General (Resettlement), Ministry of Defence with representative from three

Services and various Ministries has been constituted. A Directory of Equation of Service Trades with Civil Trades has already been brought out. The Committee will review the position on a continuing basis.

The Commission has also made other recommendations in chapter 14 and 15 of the Report, Part II like medical facilities for Ex-servicemen, strengthening and reorganisation of the set up of the Directorate General of Resettlement, an effective machinery to help retiring servicemen in getting placement in civil jobs and monitoring of implementation, and upgradation of the post of Director General Resettlement. Decision on these recommendations will be taken in due course.

Appraisal of Madras Export Pro- cessing Zone

3553. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the functioning of the Madras Export Processing Zone after it was cleared in August, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the achievements of the project so far ;

(c) the annual export target and the actual annual exports ; and

(d) whether any applications are pending and if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Progress of Madras Export Processing Zone, among others, is reviewed from time to time. Arrangements have been made for the requisite infrastructural facilities in the zone including water, power, communications and warehousing. 12 industrial units have commenced production while construction of factory buildings for another 11 units has been taken in hand.

(c) Exports from Madras Export Processing Zone so far have accounted for

Rs. 10.48 crores while target for 1987-88 has been fixed at Rs. 30 crores.

(d) Three applications, which were received too late to be placed before the last meeting of the Board of Approvals for Madras Export Processing Zone held on 9.3.1987, are pending. None of the old applications is pending for consideration of the Board of Approvals.

Participation of India at Paris Trade Fair

3554. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the types of commodities for which orders were booked at the Indian pavilion at the recently concluded Solon International Due pret-A-Porter Feminin, Paris ;

(b) the value of orders booked in terms of Indian rupees for each such commodity ; and

(c) the extent to which export business was generated by India's participation at the aforesaid fair ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The types of commodities for which orders were booked and the approximate value thereof at the Solon International Due Pret-A-Porter Feminin, Paris is as follows :

Item	Approx. value of orders booked (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
Readymade garmets	185.50
Silk sequin dresses	175.00
Silk garmets	101.00
Scarves	79.10

1	2
Leather hand bags	31.00
Handicrafts	21.00
Fabrics	13.50
Sportswear	9.50
Hosiery	7.50
Costume jewellery	42.50

The total export business generated at the fair was about Rs. 6.70 crores.

Export of Engineering Goods to Poland

3555. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Poland has been importing Indian engineering products ;

(b) if so, since when and the value of engineering products exported to Poland in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(c) whether Poland has expressed its desire to increase import of engineering goods ;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals from Poland ; and

(e) the projection made for exporting engineering products to that country in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Poland has been importing some engineering goods from India for a number of years although the value has been relatively small. The information about such exports in 1985-86 and 1986-87 is not yet available.

(c) to (e). Poland has indicated its willingness to step up purchase of engi-

neering items from India. In this connection it sent a delegation to India in February, 1987 to study a wide range of Indian engineering items which included automotive components, electric & electronic components, castings and forgings, hand, machine and pneumatic tools, metal treatment and finishing equipment, bicycle components, agricultural implements, home appliances, stainless steel products, equipment for metallurgical industry, etc. It is hoped that Poland would consider purchase of some additional quantities of engineering items from India, especially in the present context where the balance of trade is in favour of Poland. In the Indo-Polish Trade Plan for 1987, the level of Indian exports to Poland has been aimed at the order of Rs. 250 crores, the engineering items accounting for about one-eighth of this.

Export of Iron to Japan

3556. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported to Japan in 1986-87;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase the export of iron ore to Japan in 1987-88; and

(c) if so, the total tonnes of iron ore exported projected for Japan in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) 16.07 million of iron ore has been exported to Japan during 1986-87 (April, 1986-Feb. '87).

(b) and (c). The negotiations for price and quantity of iron ore to be contracted for export during 1987-88 from India to Japan have not been concluded so far.

[Translation]

Home Guards in Delhi

3557. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Home Guards working in Delhi at present;

(b) whether all the Home Guards are given equal salary without taking into account the duty hours put in by them;

(c) if so, what are their duty hours and the amount of salary paid to them in lieu thereof;

(d) whether most of these Home Guards are unemployed;

(e) if so, whether Government will consider to regularise their services; and

(f) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Out of the enrolled strength of 8,900 Home Guards in Delhi, about 8,340 are called for duty per day.

(b) and (c). Home Guards being a voluntary force are not eligible for salary but are paid an out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 15/- per day for 8 hours' duty.

(d) As the concept of Home Guards is voluntary, some unemployed persons may also enrol themselves as Home Guards volunteers. The force does not aim to provide employment to its volunteer members.

(e) Since Home Guards is a voluntary force deployed for a tenure of 3 to 5 years, the question of regularising their services does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Working of Ashok Yatri Niwas

3558. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that accommodation in Ashok Yatri Niwas is in many cases refused even to those who book in advance against cash payment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those who have advance booking have to wait for hours in the Lobby before getting accommodation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to streamline the working of the Niwas Reception Office ?

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

(b) Due to very high occupancy, some of the guests of the Ashok Yatri Niwas arriving before the check-in time i.e. 12 noon on rare occasions may have to wait till 12 noon being the check-out time when a large number of guests leave the Hotel.

(c) The reception staff has been instructed to extend prompt service to the guests. The manpower at the Reception has been strengthened and time for allotment of rooms has been advanced from 12 noon to 8 A.M. without extra charge.

Meeting of Indo-Iranian Joint Commission

3559. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission was held in New Delhi during February, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes Sir. The 4th Session of the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from February 19 to 20 1987. The Joint Commission was co-chaired by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

(b) and (c). The Joint Commission meeting reflected a shared desire to ex-

pand and diversify mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation. The two sides agreed to make greater efforts to achieve higher levels of commercial exchanges. In the field of industry several areas of cooperation were identified. The two sides also agreed to hold further talks on the pending issues of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. The Indian side agreed to provide training slots to Iranian nationals. Visits would be exchanged in the areas of culture and art. A Joint Committee was set up to monitor the progress in the implementation of the decisions arrived during the Joint Commission meeting.

Countries participating in I.I.T.F. at Pragati Maidan

3560. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of countries which participated in the recently held India International Trade Fair at the Pragati Maidan in New Delhi;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on this Trade Fair; and

(c) the number and value of export orders the Indian Companies have bagged during the aforesaid Trade Fair ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) 31 Countries participated in the India International Trade Fair, 1986 (November 14-30, 1986).

(b) The estimated expenditure on I.I.T.F. is Rs. 2.67 crore.

(c) The export business generated at the fair is about Rs. 57 crores.

Self-Sufficiency in Rubber Production

3561. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Planters Association of South India has represented to Government that indiscriminate imports of rubber on the eve of the arrival of the

new crop has led to the collapse in the market since September, 1986 and the price of rubber has slumped due to heavy imports almost double that of the previous year; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make the country self-sufficient in rubber production ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The representation of the United Planters Association of South India was received by the Government. Rubber prices in the domestic market started falling slightly below the given price band in the month of September, 1986 due to onset of peak production period and lesser demand from consumers. Import requirement for rubber is carefully assessed each year taking into consideration the supply and demand situation.

(b) With a view to stepping up the production of rubber and thereby reducing its imports and achieving self sufficiency, the Government is giving assistance in the form of cash subsidy, scientific and technical support, supply of high yielding planting materials and is undertaking research on all aspects of cultivation and production of rubber. Besides, a project for accelerated development of rubber in the North Eastern Region is under implementation.

Operation outside India by Tata Group

3562. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies of Tata group which have been given permission under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) for operations outside India;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there are a number of companies associated with the above group with operation outside India without necessary approvals required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA); and

(c) the action contemplated by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

[Translation]

Decline in export of sports goods

3563. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export of sports goods has declined this year;

(b) the role played by the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Council did not utilise the funds allotted to it for research and development during the past few years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A lump sum provision included in the budget for 1985-86 for research and development could not be utilised because no specific proposal was received from the industry.

[English]

Detention of Indians in Singapore

3564. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians detained in Singapore during the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that these persons of Indian origin are engaged in Singapore Mass Rapid Transit system as labourers; and

(c) the steps Government have taken up or propose to take up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house as early as possible.

Communal Violence

3565. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a considerable increase in incidents of communal violence

in various parts of the country during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) estimated loss of life and property; and

(d) steps being taken to prevent such violence in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). On the basis of available information, particulars of major communal riots which occurred in the country during the year 1986 are as under :

Place and date

No. of
Persons
Killed.

Loss of
property
(Rs. in lakhs)

1

2

3

Bihar :

Nawada (April 22)

10*

N.A.

*According to the Govt. of Bihar only 3 deaths can be attributed solely to communal violence.

Gujarat :

Ahmedabad :

(Jan. 5-7)

9

7.73

(Jan. 22-24)

5

0.38

(March 26-30)

4

0.05

(July 9-17)

49

63.16

Veraval

(March 26-27)

13

246.98

Nadiad

(Aug. 9-16)

7

1.01

1	2	3
Baroda (Sept. 17-20)	5	3.81
<i>Karnataka :</i>		
Ramanagaram (July 22-25)	5	3.34
Bangalore (Dec. 7-8)	11	127.65
Mysore (Dec. 7-8)	4	10.20
<i>Madhya Pradesh :</i>		
Sehore (Feb. 16-17)	8	100.00
<i>Maharashtra :</i>		
Nasik (May 10)	8	43.05
Panwal (May 10)	2	66.48
Amravati (Nov. 2-4)	7	5.83
<i>Uttar Pradesh :</i>		
Meerut (Feb. 26)	2	7.42
Neuria (March 26-27)	26	0.54
Allahabad (June 14-18)	9	2.65
(N.A. stands for Not Available)		

(d) The necessity of maintaining communal harmony and public order has been time and again stressed on the State Governments/Union Territories. Suggestions have been made to them to streamline the administrative and intelligence machinery and for measures like arrest of anti-social elements, search and seizure for the recovery of arms and ammunition and action against elements inciting communalism. Central forces have also been made available as and when asked for. Apart from this, timely alerts are sounded and guidance and advice provided as and when required. A detailed set of guidelines for effective control of communal violence, which was reviewed and revised in 1985 has also been circulated amongst all the State Governments.

It is also in this context that the 15-point programme of the former Prime

Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi was commended to the State Governments. The National Integration Council deliberated on various issues in its meetings held on 12th September, 1986. In this connection the Home Minister has also addressed all the Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories in October, 1986.

[Translation]

Visit of delegation to USA for promotion of textile exports

3566. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level delegation recently visited U.S.A. with a view to increase the textile export ;

(b) if so, the number of the persons in this delegation and whether they were connected with textile industry ;

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(d) the number of concrete commercial agreements reached or likely to be reached for the promotion of textile export after the visit of this delegation ?

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

(b) The delegation comprised one Government official of the Ministry of Textiles and three non-officials connected with textile exports.

(c) The total expenditure incurred by the Government was around Rs. 1.1 lakh.

(d) The delegation during the course of its visit to the USA signed the Indo-US Bilateral Textile Agreement and assessed the scope for further diversification and growth in export of textile goods in consultation with the importers and trade channels in USA. In addition, some outstanding bilateral problems were also resolved during the visit of the delegation.

Export of sports goods

3567. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sports goods exported during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the names of the countries to which exported ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Export

data compiled by Sports Goods Export Promotion Council in value terms for the last three years is indicated below :

	(CIF value in Rs. crores)
1983-84	27.55
1984-85	28.91
1985-86	30.11

(b) Indian sports goods are exported to a large number of countries. The major destinations are UK, Australia, USSR, West Germany and USA.

[English]

Cadre Review for civilian workshop officers in Corps and electrical and mechanical engineers

3568. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a cadre review for the civilian workshop officers (technical) in the corps of EME has been carried out ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when it is proposed to be undertaken ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter has first to be considered by a Cadre Review Committee, which is being set up. As soon as the Committee's recommendations become available the matter shall be progressed further.

Increase in Imports.

3569. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import bill of the country is increasing ;

(b) if so, the steps being contemplated for bringing it down ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Committee was set up to look into the matter ; and

(d) if so, the findings/recommendation of the Committee and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) During 1985-86, India's imports were of the level of Rs. 19,759.43 crores as compared to the imports of Rs. 17,134.20 crores during 1984-85, registering an increase of 15.3%. However, during April-December, 1986, imports were of the level of Rs. 14,188.98 crores as compared to import of Rs. 13,866.57 crores in the corresponding period of April-December, 1985 showing only a marginal increase of 2.3%.

(b) to (d). No formal Committee has been constituted. A Group of concerned Secretaries was asked to go into the question of curbing of import of non-essential items. As suggested by them, tightening of procedures and stricter scrutiny of imports are being made.

Hotel as an Industry in Karnataka

3570. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had approached the Union Government to treat Hotel as an Industry in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, when the proposal was sent ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). Following the recommendation made in the Approach Paper on Seventh Plan as formulated by Planning Commission and approved by the National Development Council, the Union Government have been requesting all State/U.T. Governments including Karnataka to accord hotel/tourism the status of an industry. The State Government of Karnataka is yet to take action in this regard.

Polyester cloth in handloom sector

3571. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to go in for the polyester cloth in handloom industry ;

(b) whether Union Government have imposed any condition thereon ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) This Scheme, known as Susman Cloth Scheme, involves production of polyester blended cloth in the handloom sector by using duty free polyester fibre. Only shirting and suiting are allowed to produced with maximum selling prices fixed at the rate of Rs. 25/- and Rs. 40/- per square metre respectively. Fabrics produced under the Scheme should contain more than 40% but less than 70% of polyester fibre by weight.

(d) Following the introduction of Sulabh Cloth Scheme in the NTC sector, which is also produced by using duty free polyester fibre, there had been demands from many States, including Andhra Pradesh, to introduce such a Scheme in the handloom sector. The Susman Cloth

Scheme is modelled on the Sulabh Cloth Scheme which has similar conditions.

Export of Foodgrains

3572. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of food-grains exported during the last three years and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom ; and

(b) whether the f.o.b. rate per quintal works out to more than the cost of procurement and other incidental charges ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The quantity and value of export of foodgrains, as per provisional data compiled, during the last three years were as under :—

Year	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1983-84	1.70	102.39
1984-85	2.76	170.53
1985-86	5.74	231.73

(b) The sale price realised in commercial sales is governed by international price trends ; and in the case of wheat exports has been lower than the internal economic costs of Food Corporation of India.

Meeting Demand of Tin by MMTC

3573. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been able to clear all the outstanding demand of tin in the Eastern region and the Delhi region ;

(b) whether the Corporation proposes to take advance action to meet the national tin demand ; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to increase the production of tin materials in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). MMTC has adequate stock to service its requirement of users in these areas. Tin, however, is not being produced in India.

[Translation]

Indian Prisoners in Chinese Detention

3574. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian Prisoners of War or any missing persons of 1962 War are still under Chinese detention ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to secure their release and the reasons for not securing their release so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Economic Cooperation between India and Canada

3575. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada and India are having vast opportunities for economic cooperation between them ;

(b) if so, whether a large number of Canadian private sector companies are looking for trade collaboration with India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). India and Canada have a long record of economic cooperation whereby Canadian assistance has been provided for financing

mutually agreed projects in India's priority sectors. In the past, cooperation by way of industrial collaboration has not been substantial. However, recently Canadian private sector companies have been showing interest in opportunities for joint ventures, licensing and technology transfer with Indian firms. During the second meeting of Indo-Canadian Joint Business Council held in Toronto and Montreal in June 1986 a number of areas were identified for joint ventures and technology transfer. An Industrial Cooperation Mission for technology intensive industries visited India in November, 1986. Canada participated as a partner country for the Seventh Indian Engineering Trade Fair organised by the Confederation of Engineering Industries in February, 1987 in which it exhibited its achievements in industrial technology and related services with a view to seeking industrial collaborations in India.

Land for Construction of Hotels in States

3576. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have approached the State Governments to give land on reserved rates for construction of hotels at major tourist centres to make up for the shortfall in accommodation ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have responded favourably to this suggestion alongwith the names of the places where such tourist hotels are going to be constructed, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To make up for the shortfall in hotel accommodation at certain major tourist centres in the country, the Union

Government have written to the concerned State/U.T. Governments to earmark suitable sites for hotels at these centres and make them available to private entrepreneurs at reasonable rates. Information about the specific action taken by them is yet to be received.

Low Cost Tourist Hotels in Bombay

3577. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Bombay attracts large number of tourists every year ;

(b) if so, the number of tourists visited Bombay during the last three years ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that there is acute shortage of tourist accommodation in Bombay particularly low cost hotels ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider construction of low cost tourists hotels in Bombay for the facility of the tourists and the details of plan for the year 1987-88 ?

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

(b) Statistics of foreign tourist arrivals are compiled on an all-India basis and not State/city-wise. However, according to the Survey of Foreign Tourists in India 1982-83, about 45.95% of the foreign tourist arrivals in India visited Bombay.

(c) During tourist season, shortage of hotel accommodation of practically all categories is generally experienced in all major cities, including Bombay.

(d) At present there is no scheme for the construction of low cost tourist hostels by the Department of Tourism or by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking.

Sickness in Weaving Sector

3578. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fresh weaving capacity has been created in the organised mill sector ;

(b) if so, the production figures of cloth in both organised and unorganised sectors during last three years ;

(c) the causes of persisting sickness in the weaving sections of mills ; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to remove these causes ?

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

(b) The cloth production sector-wise during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as under :

(In million metres)

Sectors	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (estimated)
Mill Sector	3432	3376	3303
Powerloom Sector	5445	5886	6149
Handloom Sector	3137	3236	3325
- Total :	12014	12498	12777

(c) The main reasons of the sickness in the composite mills are relatable stagnation in the demand for fabrics, lack of modernisation, low productivity, inefficient management, high electricity charges, mounting wage bill, surplus labour, high incidence of excise duties and shift in consumer preference from cotton to blended and man-made fabrics etc.

(d) In consonance with the new Textile Policy of June, 1985, Government have taken following measures to enable the textile industry to come out of sickness :

(1) Lifting of ban on creation or contraction in the weaving capacity ;

(2) Permitting full fibre flexibility as between cotton and man-made fibre/yarn ;

(3) Concession in fiscal levies on certain man-made fibres/yarn ;

(4) Setting up of a Nodal Agency to evolve and manage the rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable sick textile mills ;

(5) Creation of a Textile Modernisation Fund ;

(6) Creation of a Rehabilitation Fund for the Workers who might be displaced due to permanent closure of sick mills.

Proposal to develop Pushkar Raj as Tourist Resort

3579. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the holy Pushkar Raj in Ajmer district of Rajasthan as a tourist resort ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 12.99 lakhs alongwith an advance of Rs. 7.00 lakhs during 1985-86 for development and modification of Indra Ghat & Karni Ghat at Pushkar. Recently, a proposal for creation of Pushkar Tourist Village at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.20 lakhs has been received for inclusion in 1987-88 plan.

Development of Wool Industry

3580. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to suggest measures for development of wool industry submitted its report in 1983;

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

(c) whether the recommendations have been implemented by Government?

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

(b) The details of the recommendations of the Study Group are given in the statement given below.

(c) In general, the recommendations made by the Study Group which were found acceptable, have been implemented.

Statement

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Import window of raw wool to remain open but restricted to actual users.
2. Prevention of export of cross-bred sheep.
3. Formation of State-level Marketing Boards and Corporations.
4. World Bank Project for Sheep Development.
5. All India Sheep Development Programme.
6. Financing of Sheep development schemes by NCDC.
7. Study of alternate uses of coarse wool.
8. Export of coarse wool to be encouraged.
9. Adoption of practical grading system for raw wool.
10. Ceiling to be placed on import of rags not for export, and increase of duty to bring it on a par with raw wool.
11. Expansion for spindleage to be amended as below:

	Minimum Viable size	De-licensed Limit	Delicensed limit in backward Areas	Max. Size	Max. Size for backward area.
Worsted	4800	4800	5600	20000	24000
Non-worsted	2400	2400	3200	15000	20000

12. Possibility of relaxation spindle/loom ratio for hill/backward areas.
13. Restriction on Blended yarn by non-woollen sector.
14. Unauthorised powerlooms to be regularised with export obligation.
15. Shoddy sector to be encouraged to use synthetic rags for export gradually.
16. Gradual Restriction on import of wool tops.
17. Abolition of excise duty on indigenous wool tops.
18. Amendment of Section 22(g) of Finance Act 1979 to allow the use of small mechanical tools in the production of hand-knotted carpets.
19. CCS on carpets should distinguish between different qualities of hand knotted carpets.
20. Role of HHEC in marketing carpets.
21. Woolmark label to be used,
22. Misc. recommendations about hand-knotted carpets.
23. Restriction to be placed on woollen machine made carpets and synthetic carpets for export encouraged.
24. Special treatment for khadi by way of placing Govt. orders.
25. Use of Blends.
26. Possibilities of export to be explored.
27. Constitution of Khadi Institute.
28. Shrink treatment and use of improved charkhas.
29. Product and market diversification in handlooms.

30. Transition to organized production and package of services.
31. Supply of yarn.
32. Shrink proofing and super-washing.
33. 100% export facilities.
34. Reduction of duty on machinery.
35. IDBI loans, collaboration incentives.
36. Streamlining of cumbersome procedure incentives and credit.
37. Export of yarn to be restricted.
38. Reduction of Excise on blends.
39. Removal of Excise on carded gilled slivers where self-consumed.
40. Formation of Wool Board.
41. Use of coarse wool in durries etc.
42. Pilot mill or alternative way of testing WRA products.
43. Integrated study from sheep development to product sold.

Increase in the activities of Pak spies

3581. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the activities of Pak spies have increased during the last three months;

(b) if so, the number of spy networks busted;

(c) the number of Pak spies and their Indian accomplices arrested;

(d) the main area of their operation; and

(e) the action being taken to check espionage activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e). According to information available, during the period from December 1986 to February 1987, 12 Pak espionage cases have been unearthed in the country. In these cases, 3 Pak nationals and 16 Indian nationals have been arrested. The arrests were made in Anupgarh (Raj.), Kutch (Gujarat), Bhatinda, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur (Punjab), Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir.

Constant vigilance is being maintained by security agencies to unearth, detect and neutralise any attempt at espionage by any individual or organisation.

**Production, export and Retail Price
of Cardamom**

3582. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether higher export of cardamom is possible and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise production of cardamom, national requirements and export, year-wise for last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix maximum retail prices to ensure that exports do not become detrimental to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Competitive prices in the international market, increased publicity and quality production can boost Cardamom exports, subject to demand by importers.

(b) The table below would give state-wise production, exports and national requirement during the last three years :

(Qty in tonnes)

Production	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Kerala	1100	2850	3340
Karnataka	400	850	1130
Tamilnadu	100	200	230
Total :	1600	3900	4700
Exports :	258	2383	3272
National Requirement	1342	1517	1428

(c) No, Sir.

**Introduction of Paying Guest Scheme
for Tourists**

3583. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the desirability of introducing paying

guest accommodation to augment the availability of accommodation at tourist centres like Delhi, Bombay, Agra, Jaipur etc; and

(b) the action being taken to augment the availability of accommodation at major places of tourist interest?

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

Guest Accommodation Scheme for Delhi is under consideration in consultation with Delhi Administration. All the State/U.T. Governments have also been requested to initiate necessary action in this regard.

(b) To augment availability of accommodation at major places of tourist interest, the Union Government has requested the concerned State/U.T. Governments to earmark suitable sites at these centres and make them available to private entrepreneurs at reasonable rates.

Passport Office at Nagpur

3584. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of eight districts of Vidarbha of Maharashtra have to go to Bombay for getting passports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that before reorganisation of States there was a passport office at Nagpur;

(c) whether in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab States there are two passport offices in every State; and

(d) if so, whether Government also propose to open second passport office at Nagpur in Maharashtra State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, they also obtain their pass-

ports by post or through recognised travel agents.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, sir.

However, it has since been decided to reduce the size of the Passport Office in Punjab at Jalandhar and convert in into a Sub-Passport Office, which will mainly work as the Liaison Office.

(d) Not for the time being.

[Translation]

Export of Gems and Jewellery

3585. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which gems and jewellery have been exported during the last three years indicating the value;

(b) the types of gems and jewellery exported from Bihar; and

(c) the names of the places in Bihar from where these were exported and the names of places where these were manufactured ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). Bihar is not a major centre for export production of gems and jewellery.

Statement

Countrywise exports of gem and jewellery during the last three years compiled by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council are shown below :

Name of Country	(Rs. Crores)		
	1985-86	1984-85	1983-84
1	2	3	4
USA	692	575	554
Japan	172	167	140

1	2	3	4
Belgium	171	148	167
Hong Kong	169	149	140
UAE	62	59	53
Switzerland	57	50	58
West Germany	30	22	28
UK	27	20	29
Singapore	27	33	46
Thailand	16	15	23
Kuwait	14	19	23
France	14	15	18
Israel	13	9	14
Australia	12	13	7
Others	28	11	23
Sales to Foreign Tourists	4	2	1
Total	1508	1307	1324

[English]

Strength of C.R.P.F.

3586. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of the CRPF as on 1 January, 1987 ;

(b) the average number of days when a battalion was on active deployment during 1986 ; and

(c) the average number of days when a battalion was on rest ?

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 sanctioned strength of C.R.P.F. as on 1.1.1987 was 83 Duty Battalions.

(b) The C.R.P.F. was deployed round the year during 1986.

(c) None of the Battalions was on rest.

Export of bauxite to developed Countries

3587. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great potential for export of bauxite to developed countries ;

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

(c) whether instead of exporting bauxite it is proposed to export alumina recovered from bauxite ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The developed countries are meeting their requirements of bauxite either from captive mines developed by them in the producing countries or from the near-by sources due to freight advantage.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to continue export of bauxite in addition to the export of alumina to be produced by National Aluminium Company Ltd., in the near future.

Import of industrial raw materials from GDR

3588. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import industrial raw materials from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) ;

(b) whether Government propose to convert such raw materials into finished and semi-finished products and re-export them to GDR and other countries ;

(c) whether Government have given this suggestion to GDR ; and

(d) if so, the response of GDR ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). While India imports certain Indus-

trial raw materials from GDR for production requirements, there is no proposal to import raw materials from GDR for purposes of conversion into finished products for re-export.

[Translation]

Proposal to develop Keradu in Barmer

3589. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3968 on 28 November, 1986 regarding development of Keradu in Barmer and state :

(a) the decision taken on the proposal sent by Rajasthan Government to Union Government for providing financial assistance for the development of Keradu in Barmer district as an important tourist centre ; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance granted by Government for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). After consulting the State Government, the proposal for development of Keradu has been dropped.

C.S.D. canteens in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan

3590. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open C.S.D. canteens in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan for the benefit of ex-servicemen ; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A mobile canteen was established in 1986, to provide facilities for the ex-servicemen of Jhunjhunu district.

[English]

Visit of Indian Youth Contingent to Pakistan

3591. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian contingent of a multi-national Asian Youth Delegation during its recent goodwill visit to Pakistan was not allowed to disembark at Karachi ;

(b) if so, whether Government took up this matter with the Pakistan Government ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

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

Procurement and Distribution of Key Raw Materials by STC

3592. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India (STC) is working on a proposal to procure and distribute certain key raw materials produced by the public sector units ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines ; and

(c) the pattern of distribution and the role if any to be assigned to State Government agencies in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Under the scheme it is proposed to provide certain raw materials to the exporters at international prices to enable them to improve their competitiveness in international markets. These

items are proposed to be distributed to holders of Advance Licences with Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificates.

Uniforms to Employees of MMTC

3593. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has launched upon a new venture in providing uniforms to its employees both men and women upto the rank of Section Officers ;

(b) if so, the per capita expenditure on these uniforms both winter and summer—per year both for men and women employees (including stitching charges) and the total expenditure presently incurred ;

(c) the periodicity at which these uniforms will be supplied and the sets of uniforms presently supplied ; and

(d) how far this has helped in the efficiency and productivity of the Corporation and the rationale behind the supply of such uniforms particularly by the MMTC ?

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

(b) The initial per capita expenditure on supply of uniform both winter and summer has been Rs. 1,513/-. The per capita annual expenditure in future will work out to Rs. 1,039/- based on existing cost.

(c) The details are furnished in the statement given below.

(d) The supply of uniforms was agreed to by MMTC's management as a package whereby Unions agreed to the introduction of computerization in MMTC alongwith a commitment to supply the uniforms.

Statement

Items of Uniform and Scale of Supply

	Initially	Subsequently
GENTS		
<i>Summer</i>		
—Pants	4	2 every year
—Shirts	4	2 every year
—Shoes	1 pair	1 pair every year
—Socks	2 pairs	2 pairs every year
—Turbans (for Sikhs)	2	2 every year
<i>Winter</i>		
—Woollen Coat and Woollen Pant	1 every 2 years	
LADIES		
<i>Summer</i>		
—Saree with Blouse and Petticoat	4 sets	3 sets every year
—Sandals	2 pairs	2 pairs every year
—Socks	2 pairs	2 pairs every year
<i>Winter</i>		
—Woollen Cardigans one in every 2 years		

Participation in Moscow Trade Fair

3594. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Calcutta based jute manufacturing companies which participated in the recently held Moscow Trade Fair and displayed their jute products in the pavilion set up by the Jute Manufacturers' Development Council ; and

(b) the approximate business netted by each one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The following Calcutta based jute manufacturing companies and organisations participated in Moscow Trade Fair :

- (1) National Jute manufactures Corporation Ltd.
- (2) Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.

- (3) West Bengal Agro Textile Corporation.
- (4) Champdany Industries Ltd.
- (5) Reliance Jute Mills.
- (6) Anglo India Jute Mills Co.
- (7) The Ganges Manufacturing Co.
- (8) Birla Jute and Industries Ltd.
- (9) Shree Hanuman Jute Mills.
- (10) Baranagore Jute Factory.
- (11) Nuddea Jute Mills Co. Ltd.
- (12) Indian Jute Industries' Research Association.
- (13) Budge Budge Company Ltd.

(b) The trading with USSR is guided by the Annual Trade Plan, and no direct

business was negotiated. The display included promotion of Jute decoratives which created considerable interest.

Restructuring of Trade with Poland

3595. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Poland is keen on restructuring its trade with India ;

(b) if so, the items proposed to be imported by Poland ; and

(c) the trade balance position between India and Poland at present ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The following tabular statement indicates the balance of trade position during the last three years :

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Provisional)
Indian Exports to Poland	74.07	94.56	66.22
Indian Imports from Poland	51.16	53.43	89.54
Balance of trade	+22.91	+41.13	-23.32

+ means in favour of India

— means in favour of Poland.

2. Both the countries are aware of the need to diversify the structure of trade and to increase the volume of trade and in particular to broaden the range of exports from India which presently, is mainly dependent on certain traditional agricultural items. India is keen on expanding the range of exports to include a wide variety of consumer items like package tea, textiles, leather goods, electronic items including consumer

electronics, tyres and tubes, chemicals and chemical products, drugs and medicines, optical frames and lenses, etc. and a wide range of capital goods and machinery items. Poland sent a delegation to India in February, 1987 to study the possibilities of purchase of a wide range of engineering items including automotive components, electric and electronic components, castings and forgings, hand, machine and pneumatic tools, metal treatment and

finishing equipment, bicycle components, agricultural implements, etc.

Shortage of Rubber and Shooting Prices

3596. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is all round shortage of rubber due to non-release by growers and as a result the rubber prices are shooting up;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a widening gap between demand and supply of natural rubber in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). With the onset of lean season in February, 1987, prices of rubber have shown a rising trend. However, the demand-supply position of rubber is reviewed from time to time and efforts are made to contain prices within the given price band by way of operation of the buffer stocking scheme.

Nationalisation of taken-over Textile Mills

3597. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sick textile mills taken over by Government during the last three years have been nationalised;

(b) if so, the names of sick mills taken over and nationalised so far; and

(c) if not, the names of such among them as were taken over but not nationalised and later returned to the owners and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Management of no sick cotton textile mill was taken over by the Central Government during the last 3 years.

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

Passport issued from RPO in Kerala

3598. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which passport office in the State of Kerala has issued the largest number of passports during 1986;

(b) how many passports were issued by the said office and how many were issued in the entire State of Kerala;

(c) which passport office in Kerala has the largest number of pending applications for passport as on 31 January, 1987; and

(d) whether Government propose to start a new passport office at Cannannore to cater to the increasing needs of the inhabitants of Northern Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Regional Passport Office, Cochin.

(b) 76,331 passports were issued by the Regional Passport Office, Cochin during 1986 while a total of 1,40,972 passports were issued in the entire State of Kerala.

(c) The Regional Passport Office, Cochin. (9,703 applications pending as on 31.1.1987).

(d) No Sir.

Violation of 1925 Geneva Protocol by Iraq by using chemical weapons during war with Iran

3599. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U.N. team of technical experts has concluded that Iraq has used chemical weapons in the form of mustard gas and nerve gas against Iran in the current Iraq-Iran war on a number of occasions;

(b) whether the U.N. Security Council has expressed concern at this established violation of 1925 Geneva Protocol;

(c) whether Iraq has criticised the Security Council action in the matter; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The Security Council has expressed concern at the violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol, on a number of occasions including, in particular, in a statement made by the President of the Council in March 1986.

(c) Yes Sir, Iraq has criticised the above mentioned statement of the President of the Security Council.

(d) Government have been consistently opposed to the use of chemical Weapons which is prohibited by the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Foreign tourists during 1986

3600. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1986;

(b) its country-wise break up with separate figures for those countries with thousand tourists or more;

(c) average number of days spent by a foreign tourist in India during 1986; and

(d) average expenditure in foreign exchange by a foreign tourist during the year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) The number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1986 is 1,080,050 excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The average duration of stay of foreign tourists (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) in India is estimated to be about 28 days.

(d) The average per capita expenditure of foreign tourists (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) during 1986 is estimated as Rs. 15,500.

Statement

Names of Countries (alongwith arrival figures) with more than one thousand tourist arrivals in India during 1986

Country of Nationality	Number (Provisional)
1	2
<i>North America</i>	
Canada	39,837
U.S.A.	125,364
Others	22
Total	165,223
<i>Central & South America</i>	
Brazil	1,211
Mexico	1,327
Others	4,335
Total	6,893
<i>Western Europe</i>	
Austria	8,956
Belgium	10,135
Denmark	5,940
Finland	2,092
France	65,948

1	2	1	2
Fed. Rep. of Germany	61,397	Somalia	1,718
Greece	1,637	South Africa	4,375
Ireland	2,826	Sudan	2,530
Italy	38,548	Tanzania United Rep. of	4,645
Netherlands	15,297	U.A.R.	2,996
Norway	3,916	Zambia	2,542
Portugal	2,392	Others	5,204
Spain	14,266	Total	50,607
Sweden	9,705	<i>West Asia</i>	
Switzerland	25,850	Bharain	13,948
U.K.	160,685	Dubai (U.A.E.)	28,084
Others	496	Iraq	1,611
Total	430,086	Israel	1,707
<i>Eastern Europe</i>		Jordan	2,702
Czechoslovakia	4,715	Kuwait	5,731
German Democratic Republic	3,414	Oman	18,246
Hungary	1,430	Qatar	4,171
Poland	7,180	Saudi Arabia	27,282
U.S.S.R.	17,069	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,174
Yugoslavia	1,387	Turkey	1,753
Others	644	Yemen	8,151
Total	35,839	Others	1,136
<i>Africa</i>		Total	115,696
Ethiopia	3,076	<i>South Asia</i>	
Kenya	8,057	Afghanistan	7,765
Mauritius	4,992	Iran	20,697
Nigeria	10,472		

1	2
Maldives	2,564
Nepal	13,957
Sri Lanka	75,631
Others	245
Total	120,859
<i>South East Asia</i>	
Indonesia	4,438
Malayasia	26,209
Phillippines	2,283
Singapore	24,189
Thailand	9,588
Others	1,109
Total	67,816
<i>East Asia</i>	
China, People's Rep. of	1,533
China, Rep. of (Taiwan)	1,103
Hong Kong	4,071
Japan	36,402
Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	1,225
Korea, Rep. of (South)	1,767
Others	71
Total	46,172
<i>Australasia</i>	
Australia	33,264
New Zealand	5,668
Fiji	1,061

1	2
Others	263
Total	40,256
Stateless	603
Grand Total	1080,050

Expansion in C.R.P.F.

3601. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Central Reserve Police Force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule for expansion ?

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). It has been decided to raise a wing within the Central Reserve Police Force for the protection of Banks. Details are being worked out and it is likely to become operational in about a year.

Purchase of Bullet Proof Jackets

3602. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the purchase and supply of bullet proof jackets during the last two years;

(b) the names of the approved suppliers;

(c) whether an international tender was floated for the purpose and if so,

whether the cheapest quotation from firms which were short-listed was accepted;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of such jackets purchased so far and the quantities supplied to various organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Central purchase Organisation, i.e. D.G.S. & D. has not made any purchase of this store so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Global Tender was floated by the D.G.S.&D. for this store. Contract has not been finalised so far.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (a) and (c) above.

Spinning Mill in Phulbani in Orissa

3603 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an industrial licence has been granted for setting up a spinning mill at Phulbani in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government have granted two Letters of Intent against applications received from Phulbani Co-op. Synthetic Spinning Mills Ltd. and Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. for setting up synthetic spinning mills at Tehsil Phulbani and Tehsil Boud, both in Distt. Phulbani in Orissa.

Non Payment of Salaries to Indian Doctors by Libya

3604. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian Doctors have gone to Libya on contract basis ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Libyan Government is not paying salaries to these doctors according to the contract norms ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) While exact figures are not available it is estimated that about 1500 Indian doctors are serving in Libya on the basis of individual contracts.

(b) and (c). No case of non-payment of salaries as per contract norms has been brought to the notice of Government.

Export of Silk Goods

3605. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken during the current year to increase the export of silk goods ; and

(b) the details of incentives to be given to silk goods producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The steps taken to increase the export of silk goods, including incentives for silk manufacturer exporters, are as under :

(i) Higher CCS rates have been announced w.e.f. 1-7-86 for natural silk garments, made-ups, saris and knitwear.

(ii) Silk exporters are allowed to import raw material under Advance Licensing and REP Scheme of the Import-Export Policy in order to enable them to compete effectively in the international market. The REP rate for 100% natural silk goods has been raised from 20% to 30% in the current Import-Export Policy.

(iii) The Pass Book Scheme meant exclusively for manufacturer exporters, announced w.e.f. 1-1-86, provides for greater flexibility in import procedures.

(iv) The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has organised participation of exporters in International Fairs at Hong Kong and Frankfurt and also sponsored Sales-cum-Study tours to Japan, USSR and other East-European countries during 1986-87.

Loss in ITDC

3606. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the losses incurred by the India Tourism Development Corporation in the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 ; and

(b) the number of Five Star hotels classified as losing hotels upto now ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) ITDC has not incurred any loss ever since its inception.

(b) ITDC operated eight 5-star hotels in the country during the period in question, out of which three incurred losses.

Bangladesh's Claim on Talpat Island

3607. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Jansatta" dated 16 February, 1987 wherein it has been stated that Bangladesh has made a claim on Talpat Island ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) According to the news report the Bangladesh Foreign Minister said that New Moore Island (Known in Bangladesh as South Talpatty Island) is a part of Bangladesh and that Bangladesh would be giving data to India in support of its claim.

(c) and (d). The Government of India and Bangladesh have been in touch with each other on this and other bilateral matters. Both sides had made data on the subject available to each other for an in depth examination of the issue on the basis of all relevant facts and principles.

[Translation]

Private Companies Registered with RPOs for issuing passports

3608. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private companies have been registered with the Regional Passport Officer for issuing passports ;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such companies ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these companies are not complying with the rules strictly at the time of issuing passports ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Private companies have not been registered with Regional Passport Offices for issuing passports. Authority to issue passports and other travel documents is solely vested with the Passport Issuing

Authorities in India and in Missions abroad. Private Companies are recognised for rendering assistance to their clients for submission of passport applications and for collection of passports on their behalf from Passport Offices.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Transfer of defence land to Cantonment Board, Ranikhet, U.P.

3609. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Cantonment Board, Ranikhet for the transfer of some defence land to this Board for the expansion of civil area ; and

(b) if so, when this proposal was received and the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A proposal for extension of the existing civil area of Sadar Bazar by about 55 acres approximately, to relieve congestion and to provide for growing needs of the population, was initiated by the Cantonment Board Ranikhet in 1981. This was subsequently modified in 1982 to include an additional area of 20 acres.

The entire area of 75 acres has been notified for merger in the civil area in the Official Gazette in April/May, 1985.

Trekking facilities in Almora and Pithoragarh

3610. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are glaciers and trekking routes in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh which attract tourists ;

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to provide more facilities at these places for attracting foreign tourists ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). The detailed information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of new STC depots in Uttar Pradesh

3611. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of depots in Uttar Pradesh which are being run by the State Trading Corporation (STC) ;

(b) whether the State Government have requested for opening of more depots in some other places also ; and

(c) if so, the time by which these depots will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) There are three depots of STC at Lucknow, Sahibabad and Kanpur for distributing edible oil.

(b) and (c). STC proposes to make its depot for distribution of newsprint at Lucknow operational from May, 1987.

Integrated handloom development in hill areas of UP.

3612. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far on the implementation of the scheme for the integrated handloom development in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a big design centre and a training centre at district level under this scheme ; and

(c) if so, the time by which these centres will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Rs. 1.45 crores.

(b) and (c). There is a provision for a Design Centre to be set up under the scheme, the proposal for which is yet to be formulated by the implementing agency. In the mean-while, however, for supply of design inputs to the weavers covered under the scheme, necessary assistance will be provided to the implementing agency by Weavers' Service Centre, Chamoli and National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

As regards the training centre, necessary arrangements have already been made to impart training to weavers at Dunda in Garhwal Division and Dharchula in Kumaon Division.

[English]

Wool development board

3613. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up wool development board ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration.

Indo-US consultation for new round of GATT negotiations

3614. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian and U.S. officials held consultations recently for the new round of GATT negotiations ; and

(b) if so, the areas of agreement and disagreement emerging therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). At the meeting of the Economic and Commercial sub-commission of the Indo-US Joint Commission held in New Delhi on 11-12 February, 1987, there was exchange of views between the two sides inter-alia on issues relating to the new round of multilateral trade negotiations. Both sides agreed that preservation and strengthening of the multilateral trading system was the most important objective of the new round. The US side identified areas of potential benefits to both countries in the new round viz. agriculture, dispute settlement, safeguards, services, trade-related investment measures and intellectual property protection. The Indian side attached importance to negotiations on safeguards, dispute settlement, textiles and agriculture. They stressed that the participants in the negotiations must abide by the stands till and rollback commitments to preserve the multilateral trading system. On services Indian side stated that considerable ground-work had to be done before negotiations could start.

[Translation]

Additional requirement of paramilitary forces for Jammu and Kashmir Assembly Elections

3615. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have requested the Union Government to provide additional companies of paramilitary forces to maintain law and order during the Assembly Elections ;

(b) if so, whether this demand is in addition to already deployed forces ;

(c) which other States going to polls have asked for additional forces ; and

(d) to what extent the State Governments, demands have been met by the Union 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) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have asked for additional forces.

(d) In spite of heavy deployment of para-military forces in various sensitive parts of the country, the Government of India have provided para-military forces to these three States to the maximum extent feasible.

Imports of Coconut Oil

3618. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coconut oil imported during 1985-86 ;

(b) whether Union Government have received representations from Karnataka, Kerala and other parts of the country to stop import of coconut oil ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The import of Coconut Oil both Edible Oil & non-Edible Oil is canalised through STC/Hindustan Vegetables Oil Corporation. During 1985-86 no imports of Coconut Oil have been made by STC. However, Import of Coconut Oil is allowed to a small extent against replenishment licences for exports of Fatty Acid. Data about actual imports against REP licences is not available.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received for restricting/stopping import of Coconut Oil. Since the Policy of Import of Coconut Oil is already very restrictive, it has been decided to maintain status-quo.

Indo-Soviet trade protocol

3619. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Textile Export Promotion Council has expressed its disappointment at the lowering of the target for export of Indian cotton fabrics to Soviet Union in the recently concluded Indo-Soviet trade protocol for 1987 ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Textile Export Promotion Council has urged the Russian Government to increase the provision for exporting more of Indian cotton fabrics ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Soviet Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Russian delegation during the course of negotiations indicated that it was reducing its purchases of cotton fabrics from India on account of increased domestic production.

(c) and (d). The Government of India took up the matter with the Soviet Government for increasing its purchases of cotton fabrics. However, the Soviet Government has not agreed to this.

Export of additional production of NTC to Soviet Union

3620. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is likely to export seventy per cent of the additional production from the looms to the Soviet Union during 1987 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The first consignment of looms from the U.S.S.R. is reported to have just arrived. It will be sometime before these looms are fully operational. There is a buy back arrangement for export of 75% of production on these looms to USSR.

Spinning mills in Orissa

3621. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of spinning mills set up in Orissa so far ;

(b) the location and capacity of each spinning mill ;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up some new spinning mills in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, their number and the location ?

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

(c) There is no such proposal pending with Government at present.

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

Statement

S. No.	Name and location of the Spinning Mill	Installed spindles
1.	Orissa Cotton Mills Ltd., P.O. Kotshahi, Cuttack.	8224
2.	Orissa Textile Mills, Chowdwar.	58528
3.	Sonepur Spinning Mills Ltd., Sonepur.	25080
4.	Baripada Spinning Mills, Baripada.	25080
5.	Bhasker Textile Mills Ltd., Jharsugada, Samalpur.	25080
6.	Orissa Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Sambalpur.	18400
7.	Utkal Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills, Khurla, Puri.	24960
8.	Kalinga Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhenkanal.	25088
9.	Gangapur Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills, Sundargarh.	20976
10.	Sri Jagannath Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Cuttack.	24624
11.	Sarala Weavers Cooperative Mills, Narsira.	16660
12.	Orissa Spg. Mills Ltd., Rajagangapur.	4320 and 2600 rotors.

Note

COB licences/Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent/Medium Scale registrations for setting up of spinning Mills in the State of Orissa are as follows :

S. No.	Name and location of the Spinning Mill	Licensed capacity
1.	M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (Delangir).	25000
2.	M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., (Phulbani).	25000
3.	Shri K.C. Sahu Phulbani Coop. Synthetic Spinning Mills Ltd., Phulbani.	25000
4.	M/s. Shree Gopinath Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. (Dalasore).	25000
5.	M/s. Sureswari Textiles (P) Ltd., Kharveli Nagar.	5000
6.	*M/s. Aska Spinning Mills Ltd., Aska (Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.)	25228

*Mills commercial production is expected from March, 1987.

Sanction of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

3622. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise number of applicants from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh sanctioned Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension upto December, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : 1234, 3505 and 20506 freedom fighters including ex-INA personnel from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh respectively have been sanctioned pension (from Central Revenues) upto December, 1986.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Licensing statistics are maintained according to main export products (Foods in this case) and not according to sub-products like processed fruit and vegetable products, processed potato-grain food products and soft drink concentrates. Data on export product-wise number of import Replenishment Licences are not maintained. The value of import replenishment licences issued against the export of groups 'Foods' is as under :

Issue of import replenishment licences	Year	Value of import Replenishment Licences issued against the export of export product (Foods) (Rs crores)
3623. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number and value of import replenishment licences granted against export of processed fruit and vegetable products, processed fruit potato-grain food products and soft drink concentrates, separately, during each of the last three years ?	1983-84	32.57
	1984-85	*62.56
	1985-86	60.53
	1986-87 (April-December, 1986)	49.04

Plan for development of tourist spots in Maharashtra.

(b) the funds allocated by Union Government ?

3624. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Government's plan for development of tourist spots in Maharashtra State during the current plan period ; and

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) During the first two years of the 7th Five Year Plan, the Central Ministry of Tourism has given financial assistance to the State Government of Maharashtra for the following on-going schemes for development of tourist spots :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Date of sanction	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1. Scheme for Development of the Areas at the Foothills of Ajanta Hills.	28-3-78 11-8-83 30-1-87	13.20	12.35
2. Floodlighting of Bibi-ka-Maqbara	5-12-85	5.12	2.56
3. Construction of two beach cottages at Ganpatipule.	28-8-86	8.77	5 00
4. Development of Beach Resort at Valneshwar Village.	28-1-87	34.10	10.00
5. Yatri Niwas at Shegaon.	6-2-87	25.98	10.00

New Proposals Under Consideration :

Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost
1	2
1. Proposal for wayside amenities at Khopoli.	17.95
2. Yatri Niwas at Bombay.	214.38
3. Development of Lonar, Distt. Buldana.	12.62
4. Development of Sinkhedraja at Tourist Centre.	26.55
5. Construction of a Motel at Mahad, Distt. Raigad.	42.00
6. Proposal for purchase of boat at Totala Dola and Kamti Kheri.	12.00
7. Development of Chikhaldara Holiday Resort-construction of Loghuts.	51.26

1

2

8	Development of Bassien Sea Beach Resort near Bombay.	55.47
9.	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Paithan.	28.76
10.	Development of Holiday Resort, Koya Nagar.	40.00
11.	Development of Holiday Resort at Panhala.	42.16

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds State-wise but financial assistance is provided on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

ICCR's coordination with other Institutions

3625. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have established any coordination with the various institutions like Universities and other Centres of academic and cultural excellence/promotion like Academies for the projection of Indian Culture Abroad ;

(b) if so, the nature of coordination established in this regard and the names of institutions/academies involved ; and

(c) if not, whether such a coordination is proposed to be established at an early date.

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

(b) There is an active coordination between ICCR and other organisation such as Universities and Centres of Academic and Culture excellence. Some of these are members of the General Assembly, the Governing Body, the Finance Committee and other committees. A number of eminent persons are associated with the Council's Advisory Panels for Music, Dance, Theatre, Plastic Arts,

Publications etc. The names some of the institutions with which are ICCR is associated are given below :

Festival of India, New Delhi ; Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi ; National Museum, New Delhi ; National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi ; Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi ; Gandharva Mahavidhyalaya, New Delhi ; Department of Culture, New Delhi ; Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi ; Shri Ram Centre for Art and Culture, New Delhi ; Kathak Kendra, New Delhi ; School of Arts and Aesthetics (Jawahar Lal Nehru University), New Delhi ; International Academy of Indian Culture, New Delhi ; Indian Council for Philosophical Research, New Delhi ; Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi ; Rajasthan Institute of Folklore, Jodhpur ; Jawahar Lal Nehru Academy of Manipuri Dance, Imphal ; Kalashetra, Madras ; Padatik Theatre Group, Calcutta ; National Centre for the Performing Arts Bombay ; Regional Resources Centre for Folk & Performing Arts, Udupi ; Kala Academy, Panaji ; Cultural Academy, Srinagar ; The Art Heritage, New Delhi ; National School of Drama, New Delhi and National Book Trust, New Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Stagnation of Civilian Drawing Staff in EME

3626. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5336 on 26 August, 1983 regarding stagnation of Civilian Drawing Staff in EME and state :

(a) the reasons for delay in amending Recruitment Rules to provide better pro-

motional avenues to EME Drawing Office Staff ; and

(b) the time expected to be taken to clear the cases finally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The pay scales of Civilian Drawing Staff in EME were erroneously revised, following a revision of the pay-scales of Draftsman in the CPWD, on the incorrect assumption that their recruitment qualifications were similar. When the error was discovered and the revised pay scales were annulled some members of the Civilian Drawing Staff of EME challenged the annulment before the Administrative Tribunal. The Tribunal will inter-alia have to view the equivalence of recruitment conditions of this cadre *vis-a-vis* others, especially *vis-a-vis* the CPWD.

The amendment of the Recruitment Rules had been contemplated originally to improve the promotion prospects of the Civilian Drawing Staff in EME on the basis of the Recruitment Rules and pay scales as then existing. The basic structure of remunerations and job equivalences may well undergo a change, depending on the outcome of the references pending with the Administrative Tribunal.

(b) As these issues are still sub judice with the Administrative Tribunal, the amendment of the Recruitment Rules, if necessary, can only be taken up after its decision.

Permission to operate chartered flights to South India from Europe

3627. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of giving permission to operate chartered flights to South India from Europe and other places to promote tourism was under consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Madras, Trivandrum and Bangalore in South India have been approved as destinations for charters. However, no proposals have been received so far for operating charters to these destinations.

Incidents of fire in Delhi

3628. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of fire reported in Delhi in January, 1987 ; and

(b) the loss of life and property as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI) : (a) 389.

(b) (i) Loss of life—15

(ii) Loss of property—Rs. 23 lakhs approx.

Export of ready-made garments, knitwear and fabrics

3629. **DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to give incentives and concessions in order to boost export of ready-made garments, knitwear and other fabrics ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated additional foreign exchange earning as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement of the steps taken to boost the export of textiles and clothing is given below :

(c) The exports of garmets in 1986 were Rs. 1323 crores as against Rs. 1068 crores

in 1985, and the exports of cotton textiles in 1986 were Rs. 656 crores as against Rs. 649 crores in 1985. One of the major reasons for the increases in the exports of textiles and garments is the series of measures taken by the Government.

Statement

The following measures have been taken to boost the export of textile goods :

1. Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on O.G.L. As many as 114 machines for garment and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty.
2. For the purpose of removing obsolescence and for modernising the textile industry, the Government policy of indigenous production of textile machinery has been liberalised and select machines are allowed to be imported with export obligation.
3. A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitation of modernisation of cotton textile industry.
4. A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings has been announced. The present ceiling is 40 million Kgs., per year for yarn of counts upto 60s against 12 million Kgs., earlier. There is no restriction on the export of yarn above 60s count.
5. Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986. These rates have been announced for a period of 3 years and are generally higher than before. Slow moving items of garments on which CCS was not admissible when exported to quota countries have been made eligible for CCS. CCS on export of yarn of all counts has been allowed @ 8% from 29th August, 1986. CCS on export of grey fabric has

been raised to 10% w. e. f. 13.2.1987.

6. Cotton garments and textiles have been brought under the scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.
7. The Fashion Technology Institute in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture will be fully operative in 1987.
8. The duty drawback rates for cotton garments have been increased to 10%.
9. The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.
10. Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Duty Free REP Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.
11. The scope of Advance Licensing Scheme has been widened and procedures simplified.
12. Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.
13. Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyer-seller meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions.
14. Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of ready-made garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used; at least 75% of the

production is exported and no royalties are allowed on domestic sales.

15. The Government permits import of 4 sophisticated textile machines at a concessional rate of import duty of 25% provided the importer exported 5 times the value of the machinery over and above the average exports of the exporter during the preceding 3 years. In addition to the existing scheme, the modified export obligation scheme permits imports with an export obligation for exporting 75% of the production for 5 years. However, the importer is allowed to choose any one of the two export obligations.

Trekking for tourists

3630. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted an experts panel to provide technical assistance to the State Governments to promote trekking for tourists ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) whether Union Government are also considering to provide financial assistance to the States for promoting tourism in the Himalayan region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Applications through an advertisement have been invited for setting up a panel of experts in various disciplines in adventure tourism including mountaineering and trekking and are under process.

(c) and (d). The Himalayan Tourism Council at its last meeting had recommended to the Government, formation of a revolving fund for assistance to the States for promoting tourism in the Himalayas. The recommendation is under consideration of the Government,

Misuse of REP licences

3631. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual value of imports against REP licences given to exporters during the past three years giving the annual value of the quantum of exports in hard currency by the recipients of REP licences;

(b) the steps being taken to stop the misuse of REP licences which can be sold in the market; and

(c) whether the system of REP licences is being revoked and the entire imports and exports canalised through State Trading Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The total annual value of REP licences issued during the past three years are as under :

Year	Value of REP licences issued (in crores of Rs.)
------	--

1984-85	2786
---------	------

1985-86	2849
---------	------

1986-87 (April-Dec. '86)	2622
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Data regarding exports made to hard currency area relatable to the issue of REP licences is not available.

(b) In terms of the existing policy of the Government the REP licences are finely transferable unless these are specifically endorsed with actual user conditions. However, if any misuse is reported, action is taken against such misuse under Import Export (Control) Act and Orders issued thereunder.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government,

Clearance of claims under IPRS

3632. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the claims under International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) are now being settled within 15 days ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : The IPRS scheme lays down the detailed procedures for sanction and release of claims to the exporters. These generally enable settlement of claims in a period of three to four weeks.

Marine exports

3633. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) India's share in the world market with regard to export of marine products;

(b) the measures adopted by Government to promote marine export;

(c) the percentage of the nation's marine export during 1986-87 from the State of Kerala;

(d) the quantum and value of marine products exported by Kerala during 1986-87;

(e) whether brackish water shrimp cultivation has been found to increase exports from Kerala; and

(f) if so, the figures thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) India's share of exports of marine products during 1985 (which were Rs. 300 crores), in the world market (which were about Rs. 16940 crores), was 1.77%.

(b) Measures adopted by Government to promote marine export include promotion of prawn farming for augmenting production of cultured prawns, encouragement of production of value-added items like IQF, setting up of prawn Hatcheries and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

(c) and (d). The quantum and value of marine products exports from the State of Kerala and its share during 1986-87 (April to Dec. '86) were :

Year	All India	Kerala	Qty : Tonnes
			Value : Rs. crores
1986-87	Qty. 62745	25530	40.69%
(April to Dec.)	Value 339.89	120.39	35.42%

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Brackish water shrimp cultivation in the Keral State contributes about 5000 Tonnes every year to the export of marine products.

(Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority)

Utilisation of garment export quota

3634. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been under utilisation of export quotas of garments during 1986-86 and 1985-87;

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

(c) the measures taken to ensure that export quotas are fully utilised ?

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

of the quota countries the utilisation has been full, whereas in certain other countries the utilisation has been less than 100% as indicated in the statement given below. The major factors influencing utilisation of quotas are demand, market conditions and changing fashions.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Govt. to ensure better utilisation of quota levels;

(i) The export entitlement distribution policy allows a number of

concessions to slow moving garment items.

(ii) CCS has been allowed on export of slow moving garments to quota countries.

(iii) Several other steps have been taken by the Govt. to make our products competitive in the international market which also help better utilisation of garment quotas.

Statement

Details of categories where percentage utilisation is more than 100% during 1985 & 1986.

Country	Catg.	% Utilisation During	
		1985	1986
1	2	3	4
U.S.A.	335	97.78	104.04
	336	96.98	102.97
	338/39/40	97.86	107.08
	342	97.71	109.16
	347/48	94.58	114.76
West Germany	4	113.99	144.04
	7	68.92	113.32
	8	87.96	114.40
France	4	122.28	111.53
	7	74.51	108.17
	8	73.44	105.57
	27	81.05	110.94
	29 ^a	79.11	126.96
Italy	4	73.78	104.87
	8	72.88	119.35

1

2

3

4

Benelux

4

122.04

114.26

6

97.74

111.94

8

121.82

111.94

Denmark

4

71.88

118.44

6

105.04

102.13

7

104.04

109.67

8

105.16

109.69

26

31.48

116.59

27

83.82

100.48

29

95.56

107.07

United Kingdom

4

108.78

109.09

6

106.68

105.11

8

96.70

102.50

Ireland

4

43.75

104.41

8

94.52

101.94

Greece

27

113.64

106.38

29

108.70

108.00

Sweden

2

96.75

108.39

4

103.51

109.30

5

106.87

100.68

9

99.84

109.00

10

94.42

106.76

Rest Group.

113.16

110.39

Norway

3 & 4

121.18

100.58

5

102.58

104.69

8

103.94

105.56

1	2	3	4
Finland	Ladies Blouses	52.78	101.05
	Gents Shirts	95.45	121.29
	T. Shirts	93.08	112.43
Austria	Gents Shirts	109.01	109.57
Canada	1	110.29	113.93
	4	127.32	105.35

*Details of categories where percentage utilisation is less than 100%
During 1985 & 1986.*

Country	Catg.	1985	1986
1	2	3	4
U.S.A.	337	66.04	57.60
	341	91.36	96.20
West Germany	6	115.22	89.39
	15-B	111.44	46.50
	17	41.05	33.23
	26	24.51	35.65
	27	49.41	65.41
	29	32.89	79.60
France	6	76.16	85.86
	15-B	32.08	40.27
	17	1.69	6.75
	21	11.92	13.71
	24	31.79	58.77
	26	66.37	97.01
	30-A	16.55	11.22

1	2	3	4
Italy	6	32.01	70.59
	7	47.08	89.08
	15-B	11.73	73.08
	17	3.39	48.34
	26	28.54	54.71
	27	17.29	30.11
	29	8.14	21.28
Benelux	7	40.20	85.25
	15-B	40.99	67.93
	17	18.28	25.78
	21	22.63	33.55
	26	12.92	34.96
	27	33.78	99.47
	29	56.28	52.96
Denmark	15-B	84.29	93.24
	17	61.67	53.85
United Kingdom	7	40.83	47.32
	15-B	29.95	44.22
	17	18.58	33.33
	26	71.24	64.33
	27	74.30	99.69
Ireland	29	40.67	57.89
	6	82.50	9.52
	7	61.29	67.72
	15-B	11.11	54.55
	17	Neg.	4.00
	26	96.29	27.59

1	2	3	4
	27	43.57	89.19
	29	11.54	7.14
Greece	4	1.92	Neg.
	6	3.70	21.05
	7	113.05	93.41
	8	100.00	64.41
	15-B	66.67	28.57
	17	7.69	20.00
	26	139.13	87.76
Norway	1	133.33	80.00
	2	96.00	98.00
	6	77.78	29.63
	10 (s)	75.00	92.68
	10 (O)	41.86	57.47
	11	65.71	97.22
Sweden	8	103.33	96.03
Finland	A. Socks	2.78	—
Austria	Ladies Blouses	75.15	93.10
Canada	2	114.01	95.79
	3	119.46	97.04
	5	95.61	47.70
	8	72.94	—

Note : Base Year—1986.

Source : Apparel Export Promotion Council.

Trade expansion with Malaysia

3635. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken
steps for expanding trade ties with
Malaysia ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Trade is sought to be expanded through diversification of exports to include bulk commodities such as iron ore lumps, iron ore pellets, and wheat as well as through contracts for projects from the Malaysian Government for Indian companies on a negotiated basis. Efforts in this direction include discussions at Ministerial level; official level meetings; exchange of delegations; buyer-seller meets; participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

Modernisation of Delhi Fire Service

3636. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special grant of Rs. 5 crore made to Delhi Municipal Corporation following Siddhartha Hotel fire for modernisation of Delhi Fire Service has been diverted to other schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to modernise Delhi Fire Service and open more fire stations; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to transfer Delhi Fire Service to Delhi Administration and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A grant of Rs. 11.83 crores spread over 2 years has been sanctioned for improvement of the Delhi Fire Service. This is to cover the purchase of equipments and appliances and setting up of 5 new fire stations and underground water static tanks.

(d) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Production of Handloom as a result of new textile policy

3637. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which production has gone up in Handloom sector as a result of the new textile policy;

(b) the extent to which production of Janata Cloth has gone up;

(c) the extent to which exports of handlooms have increased; and

(d) the contribution made by Bihar in increasing the export of cloth being produced in handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The production of handloom cloth has gone up from 3514 million meters in 1984-85 to 3692 million meters in 1985-86. During 1986-87 production upto the end of November, 1986 is estimated at 2510 million meters.

(b) and (c). The production of Janata cloth and exports during the three years are as under:

Year	Janata cloth (in million sq. meters)	Exports (Value in Rs. Crores)
1984-85	356.77	Rs. 348.86
1985-86	398.12	Rs. 361.62
1986-87	500 00 (anticipated)	Rs. 383.70 (anticipated)

(d) State-wise figures of handloom exports are not maintained. However, as informed by the Government of Bihar, the details of exports of handlooms in the

three years by the Bihar Exports Corporation are as follows :

1984-85	Rs. 8.03 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 4.22 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 10.00 lakhs (anticipated)

Development of tourism in Bihar

3638. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects for the development of tourism which are in progress in Bihar with the Central assistance at present ;

(b) the stage of construction thereof ;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon so far ; and

(d) the time by which these projects will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d). The Ministry of Tourism have rendered financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 128.96 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan and first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan for 12 schemes, out of which 7 schemes have been completed and remaining are in progress.

Training to entrepreneurs for export promotion

3639. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of programmes started for export promotion and to provide training in export trade to new entrepreneurs so that they may be attracted towards it ;

(b) the number of persons who enter export trade industry every year as a result thereof ; and

(c) whether there are any Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons also among

them or whether traditional businessmen have the monopoly in this trade ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has been imparting training and conducting specially designed programmes for the officers of the Government, public and private sector organisations. The themes and methodologies of the programmes have been improved and diversified through a continuous dialogue with the trade and industry and academics with special emphasis on the usage of Institute's markets and functional research inputs both within the country and abroad. The Institute undertakes a variety of training programmes for graduates/post-graduate freshers for probationers of Indian Foreign Service, Indian Economic Service and practising middle and senior level executives of state trading organisations and public and private sector enterprises. The names of the Executive Development Programmes conducted/to be conducted by the Institute during 1986-87 are indicated in the statement given below.

In addition to the programmes being conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the programmes on export promotion are conducted by the Small Industries Service Institutes, Local Productivity Councils, Chambers of Commerce and a number of private individuals and institutions.

(b) It is difficult to give the exact number of persons who have entered export trade as a result of various programmes conducted by the Institute and other organisations as no such statistics are being maintained.

(c) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has been reserving 5 per cent of the total seats for SC/ST candidates in its one year Diploma Programme, two-year Master's Programme, 4-month evening programme in Delhi and 6-week evening programme in Madras. SC/ST candidates are fully exempted from payment of the cost of prospectus and the tuition fee. Many SC/ST candidates have been regularly sponsored by exporting firms both in the private and public sector for the Institute's regular Executive Development

Programmes. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade's Export Promotion Programmes are availed of by all sections of society including young entrepreneurs.

Statement

1. Import Policy of India (in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras).
2. Masters Programme in International Business.
3. Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in International Trade.
4. Certificate course in Export Marketing (evening).
5. Export Procedures & Documentation (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi).
6. International Business Orientation for IAS officers.
7. Export Marketing Management for Defence Service Officers (Evening).
8. Export Marketing Technique (Residential).
9. International Business, New Dimensions (Residential).
10. Researching Overseas Markets.
11. Export Marketing & Procedures (Residential).
12. Overseas Project Management.
13. Shipping Orientation programme for Export Executives.
14. International Business ; The Legal Dimensions.
15. Export Marketing Techniques (SST Units).
16. Costing & Pricing for Export.
17. Import Management.

18. Foreign Trade Orientation Programme for IFS Probationers.

19. Foreign Trade Orientation Programme for IES probationers.

20. International Commercial Negotiations.

[English]

ITDC to render consultancy service to private sector

3640. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation proposed to render consultancy service for private sector soon ;

(b) if so, full details thereof in this regard ;

(c) whether any collaboration with the private sector has been made so far ; and

(d) the details thereof and to what extent the target of foreign tourists in the country is to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). ITDC is already providing a complete range of consultancy services namely from concept to commissioning of hotel projects, tourist resorts, etc. besides rendering management and marketing services.

(c) ITDC has not so far made any financial collaboration with the private sector in any tourism project in the country.

(d) Does not arise. During 1986, foreign tourist arrivals figures crossed one million mark registering an increase of 29.1% over the corresponding figure in 1985. The target set by 1990 is 2.50 million tourists.

Package offer to private sector jute mills

3641. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has made any package offer to the private sector jute mills in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how far the jute mills in West Bengal have gone in for buying raw jute of different grades from J.C.I. ?

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

(c) Only one jute mill in the private sector has concluded contract recently for purchase of 10,000 quintals of raw jute of different grades from Jute Corporation of India.

Statement

The Jute Corporation of India has recently sent a Circular letter to all jute mills in the private sector for sale of raw jute ex-1985-86 crop, variety/grade break-up being as under :

(A) Varietal break-up : White—26%
Tossa—69%
Mesta— 5%

(B) Grade-wise break-up (Percentage)

Grade	White	Tossa	Mesta
5/BOT	27	47	47
6/B BOT	38	33	48
7/X BOT	24	14	5
8	11	6	—

Other terms being :

Delivery period : 60 days from date of making payment arrangement.

Payment terms : Either through Bank Draft or confirmed irrevocable Letter of Credit payable at sight.

Price : Statutory minimum prices plus Re. 1/-per quintal.

2. For mills located in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh all deliveries of Bimbli will be made ex-godown. Mills were requested to send their formal order by 3rd March, 1987.

Supply of inputs to textile units at international price

3642. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a scheme to supply inputs to textile units at International prices for export production ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Many items of raw materials required for export production are allowed to be imported duty free at international prices under the various schemes such as Advance Licensing Scheme, Duty Free Replenishment Scheme and Pass Book Scheme. In addition, 100% Export Oriented Units and units in the Export Processing Zones are also permitted to import raw materials at international prices.

Soviet Delegation's Negotiation with Textile Mills

3643. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Soviet delegation visited Bombay early this

month to resume purchase negotiations with the Textile Mills for 55 million metres of cloth ;

(b) whether the Soviet delegation agreed to renegotiate prices in view of the surge in the raw cotton prices and the Mills not being in a position to sell at lower prices ; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement reached, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council (Texprocil), a one man delegation from the Soviet Buying Agency visited Bombay from 11th to 19th February, 1987 for purchasing textiles. The shippers have informed Texprocil that the Soviet Buying Agency was not prepared to give any such price increase.

Export of Silk

3644. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the total value of export of natural silk goods namely mulberry tasar silk, mixed blended silk and silk waste during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The value of exports of natural silk goods during the year 1986-87 (April, 1986 to February, 1987) is as under :

ITEM	VALUE (Rs. in crores)
(1) Mulberry	170.21
(2) Tasar	5.90
(3) Mixed/Blended	4.54
(4) Silk waste	1.28
Total :	181.93

West German assistance for reducing Trade Deficit

3645. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the assistance of West Germany to reduce India's trade deficit ; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance proposed to be given by West Germany ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The Government has raised at different for the question of India's large trade deficit with the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and has sought the latter's assistance in reducing this trade deficit. The FRG has offered to provide trade promotion assistance to India, and Indian requests in respect of several commodities in this regard are under examination by the FRG Government.

Payment of Gratuity to Dismissed Employees

3646. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3534 on 26 November, 1986 regarding payment of gratuity to dismissed employees and state :

(a) whether a Review Petition in the Supreme Court has been filed ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, whether the pension regulations have been amended, with their details ?

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

(b) On 22nd December, 1986.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Legislation to Check Misuse of Religious Places

3647. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of disturbing trend all over the country about the religious places being used for political and even anti-national activities ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose some suitable legislation to curb this trend in the interest of national integrity and security ; and

(c) if so, the time by which such a legislation is proposed to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) In the recent past Government has taken note of some instances of misuse of religious places for political and anti-national activities.

(b) and (c). However, there is no such proposal, at present, under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

Indo-Soviet Joint Ventures

3648. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of joint venture proposals received from the Soviet Union under consideration of the Government ; and

(b) how many of those proposals have been selected by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and

(b). No proposal has so far been received for setting up joint ventures with the USSR either in the USSR or in third countries.

Financial Assistance to sick Textile Mills in Bihar

3649. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are providing financial assistance to a large number of sick textile mills in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance extended by Union Government to the State Government for making these mills economically viable during the last 2 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Union Government do not provide financial assistance to sick textile mills.

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

Legislation on Terrorism

3650. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consent of all the concerned States have been obtained in regard to a new legislation proposed to be brought forward to combat terrorism ;

(b) if so, the main points emerged from the discussions with the various leaders of State Governments ; and

(c) by what time the final decision in regard to the introduction of law to combat terrorism in the country will be 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 Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 is already in force.

Scheme for Import of Gold

3651. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of import of gold for manufacture of jewellery for export has been evaluated ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce restrictions on such imports to make the scheme successful and to make jewellery export internationally competitive ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). There are several schemes in operation which entail import of gold for the manufacture of jewellery for export. Government has taken several steps to simplify the schemes and also introduced some new schemes like that for import of gold alloys and findings against Advance Licences and for special export-oriented jewellery complexes 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 policy in this sector.

Revenue and Expenditure of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3652. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the revenue collected in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the year 1985 and 1986 ; and

(b) The expenditure incurred both planned and non-planned in the Union Territory for the year 1985 and 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The revenue collected in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the financial year 1985-86 was Rs. 15 crores 99 lakhs.

(b) During the financial year 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 21 crores 55 lakhs was incurred under the plan schemes whereas non-plan expenditure was Rs. 74 crores 48 lakhs.

Export of Basic Drugs

3653. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of export of basic drugs during the year 1986-87 ;

(b) whether there is likely to be a heavy shortfall in the basic export of drugs and if so, the extent of the likely shortfall and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the names of the basic drugs which are facing this shortfall in export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The target fixed by Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council for export of basic drugs during 1986-87 is Rs. 48 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada) : There is a serious crisis in purchasing tobacco.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give a notice for it,

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I have given a notice for a Calling Attention.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If it has been given to me, then I will look into it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : The Freedom of the Press is in peril.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Give some notice for it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Government organised CBI raids....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Don't do this, Jaipalji, The case is subjudice. However, if you want to submit something about the freedom of the press, then you give another notice so that we may have a discussion on it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have tabled a Calling Attention Motion also.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The point is this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow.

[Translation]

I will not allow anything which is sub-judice. However, I will not bar anything which is admissible.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No newspaper can be subjected to C.B.I. raids because it published....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may give a notice.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.

[Translation]

If you want a discussion on the freedom of the press, I will get it done. I have no objection. But I will not allow something which is sub-judice.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No charge sheet has been filed. The Official Secrets Act is being utilised to gag the Press.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you give a notice, I will allow a discussion. I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please hear me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Press is being gagged outside.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is trying to gag the Press. There is no question of gagging the press. It cannot be gagged and will not be gagged.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I have given a notice of privilege against All India Doordarshan.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal, You always break the rule. That is the worst thing about you.

[Translation]

I have told you repeatedly and I will say it again. I have said that whatever is allowed under the rules would be allowed in your case as well. I will never debar that. I have never tried to do so. You see me ; I will tell you how I can do it. If I cannot do something, I will also tell you as to why I have not been able to do it.

[English]

So simple it is.

[Translation]

Do not lose temper. Sit down calmly.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What can be more important than the arrest of a journalist....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Look, whatever the press wants to publish, it is publishing.

You please sit down. It will serve no purpose.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It would not help. We will not allow any curbs on the press, nor are there any. If there is any problem of law and order, that would be taken care of. But there are no restrictions on the press. Whatever the press does, we tolerate that also. There is no such thing. You need not worry about it at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This sort of things will not help. I have already told you that whatever can be allowed, will be allowed. I have never debarred that.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will never do it.

[Translation]

You don't worry.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow certain things which can be allowed, and I will not debar you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Official Secrets Act is being used to curb the freedom of the Press.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You come and see me. Whatever you have on the freedom of the Press, give it to me. I have never refused. Whatever I can do, I will do. But I cannot do what is not in my powers. You will have to change the rule for that, I am helpless.

[English]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Mr. Sunil Dutt is in Delhi today. We must send our good wishes to him. His mission has become a success. The whole House should send its unanimous greetings....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This is for the whole House. It is a laudable feat. If anyone of you does some good work for the country, inside or outside of the House, it should be appreciated. We want that the country should progress and everybody should be happy. Our betterment lies in the progress of the country.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not sermonise.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do I sermonise ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No. I am talking of them.

MR. SPEAKER : I have included everybody, including you, Mr. Jaipal.

[Translation]

If you do such work I will praise you as well. I am talking of everybody.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Yesterday, you gave a ruling on the privilege issue raised by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

MR. SPEAKER : No question ; it cannot be raised.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am not coming to that. We have got a high regard for your ruling.

Yesterday night in the Doordarshan Kendra....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : At 9.30 when the news was read, it was read that "the entire Opposition walked out". We did not join the walk-out.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. I will look into it. I will get it done.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I think AIADMK was never a part of the opposition.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : We are always friendly opposition.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This you can decide outside.

12 06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Coffee Act and Imports and Exports (Control) Act.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942 :

- (i) The Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36 in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4010/87].

- (ii) The Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. 96 in

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4011/87].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 :

(i) The Exports (Control) Tenth Amendment Order, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 427 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1986.

(ii) The Exports (Control) Eleventh Amendment Order, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 658 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1986.

(iii) The Exports (Control) Twelfth Amendment Order, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 835 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1986.

(iv) The Exports (Control) Thirteenth Amendment Order, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 840 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1986.

(v) The Exports (Control) Fourteenth Amendment Order, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 902 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1986.

(vi) The Exports (Control) Fifteenth Amendment Order, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 903 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1986.

(vii) The Exports (Control) Sixteenth Amendment Order,

1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 920 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1986.

(viii) The Exports (Control) First Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 7 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1987.

(ix) The Exports (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 14 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1987.

(x) The Exports (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 28 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1987.

(xi) The Exports (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 87 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1987.

(xii) The Exports (Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 88 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1987.

(xiii) The Exports (Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 121 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4012/87].

Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for

Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Energy for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4013/87].

Review on and Annual Report of National Textile Corporation, Ltd. for 1985-86 and Statements *re* delay in laying these papers as also Annual Report of Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation, Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4014/87].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4015/87].

Notification under coast Guard Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coast Guard (Seniority and Promotion) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 6 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4016/87].

Notification to amend Notification No. 464/86—Customs of 18.11.1986 under Customs Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 279 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 464/86-Customs dated the 18th November, 1986 so as to substitute the entry 'D.V.O.' appearing in Serial No. 5 by the entry 'D.V. Ester' in the Schedule annexed to notification under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4017/87].

Review on and Annual Report of Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., Calcutta for 1985-86, of Goa Shipyard Ltd., for 1985-86 and Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay for 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : On behalf of my colleague, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English ver-

[Shri Arun Singh]

sions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4018/87].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4019/87].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller

and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4020/87].

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4018/87 to LT-4020/87].

12.06½ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

[English]

Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986, passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th February, 1987.

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in the House during the week commencing 23rd March, 1987, will consist of :—

1. Consideration and passing of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
2. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of :

(a) Energy

(b) Human Resource Development

(c) Petroleum & Natural Gas

(d) Labour

(e) Home Affairs

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (CHITTORGARH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the business of the House for the next week.

Today Doordarshan is the most important instrument of communication and national integration. Therefore, more and more rural areas should be linked with this medium so that we are able to check the tendency of the rural youths to migrate to and settle in urban areas. New Doordarshan Kendras should be set up in rural areas. Chittorgarh, a historical place and a tourist centre of Rajasthan, is deprived of Doordarshan facilities. Installation of a high-power transmission tower there would provide T.V. coverage to many villages of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The morning transmission is excellent. The duration of the physical fitness programme called 'Das Kadam' should be increased so that the children can practise these exercises in the morning to keep good health.

The education programmes for schools and colleges are not very interesting and they should be improved in consultation with experts.

A new daily afternoon programme for women should be introduced which should give comprehensive and correct information on house-keeping, balanced diet, cooking and laws affecting the interests of women.

[English]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : I request that the following

may be included in the next week agenda :

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the pitiable and miserable condition of handloom weavers in the country and particularly in the Nagpur District of Maharashtra State. A large number of factors are responsible for their condition.

The handloom weavers are not getting the adequate and regular supply of yarn. The looms on which the weavers are working are very old and there is urgent need to modernise the looms. The Government has not yet undertaken the modernisation of the looms. The Government has prepared a scheme under which the maximum sheds are to be provided for weavers but the implementation of the scheme is lacking behind.

Central Government should examine the above-mentioned aspect immediately and a Central team should be sent to Maharashtra particularly to Nagpur and Kamptee to assess and review the working conditions of the handloom weavers and suggest remedial measures to improve the condition of handloom weavers.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : The following subject may be included in the next week's business :

Two cotton textile mills in Bombay namely New Great Mill at Byculla and Modern Mill at Jacob Circle employing nearly 6200 workers have been recently closed due to deliberate non-payment of electricity bills by the Mill owners rendering a large number of workers jobless. It is learnt that nine or ten other Mills in Bombay are likely to follow suit. Thus a large number of textile workers in Bombay will be soon facing unemployment.

It is now a new strategy of the mill owners in Bombay. They do not pay electricity bills, allow the electricity supply to be cut off and close the mill for want of electricity supply, thus circumventing the provision of laws regarding obtaining prior sanction of the State Government for closing their units.

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

This subject may be discussed urgently and desirability of introducing a new legislation to stop this unfair labour practice be considered.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the Business of the House for the next week.

The analysis of the information which the police has gathered during interrogation of the youths involved in terrorist activities in Punjab has revealed that only 10 per cent of these terrorists were committed to the theory of separatism. 50 per cent of them had violent tendencies and the remaining 40 per cent were compelled to take to this path on account of poverty. This analysis has further strengthened our firm belief that prudence and timely action on the part of the Government can eliminate terrorism. 365 people have been in detention in Jodhpur Jail for the last 32 months. They include children, old people, the helpless and the workes of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. Neither legal proceedings have been initiated against them nor proper investigations have been done. Almost all the political parties of the country have appealed to the Government to release them after due investigations. The Amnesty International has also urged the Government either to launch legal proceedings against them or to release them immediately. I urge the Government to review their cases and release all these innocent people at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI C P. THAKUR (Patna) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

Sone Canal is the oldest canal in the country. Seeing the pitiable condition of the area, the Britishers ordered for its construction but after that there has been no proper maintenance of that canal. Because of the leakage and breaches in the canal, half of the water of this canal goes waste. Patna is at the tail end of the canal and,

therefore, hardly sufficient water reaches for cultivation in that area. This matter has been raised many a time in the Parliament. In the last session, an assurance was given by the Minister of Water Resources that the recommendation of the World Bank for renovation of this canal would be taken up but it appears that nothing has been done so far. The successive Chief Ministers have announced the renovation programme but it has not been taken up so far. For the benefit of the people of that area, renovation is a dire necessity and the Government should take up this matter on a priority basis.

12.13 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

- (i) Looking towards the present relations between employer and employees in certain sections and growing feelings of employees to go on strike even in the fields, such as, hospitals, where the question of lives of lakhs of people is involved, it is an urgent need of the day to have a full discussion in Parliament on :

Relations between employers and employees of public undertakings and hospitals under Central Government and public institutions.

- (ii) Commuters of Bombay suburban section are unhappy and worried about their problems and grievances as there are no sufficient funds available for suburban section. Hence, there is a need to set up an independent authority to run suburban railways in Bombay and to establish 'Urban Transport Development Corporation, Bombay'.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : I request that the following

subject may be included in the next week agenda :

The white tigers are now a very rare species all over the world. These are so popular now a days that persons in foreign countries and circuses try to acquire those tigers paying more than five lakhs of rupees per tiger but the white tiger population in India is facing extinction. In total there are only 36 of them in the country which are only seen in 7 zoos. But proper care and the expansion programme of these very very rare animals has not been properly drawn up by the Government.

The only way to increase the population of white tigers is by breeding them in captivity. But the zoos which have white tigers are so possessive that they don't want to sell them.

After the birth of a freak white tiger at Nandankanan natural Zoo in Orissa, there is now renewed hope for survival of this breed which was a matter of dream a few years back. Out of these 36 white tigers, Nandankanan in Orissa has 22 of them. But the Union Government is not providing due assistance to this Nandankanan Zoo for its development.

Union Government should give adequate patronage to this zoo.

It is a matter of great concern for the people of Orissa State that the levy sugar supplied by the FCI to the Fair Price Shops, has less sugar content but in case of free sale sugar, the sugar content is quite all right. The poor and lower middle class people, who fully depend on the levy sugar to meet their household needs are sustaining heavy losses and facing great difficulties, as they have no means to procure free sale sugar available in the open market, paying high prices for it. The FCI authorities in the State are silent in the matter.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I request the following may be included in the next week agenda.

Soil erosion has caused a serious situation in the entire State of Orissa. A high percentage of land in the State suffers from

some kind of erosion or the other. The Government of Orissa has submitted three projects, namely, (1) Upperkolab (2) Indrabati and (3) Subarnarekha to the Government of India for providing funds in the central sector for implementation of soil conservation and integrated watershed management schemes during the VIIth Five Year Plan. The Ministry of Agriculture has forwarded these schemes to the Planning Commission. But the Planning Commission has not cleared the projects on the plea of the constraint of resources. As soil erosion has created a serious problem in the State, it is necessary that these schemes should be cleared for implementation during the 1987-88 financial year.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : I request that the following subject may be included in the next week business :

Despite all the natural resources, Bihar continues to be one of the most backward states of India. Still worse is the condition of Mithila region of North Bihar which is ravaged by floods almost every year. Several lakhs of people of Mithila region keep coming to Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and other neighbouring industrial places in search of livelihood.

It is understood that Central Government is proposing to set up some electronic industries in Bihar shortly. In view of the extreme backwardness and growing unemployment in Mithila region, it is requested that a chain of electronic industries be set up there. It will not only bring economic prosperity in the region but will also help in solving the massive unemployment problem there.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) : I request the following may be included in the next week's business.

Almost every day cricket is being played at some place or the other. All India Radio broadcasts the cricket commentary and live telecast is made on T.V. People leaving their day to day work take interest in watching T.V. Government employees take much interest in Cricket than in their office work. Most of the time the employees remain away from their seats. In this

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

way most of the works are getting delayed. As such, it is necessary not to telecast each cricket match on T.V. The Radio should not broadcast commentary of each cricket match.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : I have heard the valuable submissions made by the hon. Members. I shall place them before the Business Advisory Committee.

12.20 hrs.

**FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL,
1986—Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P.A. Sangma may please continue his reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I once again take opportunity of thanking all the hon. Members for having supported this important piece of legislation.

While the Bill has an over-whelming support of the House, the House in the course of the debate has expressed its concern about the implementation of the existing laws and also the apprehensions as to whether the law which is going to be passed today will be effectively implemented. Sir, since the Bill has got an overwhelming support, I will not go into the merits of the Bill. I would only try to submit a few things. The major point which has been raised by the hon. Members is about the implementation of the laws. Sir, it is true that the number of inspectors required for inspection of the factories and the number of inspections done by them in all the States are not adequate. According to the law, an Inspector is supposed to inspect 150 factories twice a year. But Sir, the number of Inspectors are not adequate in many States, these Inspectors are required to inspect more than 150 factories, that is, more than the number required to be inspected under the law. There are States where an Inspector may have to inspect about 600 units or even

700 units. Therefore, I will not agree with the opinion expressed by the hon. Members that the Inspectors are not doing their job and they have a collusion with the management and all that. I think they are doing their work with the best of their ability. They are required to inspect 150 factories and if they are to inspect more than this number, I think there is no use blaming our Inspectors. I think they deserve our encouragement. As far as the inspections are concerned, it was expressed by some hon. Members that the Inspectors are not able to inspect all the factories. Hon. Member, Shri Ajoy Biswas, was very emphatic on this point. But for your information, even in your own State, the State of Tripura, the inspection done last year was just 40% as against 90% in some States, 60% in some other States. But in Tripura and West Bengal 40% inspection is done. I am not blaming them. I am only saying that the inspection is not adequate. Therefore, what is required is....

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Inspection is not enough. But what I want to know is about the quantum of hazardous nature and all other things.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : That is why I said that the inspections are less.

SHRI RAM PYARA PANIKA (Robertsganj) : The hon. Minister should be aware that all the State Governments are giving wrong figures about the number of Inspectors employed. In U.P. they have said that there are many Inspectors. But only half of them are appointed and half of the posts are lying vacant. So the State Government is giving wrong figures to the Central Government about the inspectors working there. So, you should also be a little careful.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am only pointing out that even in the State from which the hon. Member comes, the inspection is only to the extent of 40%. Now, what is required is strengthening the inspection machinery and I believe the State Governments have their own problems and the normal complaint they make to me was that the Department of Labour was giving such a low priority when they go for plan allocation to the

Planning Commission. They normally cannot put across their view points. The State Governments, on a number of occasions, told me about the fund allocation. I have myself taken up the matter with the Planning Commission last year and I am happy to say that the Planning Commission was very kind to enhance the plan allocation for the Department of Labour, particularly in respect of the safety measures and hence with more plan allocation. I am confident that the State Governments will be able to strengthen their machinery and their performance will certainly improve.

As far as we are concerned, in the Central Government we have a very limited role to play, but then we have been trying to associate ourselves very actively with the State Governments. Now, one point which is very important here is, even if the Inspectorate is strong, even if we have adequate number of inspectors, now there is still another question whether these inspectors are properly trained, whether they are properly qualified. So, that question also comes. We feel the necessity of upgrading the knowledge of the inspectors, they should be given proper training and we have taken lot of steps to improve the performance of the inspectors in terms of giving training both at home and abroad. Sir, in the last two years we have been able to send about 27 factory inspectors for a specialist type of training in Australia. As far as the domestic training facilities are concerned, we have also tried to strengthen our institutions so that they will be able to give more and more training to our inspectors. Our training facilities at the Central Labour Institute and the Regional Labour Institutes have been considerably strengthened. The training not only involves training of factory inspectors, but also training of workers and management's representatives in the field of safety because we believe that it will not be enough to train the inspectors only. We need to train the management and we need to bring safety consciousness among the workers themselves. Workers themselves should be able to know what is the danger before them and they should be able to point out to the inspector and the management that such precautionary measures need to be taken and this they

can do only when they are properly trained. Under the present amendment we have given that power to every worker to bring it to the notice of the inspector and to the management that such dangers exist, and such rectifications need to be done. So, all these powers have been contemplated under this Act, but giving power alone is not enough, they need to be trained. Therefore, we are giving training not only to the inspectors, but also to the workers and the management and in that process we have also included a scheme as a subject of safety in the training of education officers conducted by the Central Board of Workers' Education and also we have strengthened the faculty of the D.G.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): When there are no educational centres in Rajasthan what is the use? There are no educational centres for labourers except the one at Jaipur.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We have educational centres. In fact, the Central Board of Workers' Education is having 47 regional centres all over the country and so far they have been conducting educational programme only about their rights and duties.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I am talking about Rajasthan. There is only one at Jaipur and nowhere else.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Well, that is a separate matter, I shall certainly look into as to whether it needs to be strengthened. But the fact is that we have 47 regional centres and so far they have not taken this as a subject. They have been only teaching them what are the rights and duties of the workers, but the safety was not included in the syllabus. We have included safety also now in the syllabus just to say that we are aware of the requirements in the country as far as safety is concerned.

We also tried to formulate some guidelines which we give to the State Governments and we have formulated a national programme for Safety And Health Accident Reduction Action programme. In short, it is known as SAHARA, and this programme has been accepted by the

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

State Governments where we are also actively involving the workers themselves. I am very happy to say that there has been a good response from all the State Governments in this regard. The Government also have formulated guidelines for on-the-spot and off-the spot emergency plan and circulated the same for adoption to the State Governments and the Union Territories. Even here also, we have a very good response. What was very important to start this programme of bringing about a consciousness in the safety affairs was first of all to know in every State, how many industries are there which are hazardous to the health and safety of the workers. So, we have requested the State Governments to make a survey of their own States to identify the number of industrial units whom they consider to be hazardous according to the guidelines we have issued. This exercise has been done by all the States. They have identified all those units which are dangerous and we have already started taking remedial measures as to how to improve it, so that even inspectors know to which units they have to go because they have that list of identified industries.

We also have a centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the industrial hygiene laboratories and this has also commenced operation. This scheme envisages supply of equipment, books and chemicals to the industrial hygiene laboratories. A total outlay of this scheme is Rs. 106 lakhs in the 7th Plan. It is not a very big amount but we have just started it and this scheme will be 100% centrally assisted scheme. The State Governments have nothing to do here. It will be funded 100% by us. Then, we have also concluded the UNDP project for strengthening the industrial hygiene laboratories in all the States and UT administrations where chemical industries are concentrated. This is also a special programme. Under this UNDP programme, we have 18 industrial hygiene laboratories in various States and we have been able to strengthen all this. Therefore, we have started taking a number of steps as far as safety is concerned.

Hon. Member, Shri Ajoy Biswas mentioned that the rate of accidents and

injuries in the country was going up. But I don't think it is going up but it is certainly fluctuating. The position is that there was a decreasing trend between 1971 and 1975. Then, there was a rise from 1976 to 1978. From 1979 onwards, it came down and there was again a rise in 1981. But from 1982 onwards, it has considerably come down and I can give the figure of the last two years. The total number of injuries in 1984 was 3,02,726. In 1985, it came down to 2,79,126. The number of fatal injuries in 1984 was 824 and it came down in 1985 to 807. It is not a very small number. But the fact is that it has started coming down. But there are a few specific points raised by the hon. Members and on one or two, I would like to react. Some of the hon. Members have pointed out that the word "occupier" has to be enlarged as it has a very limited definition. If you look at the definition of "occupier" from the original Act and the amendment that we have brought in, you will see that we have tried to enlarge the definition of "occupier". In page 2, line 35 you will see thus :

"Provided that—

(i) in the case of a firm or other association of individuals, any one of the individual partners or members thereof shall be deemed to be the occupier ;

(ii) in the case of a company, any one of the director shall be deemed to be the occupier ;"

Like that, we have given. So, we have tried to enlarge the definition of "occupier" in order to bring many people under the purview of the Act and that we are able to fix the responsibility on a particular person.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Sir, on a point of order. In the case of "Director", it is not necessary that he should be a shareholder. An ordinary person can be a Director and in that case, if he becomes an occupier, the purpose will be lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Point of clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a point of order.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : There was another suggestion by the Enquiry Committee. This Act is to be administered by the respective State Governments and, as I said, we have a very limited role from the Central Government. But we have under this Bill taken a power with us to deal with a situation in case there is an emergency like the Bhopal tragedy. We have also taken precaution to see that in case the State Governments do not act properly, in such emergency case, then Central Government will take up the problem and, in the process, we have provided for the constitution of an Enquiry Committee by the Central Government. The suggestions from the hon. Members were that we should give this Enquiry Committee full necessary power. It should not be an advisory power. I do not think it will be a sound proposition for the Government to give absolute power to any Enquiry Committee. Enquiry Committee is to enquire and submit the reports to the Government and it has to be left to the Government what action has to be taken. If we give that power to the Enquiry Committee to say that Government must do this as final authority, I do not think it will serve our purpose.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : The provision of Enquiry Committee has two aspects. They can visit the factory after some major accidents take place or prior to that on information they can visit. In the latter case, if they find something lacking seriously and they observe it as a finding, that should be mandatory. I do not say about the punishment aspect. But some safety provisions are lacking. That part should be there.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Hon. Member raised a very pertinent question regarding Clause 23 :

"No female child shall be required or allowed to work in any factory except between 8.00 AM and 7.00 PM".

The question is why this provision has come after the Child Labour Prohibition

and Regulation Act has been passed. The difference is that under the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, we have defined a person who has not attained 14 years of age. Under the Factories Act, the child has been defined as a person who has not attained 15 years of age. So, there is a slight difference of one year. That is why, this is to be provided. But I wish that we could have a uniform thing. I tried to do it. But somehow I do not know it has happened. But there is a slight difference between 14 and 15 years. I do not think there has been any other pertinent point which has been raised.

I hope I have answered all the points.

I once again thank all the hon. Members.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : A team of ILO came to India to investigate the situation of the safety conditions and they have submitted a report. Can you tell what they have said in the report ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : ILO team has not come. ILO has commissioned a study after the Bhopal incident. Two Members from ILO and one from India have made a study. They have submitted their recommendations and while we have finalised our thing, we have taken the recommendations into account. As I said yesterday, this is the result of two years of exercise of many studies and many Seminars at regional level and at national level and many articles. We have gone through all these things. We have come with this and we have taken into account all the suggestions that have come from various quarters.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : About occupational disease, I want to know whether the occupational disease which is to be detected by a specialised agency is available with all the Undertakings or not. If it is not ensured, whether the Minister will ensure that such a system, either the ESI or some specialised agency, will at least be there which can detect the disease so that the workers are protected from major occupational diseases.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Occupational disease is certainly drawing our attention

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

very much. So far, we did not have the facility of looking into this occupational disease. As the hon. Member has pointed out, we have the ESI hospitals all over the country—of course they are nothing to do with the Factories Act. It is ESI. We are designating one particular hospital in each State of the ESI whose duty will be only to deal with occupational disease. It is a very difficult proposition. I cannot explain everything here. We need to have the cooperation from everybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All these points can be raised when there is discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Labour.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I just want to know that if the State Governments do not implement these provisions, what can the Central Government do except writing letters and keeping quiet ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I don't think it is fair on our part to say that the State Governments will never act on it. In fact, for your information, I will tell the hon. Member.....(*Interruptions*) I have an answer for you

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur) : In Karnataka also the same thing is happening.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We have formulated a model form which we have circulated to the State Government for reporting back to the Central Government, as to how many inspections have been done ; how many prosecutions have been launched and how many people have been penalised. So, we have drawn up a team. We have circulated it to the State Governments. This is a method of monitoring. We are doing that. I am sure that things are going very well. Let us hope for the better. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is sufficient. Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Factories Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 (Amendment of Section 2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are notices of amendments given by Shri Ajoy Biswas. Do you want to move ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Yes, Sir, I want to move my amendments.

I beg to move :

Page 1, line 12,—

after "means" insert—

"a workers' safety counsellor or" (3)

Page 2,—

after line 17, insert—

" (ii) after clause (1), the following shall be inserted namely :

"(1a) "Workers' Safety Counsellors' in relation to any provision of this Act means persons elected through secret ballot by the workers at the following ratio—

(i) one per hundred workers in the factories employing 1000 workers or less,

(ii) one per 250 workers in factories employing between 1001 to 5000 workers, and

(iii) one per 5000 workers in factories employing 5001 workers and more, subject to the condition that there should be at least one Safety Counsellor in each section or shop". (4)

My amendments are that if the Government wants to implement the Act properly, then the involvement of the workers is a prime need. In the Act, there is a provision where the workers can be involved,

Provisions are there. But, I think that will not serve the purpose. All the hon. Members from this side and that side have expressed their anxiety about the implementation of the Act. Our experience also shows that during the past 30 years actually acts are there but they were not implemented properly. The Governments tried to defend the Government machinery only. Actually, the Government machinery is not equipped properly to implement the Act. So, it is not effective. My proposition is that if the workers are not involved in regard to the implementation of the Act, then, I think, this act also will be a futile exercise. So, my proposal is that the Workers' Safety Counsellor should be formed. The workers' representative should be elected through secret ballot. And, Workers' Safety Counsellors' in relation to any provision of this Act means persons elected through secret ballot by the workers at the following ratio ;

- (i) one per hundred workers in the factories employing 1000 workers or less ; and
- (ii) one per 250 workers in factories employing between 1001 to 5000 workers.
- (iii) one per 500 workers in factories employing 5001 workers and more, subject to the condition that there should be at least one Safety Counsellor in each section or shop.

If that is formed, then in every factory, the trade unions will be active and they will try to involve the workers ; and it will be easy for the Government also to implement the Act.

About factory inspectors, even the Minister has agreed that they are not able to inspect all the factories, sometimes they do 60 per cent, sometimes 50 per cent, and even if the inspectors inspect a hundred per cent, then I may tell you, in that case also, it is not possible for the inspector to report to the concerned authorities properly. If there is any collusion between the inspector and the owner, then the report which the inspector will submit will not be proper, there is a

possibility of his submitting a false report. What was done in the case of Gujarat Silk Mill. Every time the inspector visited the factory, he submitted the report that there was no health hazard....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made yourself clear.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I think, my amendments will be accepted. That will help to implement the Act.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Workers have been fully involved in this matter. If we look at page 12 of the Bill, under 41G, we have said that there shall be "a Safety Committee consisting of equal number of representatives of workers and management to promote cooperation between the workers and the management in maintaining proper safety and health at work." The only difference is that I have called it a 'Safety Committee' and the hon. Member wants to call it a 'Safety Council'. That is the only difference. Besides this, we have already made a provision in 111A, Clause 41, where we have given the right to every worker, whether he is a member of the Safety Committee or not ; the provision in the Bill reads :

"Every worker shall have the right to—

- (i) obtain from the occupier, information relating to workers' health and safety at work,
- (ii) get trained within the factory wherever possible, or to get himself sponsored..." etc.

In the whole lot of this provision, power has been given not only to a member of the Safety Committee but also to every worker. So, the hon. Member's point has already been met. I do not think there is any necessity for any amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the hon. Member withdrawing his amendments or is he pressing ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I am pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put the Amendments Nos. 3 and 4, moved by Shri Ajoy Biswas, to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 19 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 29 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 31 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 to 46 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title and Commencement)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1986" substitute "1987" (2)

(SHRI P.A. SANGMA)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-seventh"

substitute "Thirty-eighth" (1)

(SHRI P.A. SANGMA)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Shanti Dhariwal to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the points raised have been replied to. I would like to speak on labour.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill which provides for the safety and health of the workers has been discussed in detail in the House. In the Schedule of the Bill a list has been given showing those industries in which it would be implemented. There are 40 lakh bidi workers in the country who have to work under hazardous conditions. 50 per cent of the workers of this industry are victims of T.B. and other diseases. I want to request that this industry should also be added to the list so that the bidi industry is also covered under this legislation.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The schedule is limited and we have empowered the State Governments under this Act to go on adding whatever they find hazardous. So, that power is already there under the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.54 hrs.

CINE WORKERS WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Cine-workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

Sir, The administration of Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, alongwith two other enactments relating to Cine Workers, was transferred from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the Ministry of Labour with effect from 1st April, 1986. It provides for the following facilities :

Financing of activities to promote the Welfare of certain cine-workers and in particular—

- (a) to defray the cost of such welfare measures or facilities for the benefit of cine-workers as may be decided by the Central Government ;
- (b) to provide assistance in the form of grants or loans to indigent cine-workers ; and
- (c) to sanction money in aid of any scheme for the welfare of the cine-workers which is approved by the Central Government.

It is proposed to amend the provisions of this Act so as to make it more effective as also to enlarge its coverage. The proposed amendments are based on analogous provisions in other Welfare Fund Acts for Mica, Limestone and Dolomite, Iron Ore Miners etc. The amendments proposed are as under :

- (i) To amend Section 2(b)(ii) of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 to raise the present ceiling from Rs. 1000/- p.m. to Rs. 1600/- p.m. and where such a remunera-

[Shri P A. Sangma]

tion is paid by way of a lump sum, to raise it from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 8,000/-.

(ii) To amend Section 4(1)(c) of Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 so as to include "Family Welfare including family planning, education and services" as one of the purposes for which the fund may be utilised ; and

(iii) To amend Section 6(2) of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 to remove the ceiling on the number of members of the Central Advisory Committee.

The ceiling on wages and benefits under the Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981 as also under the welfare schemes for the other Welfare Fund Acts is Rs. 1600/- per month. It is, therefore, desirable to substitute the present ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per month by a ceiling of Rs. 1600/- per month, and where the remuneration is paid by way of lump sum to raise the present ceiling of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 8,000/-.

It is proposed to include the components of family welfare including family planning, education and services as one of the purpose enumerated in Section 4-(1)(c) of the Act for which the Fund might be utilised. This is being done in pursuance of the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation Tripartite Seminar on Compatibility of Labour Laws with National Policy on Population Moderation held in 1984.

Section 6(2) of the Act provides that "the Central Advisory Committee shall consist of 11 members appointed by the Central Government and the members shall be chosen in such manner as may be prescribed". In all the Advisory Committees constituted under the various Labour Welfare Acts, the principle of tripartism is observed and equal number of representatives of Government, Employers and Employess are included. It will not be feasible to adhere to the ceiling of 11 members and it is proposed that Section 6(2) of the Act may be amended to

remove the ceiling on the number of members.

The amendments proposed in the Bill, I am sure, will help in improving the administration of the Act. With these words I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 be taken into consideration."

Shri Shyam Lal Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

The original Bill was passed in 1981 and alongwith it the Cine Welfare Fund Bill providing for the welfare of the Cinema workers was also passed and implemented. The present Bill has been brought to increase the ceiling and I think it will be welcomed by all. With the rise in prices, the salaries and other facilities have also increased. Therefore, the low ceiling that had been fixed was not actually benefiting many people. So, I think it is proper that their ceiling is being enhanced. Sir, about 4 lakh workers are working in the cine industry in the country who are involved in its production, distribution, exhibition, etc.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue your speech after lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

[English]

The Lok Sabha re assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

**CINE WORKERS WELFARE FUND
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987—Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shyam Lal Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that nearly 4 lakh people are employed in the film industry. This industry involves the work of production, distribution and exhibition.

60 per cent of the Cine workers are engaged in the work of exhibition of films in various cinema halls in the country. Only 40 per cent of the workers are engaged in the work of production and distribution of films. The Cine Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, which is under discussion, covers those workers who work in the offices of the industry, the workers who are involved in the exhibitions of films, the cine artists, the people before and behind the curtains. The original Bill is meant for providing facilities to workers engaged in film production, and it aims at improving their service conditions. It is a laudable one and no one can have any objection to it.

These Bills when passed in 1981 received overwhelming support in both the Houses. Under those provisions of the Bill, assistance is given out of the Cine Workers Welfare Cess. The Act of 1981 provides for collection of cess from the cinema industry and for creation of a fund which is to be utilised for the welfare of workers, the distressed, old and helpless cine workers. But I am sorry to say that although these Acts were passed in September 1981, yet they have not been implemented so far. Only a negligible amount has been collected during the past 6 years. According to my information—of course, the hon. Minister will clarify the position when he replies to the debate—only a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs has been collected as cess and sale proceeds worth Rs. 1 crore of the Film 'Gandhi' were also deposited in this fund. Rs. 22 lakh was collected under the Act. This was also not distributed. And, even if it had been distributed, it would not have helped many people. I feel this is an indication

of inaction on the part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The object and intention with which this Bill was brought in the House by the hon. Minister and the hopes which it had aroused in the country particularly among the Cine workers and the efforts which were made to remove discontent and resentment among them were swept under the carpet and no attention was paid towards these aims. The law was framed for the welfare of the workers and funds were also collected for the purpose but it was not implemented. Funds were not distributed properly. They were not utilised. Sir, what else can be a matter of greater concern? In this connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what were the reasons for which the cess was not collected and the Act was not implemented. I think the rules and regulations which were to be framed under the Act were also not framed and no action was taken during the past six years. It is a matter of satisfaction that this work has now been transferred from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the Labour Ministry which works for the welfare and development of labour. The Ministry of I & B is already over-burdened and it has to deal with various subjects like Radio, Television, newspapers, advertisements, plays, exhibition, etc. It had no time to look to the welfare of workers. I feel that they slept over it. It did not worry them. Now the Labour Department is looking after it. I am happy that our young friend is the Minister-in-charge of this department. I hope the Labour Ministry will look after this work the way it is implementing other labour programmes. It will now frame and implement rules and regulations under these two Acts and gear up the implementation machinery so that cess is collected and utilised properly. Secondly, this law is applicable to only 40% workers. No provision has been made in this law for those 60% people who are engaged in exhibition and demonstration work. I, therefore, feel that Labour Ministry must look after their interest also and be exercised with the pay and emoluments of these workers. Their condition is not good. It is pitiable. Some of them are permanent and some are temporary. There are very few employees—25-30 employees in each unit in a cinema house,

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

touring talkies in far flung towns and villages. They are slightly organised but not well organised. There is no provision for their welfare. They are not covered under the Pension, E.S.I., Gratuity and Provident Fund Schemes. I had written two or three letters to the hon. Minister of Labour in this regard. Recently, a representation from the Uttar Pradesh Cinema Employees Union was forwarded to the hon. Minister. But I have not received any reply so far. I want Government to pay attention towards these 60% employees also. There must be adequate provisions for them. When you are collecting this Cess a portion of the same must be spent on those employees who are engaged in film shows. It is necessary to produce feature films. But what will be the use of the productions if there is no arrangement to exhibit them? This industry can flourish further if there is cooperation from every section of workers. It will benefit the people and augment Government revenue, including those of State Governments. The hon. Minister may say that State Governments impose tax and it comes under their jurisdiction. But the Government of India can also take up the cause of labour welfare because this is covered under the concurrent list. You can do it. You can implement the welfare schemes. You have brought a very good Bill but it covers only a section of cine workers. I feel you must take care of entire workers of cinema industry. You must look after their welfare, their health, their pay and emoluments. I am sure that the hon. Minister will ponder over this and take some action in this regard. The cinema has many attractions and it affects our life in many ways. There are several languages in which films are made, but the Hindi films are a very effective medium of influencing the lives of the people. The persons working behind the scene are in no way less important than those acting in the cinema. There are playback singers also. One play back singer, Lata Mangeshkar, has been there behind the scene for the last 40 years. She is the pride of our country.

The cine artists are not confined to acting in films. They are also involved in

other fields of life. Presently, Shri Sunil Dutt is on a peace march from Bombay to Amritsar to promote peace and order in that part of the country where there is unrest. Today he has reached Delhi. There are such people also in this industry who make political history. There are politicians and others who play historical roles in films. Many political leaders had become actors. There was such a leader in our area who is no more. There are wrestlers, who have become film actors. I feel that the scope of this Bill should extend not only to professional artists but also to those people who come from other fields and become actors and make a place in the hearts of lakhs of people and remain attached to this industry for a long time. Their glitter is generally short-lived and ultimately, they fade away. There are very few people who are prosperous. Most of the worker are casual and temporary and they remain engaged in one type of job and leave the industry as soon as the work is completed. Therefore, attention should be paid towards their health and welfare. You have made provisions for their family welfare and for the education of their children. You must lay special emphasis on the education of the children of the cinema employees. They should be given scholarships so that they can receive education and earn their livelihood. You have raised the amount of remunerations from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1600 and from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 8000, but taking into account the present rise in prices, this amount is very meagre. Maybe, those working on contract basis are getting more even today but it would have been more appropriate if the provision had been more flexible so that changes could be made therein as and when necessary. I congratulate the hon. Minister for whatever little he has done.

I do not know if the advisory committee to be constituted by the Central Government has been constituted or not, but it is gratifying that it has been given the status of other advisory committees that are being constituted so that it may have representation of all sections. The government should include the representatives in these advisory committees of those people who are temporary employees, who are casual workers or who work on contract basis so that the tales of their sorrow

and sufferings reach the Government and government is able to remedy them.

As regards the collection of cess, I would like to say that nowadays video parlours are taking place of cinema houses. They are affecting the cinema houses. How much cess will you be able to collect? The new films reach the video parlours. They do not reach cinema houses. The video parlours are spreading in every city of the country, their number is increasing. As a result, video piracy is increasing. This needs to be checked. Will you be able to cess them also? Those engaged in the production and distribution in the cinema industry will not be affected. Therefore, you must find out ways how to collect cess from these video parlours so that the cine workers who have been left uncovered can be brought within the purview of this Bill. I would suggest that besides bringing those workers, who are engaged in the production of films within the purview of this Bill, the workers engaged in the exhibition of films should also be covered under this Bill. Then only will you be able to ensure the welfare of the entire cinema workers community.

Will these words I strongly support this Bill.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr Chairman, I support the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Bill which has been presented in the House. Here we are reminded of the words of our late leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi "Shramev Jayate" (only the labour triumphs) meaning that we shall have to take care of the labourers working in every field, especially of the workers in the Cine world who are unorganised. It was in 1981 that you thought of them for the first time and brought forward a bill in this House for their welfare. A Welfare Fund was created by levying a cess which was provided in that Bill and some money was raised. It is a welcome step that you are going to spend that money on the welfare of the cine workers. But, as has been said by Shri Yadav also, it would not be an under-statement if I say that the money raised by you so far is like a drop in the ocean because a paltry sum of Rs. 22 lakhs has been collected till now. On the other

hand, the number of cine workers is about 4 lakhs and they are the most unorganised lot. This amount is negligible for such a large number of workers.

Sir, there cannot be two opinions that cinema has become a powerful medium of publicity and propaganda through which an indelible imprint is left on the minds of the people throughout the country. I would like to compare it with a swelling river, which, if allowed to flow unhindered, can certainly cause enormous loss of life and property. If the same swelling river is tamed by constructing a dam or through an irrigation project, it can prove to be beneficial for the public welfare. The same is true of our cine world. If it is allowed to go uncontrolled, it can misguide the youth, but if is controlled, it can contribute greatly in our efforts for the unity and integrity of the country.

Sir, the condition of the workers engaged in this industry is not hidden from anyone, it is known to all. The persons working in this industry have rich talent in the fields of dance, singing, acting, musical instruments and writing, but there being no organisation among themselves, they are in a pitiable condition. Although they toil day and night, yet they do not get any facility. I would go to the extent of saying that their hunger and agonies remain hidden behind the glamour of silver screen and the common man does not notice what odds they face in their real life. If through this welfare fund, you could help them to some extent, it would really be a welfare measure. The situation is so bad that even the labour wages are not applicable to them, such provisions are clearly violated. If a feature film is produced today, it is the result of the hard work done by the workers. But what happens is that the money collected through the film goes to swell the coffers of the producer, director or the super star. They coil over that money like a snake, and the poor workers only heave a sigh. Hunger and thirst go on adding to their sufferings. Neither there is proper housing facility for them nor is there any arrangement for the education of their children. They have always been neglected so far as health facilities are concerned because you do not pay any attention to it. Therefore, I would like to

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

request the hon. Minister that an insurance scheme should be introduced for them so that their standard of living could be improved to some extent. In addition to the money received through the welfare fund, you should provide them maximum help through other sources.

There are many women labourers also in the cine world, the description of the predicament of whom petrifies me. They are in a miserable plight. They are given no facility whatsoever and are treated shabbily. No maternity leave is granted to them. Their miserable plight is no secret. They do not have any arrangement for creche where they could leave their infants and could devote to their art free from domestic worries. Therefore, I would request the hon. Labour Minister that the insurance scheme which he has introduced for welfare of the labourers in other occupations should also be extended to the cine employees, especially the women who need your attention in the matter of their welfare. Sometimes, they are temporary employees and as such, during the maternity period, they are neither granted any type of leave nor are given any facility. Therefore, adequate arrangement should be made for such women through this welfare fund.

You have removed the limit on the number of members of the Central Cine Advisory Board, which was earlier fixed at 10. It is not clear whether the number has been increased or decreased. You must fix their number. The employers and the employees are already represented on the Board, but I would say that educationists and psychologists should also be nominated to this Board so that the interests of these labourers are actually safeguarded.

I would also submit that the Central Cine Advisory Board should be fully empowered to have control over the Censor Board. The Film Censor Board, as it exists now, passes such films which encourage tendencies like terrorism and crime and also mislead the youth. If you nominate learned people to the Cine Advisory Board, you will be able to keep checks and balances on the Censor Board through

them. This Censor Board would be best medium to have checks.

There is no provision for the safety of our cine workers. Therefore, Cine Workers' Safety Council should be set up because there are many cine workers who work under arduous conditions and even die in accidents. There are a host of workers behind the adorned artists whom we see on the screen. There are duplicates who lose their lives sometimes. No body bothers when and how they died and what would happen to their families. Therefore, we should make provision for all this through this Council. Similarly in the event of death of a cine worker in an accident, provision should be there to pay pension to his family from this fund. Some schemes should be formulated for their welfare.

Sir, when the cine artists, who attain top position in their hey days, become old, nobody pays attention to them and their condition becomes pitiable. Therefore, some provision should be made in this welfare fund to protect them during their rainy days.

Sir, our is a Welfare State. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention to the cine workers and should bring forward a comprehensive legislation so that welfare scheme could be formulated for their benefit.

In the end, I would like to say that our colleague from the cine world, Shri Sunil Dutt has set a very good example through his padyatra. I send him my good wishes and pray to God for the success of his peace march. I hope we shall be able to check the orgy of violence in Punjab and succeed in our endeavour.

With these words, I welcome the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister in this House.

(English)

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, there is nothing to oppose the Bill. But we apprehend that the government only pays a lip service to the workers' welfare. The Act was passed in 1981, but precious little has been done by

the government for the welfare of the cine workers. Only Rs. 22 lakhs have been collected so far as cess, and we do not know how this meagre amount will benefit four lakh cinema workers. As has been pointed out, there are 4 lakh cine workers in the country. Only 40 per cent are engaged in production while 60 per cent are engaged in exhibition and distribution work. Especially cine workers who are employed in the cinema halls, they are simply wretched. They do not get adequate wage, they have no security of service and in their old age they have to live like paupers. Therefore, the Government should also cover these people, that is, 60 per cent of the cine workers who are engaged in distribution and exhibition work. Not only this, the cine industry now is in a great crisis. Video parlours, competition from Television, and high taxes imposed by the State Governments have pushed the industry into a crisis. Though hundreds of crores of rupees roll in the industry, the poor cine workers do not get any benefit. There are some cine artistes who are multi millionaires, who are very influential in society. But as regards cine workers, most of whom are unorganised, the Government simply plays the role of deaf and dumb.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Labour Minister to implement the provisions of the proposed Bill, because the Information and Broadcasting Ministry have pushed the ball in their court.

Finally, I would only remind the hon. Minister that this Act should not be honoured only in breach than in observance.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Cine Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

I have to make a submission, especially with regard to the amendment made by the hon. Minister to Section 2. You might remember that previously the welfare fund instituted by the Government was meant for workers getting Rs. 1000 per month irrespective of the fact whether

they worked in mica, coal, sandstone or dolomite factory. For the purpose of welfare fund, you have now changed the definition of the worker and the wage limit is being raised from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1600. In view of the considerable increase in the wages of the employees of the public sector during the last 4-5 years, this limit of Rs. 1600 seems to be inadequate. Shri Yadav has also pointed out to its inadequacy and I also join him in demanding that the limit of Rs. 1600 is not adequate in the present time and should be raised.

At the time of presentation of Budget, we had requested that the limit for income tax rebate should be raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000, but the Government did not accept our suggestion in view of the long term fiscal policy they have adopted and did not change the limit although they do admit that in view of the increase in wages of the public sector employees as a result of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission or due to other factors, this limit of Rs. 1600 on this basis of which the welfare fund would be applicable to the worker is totally inadequate. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister to reconsider it and to bring forward a new Bill wherein the limit should be fixed at Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 1,600/- so that the workers earning upto Rs. 2,000 may be covered under this Act and they may also get the benefits of the Welfare Fund. So, my submission is that the limit of Rs. 1600 may be increased to Rs. 2,000. This will invariably give great relief to the workers. Similarly, you have fixed the lumpsum amount towards remuneration at Rs. 8,000. I would suggest that this may be increased to Rs. 10,000. This will benefit both daily wage and regular workers.

You have brought amendment to Section 4 of Clause 3. Earlier it read as follows :

[English]

"to sanction any money in aid of any scheme meant for the welfare of the cine workers, which is approved by the Central Government."

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

[Translation]

You have kept much wide scope in this. It would be better if you amend it further slightly.

[English]

Now you have amended it to say :

"Section 4 of the principal Act in Sub-section (C) after the "Cine Workers", the words "including family welfare, family planning, education and services" shall be inserted".

[Translation]

You have limited the scope of the Bill by allotting fund for only three-four things. I would like to say that many more subjects like medical facilities, facility of drinking water, other problems like housing should be included in it so that the fund is utilised properly. Earlier, the scope was sufficiently wide and the workers could be benefited with the introduction of any scheme and project. But now only two-three items have been included in it. You have included family planning in it. When there is a separate Family Welfare Department, then, what was the need of including this subject in it. I think it has no bearing on it. The Government of India and the State Government look after this facility through the Health Department. Under the arrangements envisaged in this bill, the scope of it will be narrowed down. The activities pertaining to their welfare will be limited. So there should be no change in the existing system. As I have suggested earlier, housing, drinking water and medical facilities should be included in it. It will greatly benefit the workers.

Under clause 4, Section 6, you have increased the number of Members of the Board to eleven and have said that the arrangements will be decided by the Union Government. I would suggest larger representation in the Board so that maximum benefits could be provided to the cine workers. If more representatives are included in the Board, they would give more

suggestions for the benefit of those workers. Such a system is absolutely necessary.

So far, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had been working after this work but now it has been entrusted to the Labour Department. I feel the Labour Department will be able to handle the work more efficiently. Not a single pie had been spent on these workers before this transfer and they did not get any benefit. I hope that in the coming days this cess will be collected in a more efficient way and utilised on the welfare activities of these workers. There is imperative need to implement this arrangement.

A number of hon. Members have made a suggestion and I would also like to join them. The cess covers the workers engaged in the production activities. You have left out the workers working in the distributing agencies, or exhibition of feature films from the purview of this cess provision, as a result, those workers will not get any benefit while their condition is worst of all. You must have seen that in cinema hall workers are engaged temporarily, on part time basis, for two hours, three hours or four hours. They are generally engaged for two shows for the duration of 6 hours. They are given an allowance of rupees one hundred to two hundred. Their condition is the most pitiable. If these workers are also covered under the provisions of this law and same facilities are provided to them, their condition will definitely improve. These workers are not permanent and they do not get full time work. They do not get full pay and there is no facility for them. There is, therefore, imperative need to bring them under the purview of this bill so that maximum number of workers are benefited.

Some days ago, I had given you a suggestion. There are a number of Welfare Funds like Mica Labour Fund, Dolomite Labour Fund, Sand Stone Welfare Fund but there are some minerals for which there is no Welfare Fund. I had also given the suggestion two or three years back when Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was the Labour Minister. He had given assurance that a Labour Welfare Fund would be set up for Soap Stone workers. But no action

has been taken in this regard till date. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister to the hardships encountered by soap stone workers. The Factory Act provides for facilities for the workers engaged in the hazardous work. Similar provision must also be made for the soap stone workers. These workers fall a prey to the deadly diseases like T.B. and lungs ailments. But no medical facilities are available to them. Nor are there other labour welfare measures available to them. The entire soap stone is exported and these workers thus contribute in the earning of foreign exchange for the country. In India and particularly in my district best quality soap stone is extracted. The provisions of this law should be made applicable in this sector also. This will benefit workers of soap stone mines. I hope that the hon. Minister while replying to the debate, will give an assurance in regard to the setting up of a Soap Stone Welfare Fund to provide relief to these workers. With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Amendment Bill. I thought the young and energetic Minister will come forward with a comprehensive legislation so far as the cine workers are concerned. I am very sorry that the definition of the cine workers has remained what it was in the original Act. Many Members have already expressed their opinion. Cine workers should cover all workers engaged in the cine industry. You have mentioned only those who are engaged in production but you have completely left those who are engaged in distribution and exhibition. That is very essential. Of course, the general laws on the trade unions are there. Even the general labour welfare measures are also there. But when you have brought forward a separate Bill for the welfare of the cine workers, you should have thought of amending the definition of the cine workers also.

Unfortunately, for the past two or three days, I have been making hectic efforts to get the statistics as to how much you have spent so far. Will the hon. Minis-

ter elaborate in his reply as to how much has been spent? Has this Act been implemented at all? According to you it has not been implemented. It is nearly six years when the Act was enacted. So far it has not touched the fringe of the problem.

I remember in one of your statements made recently, you said that you are going to give Housing Scheme for the cine workers. You are going to give scholarships. You also said that you would give loans. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many houses have been constructed from out of this fund? How many scholarships have you given? How much assistance have you given to the indigenous cine workers? All these figures are necessary. Unfortunately, I could not get from the library.

While speaking on the other Bill, many Members had expressed their apprehension about the implementation of the Labour Welfare Act. I remember that in Karnataka State, immediately after we got independence, there was a labour leader who became the Labour Minister. In one Session about 40 labour laws he passed. Prof. Ranga may be knowing him—Shri K.T. Bhashyam Iyengar—founder of the Labour Movement in Karnataka, which was then called Mysore State. Forty laws were enacted in one Session. But, unfortunately, not a single Act was implemented because very soon he also passed away. Then, of course, we got All India Act. That is a different story. We are very sorry to say that this Act is also meeting the same fate. I can see this from your face. It is not being properly implemented.

I would like to make one or two suggestions on this occasion. In regard to definition, I am sure, you are taking steps to expand this definition so that all the workers are covered. But how are you going to identify these workers? What steps are you going to take? Have you appointed officers—Welfare Officers and others? Has survey been made? Cine Workers, have they been identified? If so, how many of them are there in our country at the moment? That figure is very

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

necessary. That indication is also very necessary.

Of course, there is a separate cess. The common man pays so much to the kitty of the Government—State Government or the Central Government. In a ticket of Rs. 8, nearly Rs. 5/- go to the entertainment tax. That is almost in all the States. In some States it is more. There is sales tax and other taxes. All this money will be taken by the Government. In addition to that there is special cess here. What is the return that anyone employee gets? It is negligible. I must say that this Welfare Fund is only a misnomer. It is not helping any worker at all. More than this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, has it any direct bearing on the legislation? Cine Workers, according to your definition is "only a person who is engaged in production". That is the definition that is given by you. What about the security of the person? Many Cine Workers go on changing from one place to another place. What happened in Maharashtra when there was strike by all the employees because of the imposition of the tax by the Maharashtra Government? Cine workers suffered very much. They would have been found in the streets. But some settlement was ultimately made. Fortunately somebody intervened and something has been done. There is no security for the cine workers—whether they are in production, exhibition or distribution. The general laws for the trade union is there. You should take special care of the cine workers to see that the security is guaranteed.

You have also enlarged your net. You wanted to give more out of this fund for the family welfare purpose and education. That I welcome. But these people are not covered by provident fund. Am I correct? They have no provident fund at all. There is no provident fund facility at all for them except the workers engaged in Cinema theatres. So, Sir, while supporting this Amendment Bill to the original Act, I should say that it is a good legislation and I welcome this because the value of the rupee has eroded. But, at the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to see that welfare means that there should be

a comprehensive welfare. It should not be a token welfare. If you want to protect him, you should protect him at all levels. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to come forward with a comprehensive Bill to see that the cine-workers are well looked after. With these words, I commend the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make two or three points. The Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister deals with the welfare of the cine workers. The world of cine is a glamorous world and everyone wants to join it but only one to two per cent people are lucky enough to enjoy that glamorous life and the rest have nothing there but the frustration. Lakhs of youths rush for Bombay with a dream to become a part of that scintillating life. But they end up in getting a job of extra. In some cases they have to wait for years but, even then they fail to get such a small job.

Those who have some knowledge of the film world know that the film industry depends on the casual workers and there is nothing like permanency there. In this connection I have talked to many renowned producers, actors, directors of the country. They may earn crores of rupees but they will always say that they are ruined and they have no money; how can they employ people on permanent basis. They are not sure whether their films will hit the box office or not, and whether they will get the return on it or not. They say that they have invested all the borrowed money in the production of a film. Why they should buy a permanent headache by employing people on a permanent basis. They convince you so eloquently that you have no reply to it. As I said, I had had talks with the leading producers of this country. They said that Banks provide loans for putting up even a small industry and that we being in Parliament should compel the Government to provide them loans so that they may be able to produce a film. They would repay the loan to the Government when they get income from it. But I would like to say that they will manipulate in such a way that the Government will not be able to realise the loans

from them. I am not saying this about all the people. But in most cases, the loan will not be repaid. The cinema world is a dark world and the future of most of the boys and girls who join it, ends in frustration.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : You were saying that the cine world is a glamorous one.

DR. G S. RAJHANS : The people think so. There are many persons from Bihar in the film industry and even the members of your party have gone there.

Sir, I would like to tell you that in the cine world there are part time workers, casual workers and other such workers who are called doubles. I shall tell you what role the doubles have. If Dharmendra has to play any role and he is required to jump from the second floor of a house, it is the double, not Dharmendra, who will jump. If he is injured, there is no insurance cover for him ; no compensation. He will have to spend his days in the hospital. Nobody will come to know if he has died or survived. Out of shame he will not get his family members informed that he had jumped from the second floor of a house and was undergoing treatment in a hospital. There is no provision for the welfare of such people in the entire cine world. We fight in Parliament for them, raise our voices for them but nobody takes care of these people.

I would like to say one thing more. The entire cine world is dependent on the feature film and the story of feature film is conceived by the writer. But there is no role, no security for the writer in the entire cine world. There is nobody anywhere to speak on his behalf. Nobody understands that he has written the story, prepared the script of the feature film by toiling day and night.

I would like to tell you a very interesting incident. Sir, two years back, I wrote a novel. It was published in a very popular weekly of this country. A producer came to me from Bombay. He asked me to give that novel to him so that he could produce a film based on it. I was very

happy. He discussed every thing with me but did not tell me the price he was going to pay to me for it. An agreement was also signed. He also wanted me to give in writing that I would have no objection if he might make same changes here and there. I agreed and gave that in writing. Finally, he handed over me a cheque for Rs. 5,000. I told him that he was going to produce a feature film and was giving me a cheque for Rs. 5,000 only. I had heard that writers got very big amounts there. He asked me to receive the cheque quietly and sign, otherwise I would lose that amount of Rs. 5,000 also. I asked how it would happen. He said there were so many methods in cine world which I did not know. I asked him to explain those methods. You will be surprised to know what he said. He said 'you have named your heroine Salma, we will name her Rehana ; you have shown the romance scene in a house boat in Kashmir, we will show the romance scene in a hotel ; you have shown the end in a particular way ; we will show it in same otherway and you will not be able to file a case against me on this score'. When I expressed my astonishment he said that these things take place in Bombay cine world. Thus the script writers and story writers never get their due share. The best writers have to sell their story for Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000. The story writers who have conceived, or visualised the story on which the feature film is to be produced, have no role to play, and there is nobody to shed tears for them. At some places they have to take up ghost writing. Ghost writing means this. Suppose there is a fig director or writer whose name is Prem Kumar. A ghost writer, a good story writer will be told to write a story and he will be handed over a paltry sum of Rs. 2,000. The name of that ghost writer will not appear anywhere in the story, nobody will know him. Everybody will praise Prem Kumar.

Sir, such things take place in the cine world and nobody is aware of them. I want that a comprehensive bill for the people working in the cine industry may be brought. If required, a thorough inquiry be made as to how the ordinary man is being exploited there and then a comprehensive bill be brought.

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

15.00 hrs.

I would like to point out one thing more. These days there is a new trend among the cine workers. They are turning towards television films, video films and cine workers, in large number, are being engaged there. In the legislation that you are going to enact, you have not paid attention towards these T.V. artists, video film workers. Actors and actresses are now taking up T.V. serials. So, I would request the hon. Minister to bring an amendment so as to cover workers working in video and television films along with the cine workers.

I would like to say one thing more. You have raised the salary slab and fixed a ceiling of Rs. 1600. In the prevailing conditions if somebody is permanently employed on a meagre amount of Rs. 1600, how will he make his both ends meet in a city like Bombay while even an office peon in Delhi is drawing Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3,000. If somebody gets in lumpsum Rs. 5000 to Rs. 8000, how will he meet his needs with this meagre amount? Therefore, I want that, in order to make it realistic, the minimum lumpsum be fixed at Rs. 20,000, and salary limit be fixed at Rs. 2500. Until you do this much, the people will not be benefited in real sense.

One more thing is there. Some old actors and actresses have led glamour life in their own times. But it is a very unfortunate phenomenon in this industry that if 2 to 3 films get flopped in box office or the actor becomes old, then nobody takes care of him. He becomes a non-entity. So there should be a welfare fund to rehabilitate them, to enable them to lead a civilised and cultured life and to pay them pension.

Finally, I would like to suggest that efforts should be made to form co-operatives of the cine workers including writers, script writers, artists, new artists and other writers and these co-operatives be financed by the Government. Presently, Government is giving financial assistance.

The small film corporation is there. But Government must finance such co-operatives. They should get the feasibility studied by experts if the film would be a success or not. They must provide all sorts of security and insurance cover to workers. The crux of the matter is that the scale of exploitation in film making and in video making is unparallel.

We talk of socialism, but only 2 to 5 per cent people in this industry flourish, and the rest of them are left to the mercy of God. If you look at the plight of cine workers dwelling in the slums in Bombay, tears will roll down from your eyes. In brief I wish may socialism dawn in the cine world in its real sense.

Finally, I join my colleagues in congratulating our dear cine artist Shri Sunil Dutt. He is undertaking a noble cause. I sincerely wish his mission a success.

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I rise in support of the Cine-workers Welfare (Amendment) Bill, 1987. The Act is being amended after 6 years and in my opinion it needs some more amendments.

I endorse the view expressed by many Hon'ble Members here that all categories of workers of the cinema profession must be covered under the Act. The script writers, song composers, music directors and other allied personnel of the cine-art must also be included in the Act. Lakhs and lakhs are employed in this profession and are most unorganised. Many are working on daily wages. Their services must be made permanent and their remuneration should be improved. They must have job security. I, at this juncture, request the Hon'ble Minister to come forward with statistical details regarding the number of beneficiaries under the Act and the quantum of benefits thereof. He must also kindly see that all categories of persons in the cinema profession are covered under the provisions of the Act.

I am very much puzzled to understand one thing. The Act raises the limit of monthly remuneration of the cine-workers

for the purpose of this Act from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1600. Many Members have even desired that it be increased to Rs. 2000. However, there are many cine-workers who have job for some months and go without job for long. Many do not have jobs for months together. Cameramen and other workers have uncertainty of regular employment. In these conditions, I am unable to understand the justification of fixing an amount of remuneration as a criterion for covering the cine-workers under the Act. I suggest to the Government to cover all the cine-workers of all categories irrespective of any remuneration limit.

The Bill also provides to eliminate the ceiling on the number of members in the Central Advisory Committee under the Act. As per the Act, it was 11 members and now the Bill provides to increase it to any number as deemed necessary. The Hon'ble Minister may kindly state in his reply whether it is desirable to do away with this ceiling on the number of persons in the Central Advisory Committee. It may be 21 or 31 and he must state the exact number. However, in no case, the number of Govt. representatives should be increased from the existing three, so that majority of the members in the Central Advisory Committee are cine-workers who could express their views without fear or favour.

I request the Government to come out with an Insurance Scheme for the cine-workers. Many cine-workers including Actors and Actresses who once reigned supreme on the screen languish in poverty at the end of their life. The Insurance Scheme must insulate them from such vagaries. The Hon'ble Minister must look into this. Even cine-workers like studio and theatre employees, Actors and Actresses, side-actors and actresses who work on a monthly amount of Rs. 200 and 500 and others should also be included in this Insurance Scheme.

Sir, Prose, Poetry and Drama are the *triratnas* of the human cultural life. I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the plight of many drama actors and other drama professionals. The Minister must take adequate steps to protect their inte-

rests. Many drama actors and professionals lead a miserable life at the fag end. They must be looked after.

My previous speaker rightly pointed out the sufferings of the theatre workers. From 9 O'clock in the morning to 2 O'clock in the night they work and sometimes they work continuously for three shifts. They do not have job-security. They do not have an assured remuneration. They are paid daily wages. I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the fact that many theatre-owners employ people, extract work from them on meagre remuneration and keep them always as casual employers. These theatre-owners take advantage of the loop-holes in the existing laws to exploit the poor cine-workers. The Hon'ble Minister must take steps to rectify this. He may kindly pay special attention to their sufferings.

As our Hon'ble Members Shri Vyas has stated, many stunt actors are prone to accidents. They fracture their limbs and suffer head injuries. Sometimes, they die in action before the camera. Nearly 60 cine-workers lost their lives in Tamil Nadu recently, while the bus in which they were travelling skidded off while climbing down a Hill. Their life is full of risks. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister to take steps to formulate a scheme to provide adequate compensation to the cine-workers who die in action.

Likewise, in many studios and theatres there is no holiday on Sundays. I am very much pained to note that these hard workers are not given a weekly holiday. Some stringent statutory provision must be made in this regard.

An Hon'ble Member expressed the view that banks should lend loans to cine-workers for their profession. I wish to disagree with him. I disagree with him because the cinema profession is riddled with all uncertainties and thus Banks should not be allowed to run such risks.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the officials in the Censor Board. I would like to ask one question. Will the Censor allow a film depicting the censor officials in an indecent

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

manner, to be screened? Will they allow a film portraying a censor official taking bribe or indulging in illicit relationship, to be screened? It will not be allowed. Necessarily not. They will not allow it. However, films showing an MLA or an MP in poor light or representing them in an indecent manner or depicting them in an obscene way or portraying them as drunkards and addicts of many other social vices, are allowed to come out uncensored. Many such films are being publicly screened. I request the Hon'ble Minister to issue proper directives to the Censor Board not to allow such films to be screened. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987. This is another piece of legislation which is welcome and it also provides another piece of evidence of the keen and active interest our young hon. Minister of Labour is taking in the welfare of workers belonging to different categories or coming from different spheres including Cinema. All that glitters is not gold. Although the film industry is glittering to the outside world, there is a misgiving about it among the general public. It is evident that all is not well. Everything inside the film industry and also the whole lots of workers and artists working in the industry is not good. It is far from satisfactory. It is very very clear and evident from the low salary or low income that a Cine-worker gets. Earlier it was Rs. 1,000 and that is now being raised to Rs. 1,600. Of course, it is for the purpose of definition. There is no controversy at all in this Bill. This is a very small Bill having only three clauses, and every thing is also of a general nature, intended to remove an ambiguity. What is the ambiguity? In the same year, that is, in 1981, two Bills were brought, two enactments were made, that is, the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, and also the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981. There were two Acts enforced at the same time in the same year, namely, 1981, but

the peculiarity is that the definition in respect of cine-worker in these differs, is rather different, not the same, inasmuch as in the present Act which we are amending it was Rs. 1,000 and in the other Act it was Rs. 1600—in respect of monthly wages; in the other category, that is, lumpsum, which a cine-worker gets by participating or working in a minimum of five feature films, it was Rs. 5,000 and that is now being raised to Rs. 8,000. So, this is just to remove one ambiguity. The second provision is to provide that the Welfare Fund can also be applied for family welfare schemes. The third relates to the Central Advisory Committee, the number of members of the Committee; it is to provide that there should be no number fixed as it was eleven earlier; this is to bring the Act on par with other similar Acts. This is welcome.

The other hon. Members have highlighted different points. I do not like to add; there is nothing more to add. But one thing I want to point out. In 1981 it was Rs. 1,000 which we are now raising to Rs. 1600. Six years have passed, meanwhile, and during these six years the wages and salaries of government employees and non-government employees and employees of public sector undertakings have been revised upwards. A Class IV worker working in an organisation, for example, a Loader in Coal India, gets more than Rs. 2,000 per month; similarly, a Class IV employee in Oil India, Indian Oil Corporation or NTPC gets more than Rs. 2000 per month. And what are we doing here? The field of activity or work of the cine-workers is generally metropolitan towns and cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, where the cost of living is very high; housing is a very acute problem in all these places. Naturally something should be done about it, about raising their wages or income. With this low income that they are getting they cannot manage. Cinema, as you know, is playing a vital role in our society. Our society is changing, the country is changing, the world is changing, and we want this world, this society, to change for the better, not for the worse. The cinema industry has a role in effecting these changes and in shaping our society; particularly in shaping our youngmen it has a tremendous impact.

In the field of economy also it has its own contribution. We have about 12000 and odd cinema houses in our country. The film industry contributes about Rs. 500 crores annually to the exchequer by way of entertainment tax. In the last year 833 feature films were produced. About 25 lakh people are employed in this industry.

With regard to the workers engaged in this field there are three categories—those who are engaged in production, distribution and exhibition. Primarily this Bill is concerned with the production workers—the workers who are connected, linked and associated with the production and making of films. I agree with the suggestions made by other Hon. Members that it should naturally extend to the other two categories of exhibition and distribution workers also.

There are two types of cinemas. There are some very good films, educative films having good impact on our youngsters. But by and large there are films which cannot be enjoyed and witnessed by the family members sitting together. Should such films be encouraged? Some of our friends were pleading for some sort of cooperatives to encourage them with financial assistance by way of loan etc. I agree. But to what kind of films? It should be for producing good films only, for producing educative films which may be entertaining too.

After all, cinema today in our country is the major source of entertainment and it calls for qualitative improvement. Not only the quantitative growth, but qualitative improvement is also called for. Naturally it may not be too far stretched to say that productivity in industry, including the film industry, increases if the workers are well taken care of.

There is an atmosphere and an air of uncertainty and insecurity prevailing in the film industry. The more the uncertainty and insecurity, the higher will be the necessity for different security measures like insurance and all these funds. As we know, only a meagre amount of Rs. 22 lakhs has been collected for this purpose. It should

be still higher considering the large number of workers working in this field.

I have only three suggestions to make. Considering the price index and everything; considering the fact that it should be brought at par with that of their counterparts working in other organisations like Coal India, NTPC, etc., particularly because they are staying in very costly metropolitan cities—Sir, you yourself know it better as you belong to Bombay—it should be higher. Some efforts should be made to increase their wages.

In the morning while replying to the debate on the Factories Amendment Bill, our Minister had to say that there are two types of definitions about child labour—somewhere it is 14 years and somewhere else it is 15 years. Till today there are such discrepancies and such ambiguities in different Acts. Thanks to our Minister, this law was earlier within the purview, jurisdiction and control of I&B Ministry. Now it has been transferred to the Labour Ministry with effect from 1st April, 1986. After they have studied it they have come before the House with this amending Bill. My suggestion is that let there be a study by experienced officers of all the rules and regulations and wherever such flaws and ambiguities are there those should be identified, located and expeditious action taken to rectify the same. Instead of a piecemeal approach of this nature, I suggest, a comprehensive measure should be taken. There should be a regular thorough study and a fresh look at different laws and corrective measures should be taken.

Lastly housing should also come under the purview of this fund. In metropolitan cities housing is an acute problem and we must help the workers to overcome this problem by giving them assistance from this fund.

With these few words I welcome this Bill and I thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill that has been brought in the

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

House, but I feel that it has been brought in a hurry. Enough attention has not been paid to all its aspects. This is the reason that a demand is being made in the House for bringing a comprehensive bill.

Cinema is a very big industry. By including it in the category industries, the amenities and facilities being extended to industrial workers should be made available to cine workers, whatever may be the field of their work and whatever be the circumstances under which they are working. The law should be so made that it is not half done. The name given to it is not proper. 60 per cent workers have been left uncovered.

The number of workers working in production and screening sides is very large. I have no experience of film production in Madras or Calcutta, but I have the experience of Bombay. I had been to Bombay a number of films where films are produced. I had the opportunity to visit the studios and talk to people working there. They are badly exploited and mal-treated. The provisions of existing law are not observed. When the present law is not being observed, it is crystal clear that the law you are going to enact will not be followed and the facilities you are going to give to them will not be given.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue with his speech next time.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Thirty first Report

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee

on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th March, 1987."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th March, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ECONOMIC POLICIES—(Contd.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty.

Shri Shanti Dhariwal.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a few submissions on the Resolution regarding the Economic Policies moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty.

First of all, I take objection to the political motive with which this Resolution has been brought. It is a bad practice to criticise the sound economic policies of the Government with a political motive. Several countries, the World Bank, the I.M.F. and other organisations have lauded the economic progress made by India. The way India has strengthened its economic condition by increasing production, the way it has provided employment to unemployed persons and created infrastructure within a short period, it is very rare to see such progress in a democratic country.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

We have laid stress on mixed economy right from the days of Pandit Jawaharlal

Nehru. We invested thousands of crores of rupees in the public sector so that we could make our economy balanced and strong and could ensure that the private sector did not sell the essential commodities at exorbitant prices.

It is heartening to note that under the leadership of our young Prime Minister, the public sector has made considerable progress during the last 2-3 years. The public sector industries, which had been continuously running at loss and were afflicted with numerous problems have shown a considerable improvement. A great deal of change has been brought about as a result of the new industrial policy formulated by the Government. The first of such changes is visible in the form of speed with which licences all being issued to the industrialists and especially, those in the small scale sector, have been allowed a variety of tax rebates, as a result of which the production has increased. This has been possible as a result of the new industrial policy. Similarly, those who criticise the public sector merely on the ground of their not making profits should see how much progress the country has achieved in this field.

I would like Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty to go into the background in which the public sector was created. What was the objective behind giving so much encouragement to the public sector? It is not for the earning profits alone that the public sector is created. There are certain other obligations which the public sector has to fulfil. These obligations vary from controlling the prices and providing employment to promoting industrialisation. The performance of a public sector industry cannot be judged merely from the angle of profit. We have to evaluate the public sector from many aspects. I would only say that our economy has been strengthened under the leadership of our young Prime Minister. The programmes meant for alleviation of poverty, whether it is I.R.D.P., R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P. or other programmes for bringing scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other poor people above poverty line and improving

their standard of living, are unparallel and we are implementing them nicely. None of our neighbouring countries has such good programmes. In spite of all this, if the good points of our economic policies are undermined for political motives and an atmosphere of despair is created by saying that the economic policy is weak, the economy is sinking and that the country is facing economic crisis, I cannot but condemn it. It would through you, request Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty, the mover of the Resolution, to withdraw it. The public representatives should create an atmosphere in the country whereby the commonman could feel involved in the development programmes, whether they are five year plans or some other programmes which aim at improving the standard of living of the rural people and providing them maximum benefits. We must extend our full cooperation to the Government in its endeavour of unearthing black money and stringent action against the black-marketeers, under FERA and other relevant Acts.

***SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS** (Jaipur): Madam Chairman, the resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Shri Rammurthy regarding the economic policy is being discussed on in the House. I would like to speak a few words on his resolution. In his resolution Shri Rammurthy has said that due to the bad economic policy of the Government the gap in the condition of the poor and rich people is widening day by day. The condition of the common man in the country is getting worse. While saying so, Shri Rammurthy has given some suggestions to improve the condition of the people. He has referred to the industrial policy of 1980 and given some suggestions to rectify it so that the public sector undertakings run efficiently and the economy of the country is strengthened. At the same time he has said that the losses incurred by the public sector undertakings should be checked. While mentioning all these facts he has requested this House to adopt his resolution.

Many hon. Members have spoken on the present economic situation of the

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

country while taking part in the discussion. The economy of the country is linked with production. The country's economy is strengthened when production increases in all fields. But the produce is not with the producers today. For example, the land is no longer with the poor farmers today. Those who are able to cultivate the land are no longer the owner of the land. The ownership is enjoyed by the big land lords. Similarly the industry is no longer with the industrial workers. The industrialists are enjoying all profit from industry. They are getting richer whereas the industrial workers who help in increasing the industrial product are getting low wages and with that they are not able to pull on. Thus they are becoming poorer day by day. The industry is monopolised by capitalists today. The workers are poor and illiterate. They do not have capital or the knowledge to run the affairs of the industry. They should be educated and allowed to actively participate in the management of the industry. Then only there will be change in our society.

The harijans, adivasis and the landless agricultural workers are the most backward in the society. Unless we raise them above poverty line, we cannot establish socialistic pattern of society. We have to improve the economic condition of all classes of people. But the very socio-economic system existing in our country is defective. Unless we make some changes in the existing system, we cannot improve the lot of those people. So long as we are not able to put an end to the exploitation in our society, so long as we are not able to fulfil minimum needs of the poor people, so long as we are not able to bring discipline and order in the distribution system and so long as we are not able to bring in socialism, we cannot think of raising the status of the poor people. They will continue to live in misery. These people cannot improve themselves. It is we who on behalf of the country should provide all facilities to them so that their lot can be improved. In this context I would like to ask Shri Bhaktam Shri Ramamurthy to kindly tell us whether the Government set up in Andhra Pradesh is a

capitalist or socialist Government. If it is a socialist Government, what steps the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken for upliftment of the poor people. You have fixed the price of rice at Rs. 2/- per KG. But more announcement is not enough. What steps have you taken to supply the rice to the people at that price? Have you made the distribution system effective? Are these poor people really getting rice at that price and whether the exploitation has come to an end in you State, if not, what steps have you taken to save the poor people from exploitation? Are there no landlords and money lenders in your State? Sir, the poor people are not free from the exploitation of the land lords and money lenders not only in Andhra Pradesh, but every where. Therefore, I would have appreciated if Shri Shrirammurthy had moved this resolution after doing something to save the poor people from the clutches of the landlords.

Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had said, first do then tell others to do. He was doing many things and then helping others to do those things. Your leader may be Shri N. T. Rama Rao or anybody. First you should have worked more and more for the welfare of the poor people then you should come forward with the resolution saying that socialism has been brought in Andhra Pradesh and no where else in the country. But you have many leaders who are not paying wealth tax and income tax. They are increasing their assets and constructing buildings at several places. Therefore by moving this resolution you cannot take any credit. I would like to suggest to Shri Ramamurthy to mend himself first. In order to improve the present economic situation in the country, we have to take all possible steps to put an end to exploitation. We have seen that big fish eats the small fish. The situation in the country is just like that. The rich people are exploiting the poor people. We have set up major industry in our country. But we are not paying much attention for the growth of small scale industry. There are some poor and backward States in the country. The developed and big States are getting more help from the Centre than the small States. Let us see the per capita income of different States in the country.

In 1983-84 the per capita income of different States is as follows :

Punjab	—	Rs. 3560
Haryana	—	3059
Maharashtra	—	3032
Gujarat	—	2825
West Bengal	—	2231
Karnataka	—	1957
Kerala	—	1951
Andhra Pradesh	—	1955
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1880
Tamil Nadu	—	1743
Assam	—	1762
Madhya Pradesh	—	1721
U.P.	—	1685
Orissa	—	1625
Bihar	—	1174

So the per capita income of Punjab is much higher than the other States and the per capita income of Bihar is lowest of all. Orissa and Bihar are the most backward States. These States are being exploited by Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. They are advanced in all respects. Our Prime Minister has laid stress on removing these regional imbalances. He has taken steps to take the country to the 21st century. He wants our country to be counted as one of the developed countries. Keeping that in mind, many long term programmes have been undertaken. But I would like to ask the Government about the backward States like Bihar and Orissa. What steps have been taken by the Government to improve the economy of these States. It is our duty to improve the lot of the poor people. This can be done if we take up developmental measures in the poor and backward States on priority basis. The hon. Planning Minister and the Agriculture Minister are present in the House. I would like to draw their attention

towards many projects in Orissa which are pending for clearance of the Central Govt. There are as many as 14 medium irrigation projects in Orissa pending for clearance of the Central Govt. Unless you execute those projects how can there be improvement in the field of agriculture in the State of Orissa. I request to the Agriculture Minister and the Planning Minister to implement those projects soon, so that additional irrigation potential is created and the poor farmers are benefited. Sir, that the Govt of Orissa have submitted a proposal before the Centre to set up some industries in that State. But it is regrettable that the letters of intents have not been issued to set up those industries so far. In this context, I would like to refer to the proposed second steel plant at Daitari in my constituency. Sir, this proposal has been pending since long. Daitari is ideally located for the establishment of a steel plant. All sorts of infrastructural facilities are readily available there. The preliminary work to set up the steel plant was completed soon after the proposal was mooted. The Minister had given an assurance in this House, but it is unfortunate that no further progress has been in that direction. The establishment of the steel plant will help in solving the unemployment problem of a backward area to a large extent. Therefore, I demand that necessary steps be taken to set up the second steel plant in Orissa without any further delay. At the same time I would like to request the Minister to provide adequate fund to the State of Orissa for the development of agriculture. The major irrigation projects under execution in my State should be provided sufficient funds.

Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had said that the country cannot be developed without the development of the villages. Therefore we have to develop our rural economy first. If we have to develop our villages we have to encourage the growth of small scale and cottage industries. Adequate incentives should be given to the rural artisans and small entrepreneurs to promote small units. In this context I would like to suggest to the Govt. to set up new industries in the rural areas because India is country of villages and villagers are now going towards the cities and towns to earn their livelihood. Once they get some job they do not like to go back to the villages. As

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people coming from the villages are settling down in the urban areas in large number the urban population is increasing day by day. The poor villagers do not have the avenues to earn their livelihood in the villages.

Therefore, they are coming to towns in search of jobs. The accommodation is a great problem in the cities. So these people live in slums which pollute the atmosphere in the cities. If we set up industries in the rural areas, the people will not go towards the cities. Thus the city population can be checked and at the same time rural economy will be strengthened. Of course the bureaucrats will not leave the urban areas and they will continue to exploit the people. The industries set up in the rural areas will generate additional employment for the rural people. So we have to decentralise the industries.

The increase in the number of industries in the urban area will help a handful of capitalists to increase their assets. The capitalists will continue to exploit the workers engaged in their establishments. The small units should be run by the individuals and the major units should be set up by the Government. Then only the economy of the country will be strengthened.

Then I would like to say about land reforms. Sir, there are many landlords in the country who possess surplus land in fake names. The so called owners of the land do not go to supervise the cultivation. We should not allow the big landlords to keep land above the ceiling limit. Mahatma Gandhi had said that the tillers should be made owners of the land. It is also the policy of the Congress Government. During election campaign also we say that the tillers should be the owners of the land. But actually it is not the practice. The big landlords are exploiting the small farmers as well as the agricultural workers. We must stop this practice. The surplus land should be taken from the big or the absentee landlords and it should be distributed among the landless persons. We should make an Act to achieve this objec-

tive, I think there are many land dispute cases in Punjab. If we settle the disputes and divide the surplus land among the genuine people, the terrorist activities will be reduced to some extent. If every body gets some land or job, they will not find time to indulge in such activities.

I would like to say something about tribal areas. There are some people who do not want to accept cultivation as their profession. Such people should not be allowed to buy land either from Adivasis or harijans. In the process we can help interested people to develop their agriculture and the people who wish to buy land and entrust the cultivation to some body else will not be able to do so. Because of their money power people should not be allowed to have dual benefits. This rule should be applicable in the non-adivasi area also.

A word about salaried people. There is wide difference in the payment of salary which varies from rank to rank. The employees getting higher pays are sympathetic to the low paid employees. Wherever they may work the salaried people have employment guarantee and security. But the poor people living in the villages do not have any such guarantee and security in their lives. Take the case of RLEGP. This is a centrally sponsored programme. Under this we should provide work to a poor man for 100 days in a year. But we are actually not able to provide 100 days work to the beneficiaries. I had put a question in this regard the hon. Agriculture Minister is present in the House will be able to mention the names of 5 people who have been given work under RLEGP in any part of India. We have not been able to provide 100 days work to any under this programme. So this programme has failed. We, the Members of Parliament, are going around the villages and it is a fact. So why the word "guarantee" be attached with this programme. This is a special project and 100% Central assistance is being given under this programme, if it is a special project why it should not be implemented properly. I have raised it outside the House also, but I have not been assured that this programme is properly implemented. This matter is not being discussed in the House. If all people irrespective of

their status do not get guarantee of work and security of life they cannot have peace of mind. They will not have comfort. If the people of this country cannot live in peace then it will have a very bad impact on the society and the situation will be very critical and the country will head towards destruction.

Sir, our aim is to establish a socialistic pattern of society. But now we are giving a lot of incentives to the capitalists. That means the country is heading towards capitalism. This matter is not being discussed in the House nor at the party level. By moving a Resolution we cannot change the economic situation of our country. The Government should think over the issue seriously and should come forward with a comprehensive legislation, so that it bears some fruit and the present economic situation makes improvement. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Madam Chairman, first of all I congratulate my colleague Mr. Bhattam Sriram Murty for bringing this Resolution to be discussed in this august House, which relates to very important aspects relating to our economy with which the lives, the future, the aspirations of millions of people are either directly or indirectly involved.

Madam, The Industrial Policy Resolution has undergone some changes periodically, but basically it has the main objectives with which our Constitution was framed. It has especially kept in view the Directive Principles of State Policy which wants to secure to all citizens an adequate means of livelihood, and to ensure that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

It was the main pillar behind the Policy Resolution of 1956; and in respect of the 1980 Industrial Policy Statement also, the socio-economic objectives of the new policy were: optimum utilization of

the installed capacity, maximizing production and achieving higher productivity and higher employment generation, correction of regional imbalances through preferential treatment, and faster promotion of export-oriented and import-substitution industries, and promoting economic federalism with an equitable spread of investment and the disbursal of returns among widely spread over, small but growing units in rural as well as urban areas.

While the objectives were there, unfortunately after several years of implementation of our Industrial Policy, the fact remains that the assets of big Houses have increased enormously. The top 20 Houses' assets which were only Rs. 648 crores in 1951, have increased to Rs. 1362 crores in 1958. But by 1975-76 they have swelled to Rs. 5111 crores; and by 1980 they increased to Rs. 7481 crores. Then within another three years, the assets have increased to Rs. 13,380 crores, and by the end of 1984, they have increased to Rs. 15,842 crores.

It is obvious that our economic policy and industrial policy have helped these big business Houses to corner more wealth, to corner more financial assistance that was given from the financial institutions. At the same time, the economic disparities have widened. An estimate says that top 5% of the population are in possession of nearly 22% of the national income, which is slightly more than of a full half of the population. There is widespread variation in average incomes, not only in rural and urban areas, but in different regions also. Government itself is accepting the fact that nearly 40% of the population is below the poverty line. The latest international data says that in the matter of per capita income, India ranks 133rd among the 148 nations of the world.

16.00 hrs.

It is quite distressing to find the public debt around rupees one lakh crore which includes around Rs. 20,000 crores of external debt. The alarming feature is that the public debt has been increasing at a very steady and fast speed, because just in the matter of last five years it has increased by more than 300 per cent and

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

the budget deficit has also reached an astronomical proportion this year. Merely Rs. 42,800 crores have gone into the public enterprises till March 1985. The return on these huge investments is far from satisfactory. Gradually, the trade deficit is increasing and in the year 1985-86 alone, the trade deficit is Rs. 8,600 crores, which means that we have to manage our public sector industry as well as enterprises more efficiently so that our products do compete in the international market so that we can capture more market and earn higher rate of foreign exchange. It is not a question how much we are going to spend in public sector or private sector, but how that money is going to be spent; the spending should be linked to performance.

The number of job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in the entire country at the end of 1986 was 301 lakhs whereas in that one year we are able to provide employment to only 35 lakh unemployed people. Now, if an analysis is made as to how much money is required to provide or create a new job, it is around Rs. 1.30 lakhs. While the situation is like that, a colossal amount will be necessary to provide employment to these unemployed people. Apart from these unemployed people, several millions of workers, who are working in the household industry that is where less than 5 per cent work as artisans and in handicraft industry, nearly 3.85 million workers were thrown to the streets from their jobs. In these circumstances, the only solution and a better solution will be to keep in our mind the valuable advice given by Mahatma Gandhi, who had clearly told that labour intensive industrial pattern is necessary that is cottage and small, medium industries would help to increase employment opportunities. The capital investment for providing employment per worker in cottage and village industry was very low compared to large scale industry. The average investment in cottage and village industry was Rs. 530 against Rs. 10,000 in textile industry; and in cement and steel industry, it will be Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. According to the annual survey of industry for 1974-75, the amount of investment for raising employ-

ment for one person in large scale industry is Rs. 29,000: that is why Mahatma Gandhi always laid great stress on eradication of employment and under-employment of our people. In his opinion, handicraft or cottage industry alone could find employment to hundreds of millions of our people who are going unemployed or under employed. It was his realisation that large scale mechanised industry cannot solve the problem which made Gandhiji strong advocate of handicrafts or cottage industry.

The *Charka* was a symbol of all labour intensive enterprises. In *Young India* dated June 18, 1925, he said,

"The disease of the masses is not want of money so much as it is want of work. Labour is money. He who provides dignified labour for the millions in their cottages, provides food and clothing or which is the same thing as money. The *Charka* provides such labour. Till a better substitute is found it must therefore hold the field."

Again, in the *Harijan* dated June 22, 1935 he says:

"India has to live, that is her millions have to live. There is no other country in the world where so many millions of people have only partial employment and where in spite of the civilisation being predominantly rural, the holdings are barely two acres per head, to manufacture the whole of her cloth requirement through steam or electricity or any means other than the human power behind the wheel is still further to deepen the unemployment of the population."

Again, in the *Harijan* dated January 2, 1937 he said:

"With crores of human beings going idle,"

he emphasised,

"India cannot afford to have large machinery which will displace their labour. It would spell their unem-

ployment and misery. Our problem is how to find employment for all the crores of our people not how to save their labour. Continuous unemployment has already induced in them a kind of laziness or listlessness which is most depressing."

With the steep increase in our population lesser per capita availability of land, the unemployment problem has become more severe. Labour intensive enterprises not only comparatively produce more and employ more but also help in establishing an egalitarian society, a society where economic power is not concentrated in a few hands and the differences in income are not wide. The same is the case with small scale industry also. But a highly capital intensive industrial undertaking on the one hand results in keeping the majority of labour force unemployed and on the other hand tends to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few, the pockets of mill owners as profits and of the few workers that will be employed as high wages. Lured by the belief that cities offered better wages and superior living, people from villagers are flocking to the cities. This is becoming a very serious problem to the planners and urban development authorities. The social cost of rearing, housing, employing, and providing civil services to an individual is several times higher in the town than in the village and far higher in metropolitan centres than in small towns. If the worker is engaged in a rural area, the amount on construction of houses can be avoided as he may be already having a shelter to live in. Thus the Government will be relieved of the burden of having to construct millions of houses in a short period and this amount may be invested on more urgent developmental schemes. So, new industries should not be permitted to come up in the near vicinity of the existing cities, or urban centres. They must for all practical purposes be dispersed into rural areas.

Madam Chairman, you are well aware that this "No Industry District" concept has outlived its purpose. In fact, in the entire South, in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, these two States, did not get even one district as a "No industry

district"; Karnataka could get only one namely Bidar and Kerala got only two districts, while Madhra Pradesh got 18, Uttar Pradesh got 11 districts.

A committee has gone into this question, to examine it and we have been repeatedly told on the floor of this House that the matter is being examined. But the "No industry block" is better in place of "No industry district". And till now a final decision has not been taken. I request the Government to come forward with a "No industry block" policy, and to really disperse the industries into rural areas, backward areas, and also to develop such industries in the rural areas.

Our country should adopt such technology which provides employment to a large number of people with lesser capital and which also helps in production of more goods and services to the people, as is done in China. Unless we wholeheartedly take up such a policy, our country is going to face much severe problems in future. This basic change of approach should be taken care and reflect in the Government policy in future in respect of industrial development.

[Translation]

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkalapur): Madam, Chairman, I am privileged to take part in this important discussion. This Private Members resolution has been moved by Shri Bhattam Sri Rama Murthy and I would like to give some suggestions for the kind consideration of our Government.

At the time of our independence the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in a Conference at Madras that a Socialistic pattern of society should be established in the country. He said that poverty would be removed and equality in the society would be established. Then he gave the gift of Five Year Plans to the country. The result of those plans is the achievement of self sufficiency in the production of foodgrains. Once upon a time we were stretching our hands before other countries for foodgrains. Now, I am proud to say that we have not only

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri V. Krishna Rao]

achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains but are also exporting to foreign countries.

Cities are developing well. Unfortunately villages are neglected in our country. In America only 7% of the population are agriculturists. Even then they are exporting foodgrains. Here in our country about 70% people are agriculturists. We can imagine how much foodgrains we can produce if we compare the percentage of our agriculturists with that of America. If all the facilities are provided to agriculturists and irrigation is developed on top priority basis I am sure, we can supply foodgrains to the whole world. Many people are moving from villages to cities. Therefore it is very essential to provide all the facilities in villages to stop this kind of migration from villages to cities.

While preparing the plan it is very essential to include some expert farmers in the planning Commission. They will be having first hand experience. They know the difficulties and requirements of village people. Hence I request the hon. Minister to include expert farmers in the Planning Commission.

The condition of housing in the villages is really miserable. I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister who has studied this problems and given utmost importance for housing especially in rural areas. There are several other programmes of our Government for the upliftment of the poor masses of rural areas. These programmes are really commendable. IRDP, RLEGP, Antyodaya and other programmes have really come to the rescue of the poor people. I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the implementation aspect of these programmes. This is very important because many officials do not take keen interest in the implementation of these programmes.

Another very important aspect is the implementation of family planning programmes. Our Government has many commendable programmes. Hence it is the responsibility of all the citizens of our country to make the family planning programmes a great success.

Late Sir, M. Visweswaraiiah had said "Unless every body is engaged in cottage industry this country cannot progress." This is very essential because the farmers are engaged only for three months in a year. During the other nine months most of the farmers have to sit idle. This situation must be changed and cottage industry must be encouraged to keep the farmers busy throughout the year.

We have to protect our countries unity and integrity first. All the citizens must be honest and sincere to their jobs. Only then the five year plans and all other programmes will be a great success.

There is sufficient improvement and progress in the conditions of urban areas. Hence it is high time to concentrate on the development of villages. I have seen with my own eyes that in many villages the good old roads of the time of our great grand fathers are still in the same condition. This situation must change. For this both the Central and the States should work hard for improving the living conditions of the village people. If this is done I am sure that our country will usher in a new era of progress and prosperity.

Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): I wish to thank the Mover of the Resolution Shri Bhattam for having placed this opportunity before the House to express their views once again in regard to our industrial policy. The time has come now, I think, that we should try to achieve anew national consensus on the comprehensive policy of industrial development. Just as the Government has introduced new educational policy, so also it should take time by its forelock to try and reach out to all the State Governments and their leaders, the Opposition parties and others of all sides, have a national debate once again and then formulate the new industrial policy. We did it. We achieved it once before. We went on improving. I do not think we can agree completely with what my friend Shri Bhattam Srirama

Murty has said about the distortions that have been introduced. The only thing is the programme that we have agreed upon, the direction that we have given to the country—*i.e.* the mixed economy still holds good. This Government here, as well as the State Governments also, they all swear by it. But then what it is that in-between there was improvement made, not distortions, and that goes to the credit of Shrimati Indira Gandhi of introducing or placing before the people as to what we wish to achieve through our industrial development and developmental policy in the near future in a few decades, not some kind of millennium but certainly to abolish poverty, to move in the direction of abolishing of poverty. That was the lead she had given and even today they swear by that policy. Recently they have gone to the polls. Even now in two or three States there are elections and electioneering is going on. On what basis are they rivalling one with the other—who would be able to achieve this policy, implement this policy of minimising, if not abolishing poverty more quickly, more effectively, more satisfactorily? Who has done it better till now and who can be expected to do better in future? It is only on this basis this debate has been going on, but as is natural in an election in a controversial manner, not in a co-operative manner. I want this debate to be carried on for some time in a systematic manner from the leadership of the National Development Council, with the Prime Minister as its Head all over the country with the constructive view of achieving re-orientation of our own economic and industrial developmental policy in this country so that we can make better progress and more rapid progress than we have been able to do.

It is wrong for any one to say that poverty has not gone down, that prosperity has not gone up, that people have not become a little better off now than what they had been twenty or forty years ago. Let us be quite realists. What is the position today? Let anyone go from here to the Western countries also and let them look at the markets, sales markets, Sunday markets. Do you not think that in India you have got all the equipments of a prosperous country? The same sort of things that are being sold in the very rich

America, are being sold here also. Do you not find that middle-class has grown very rich and very prosperous and in size, in dimensions, their numbers have grown and they are growing, vast progress has been made, achieved by our middle-class? The dimension of the middle-class people, as population, as families, and as employed people also, has grown. In all these directions we have made very great progress. But most unfortunately for us, we are carrying this heavy load, terrible load of poor people. 40% does not make much sense by itself, but if you convert it into millions of poor people in our country, it is more than 200 millions. 200 million population are in dire poverty, in miserable conditions living in hovels and huts. Out of these 200 millions again 150 or 170 million, people are living in the villages. Even today they are having a very bad time when compared to all others, not that their position is just as it used to be 20 years ago, 40 years ago, but it is bad enough even now. Miserable they are, fortunately for us, they are more awakened now than what they were 40 years ago, because of all these elections we have had, because of political education, we have spread other education also, we have been able to develop our country thanks to the controversies and struggles and debates that we are carrying on between political parties. They are now awakened. Therefore, they are more conscious of their poverty; they are impatient about their poverty and, therefore, all the more reason why Government should make haste in order to help them, to raise them out of it, to escape from it. How can they do it? Can they do it by themselves, one party in power or coalition Governments in some of the States? No, I do not think it can be possible. Is it possible for the Central Government alone, for the State Governments alone? Our friends have been talking about it. We have all been quoting Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi is our national father. There can be no controversy about it. But in implementing Mahatma Gandhi's teachings, we are not so sincere, not just as keen as we should have been, all of us by degrees go on differing from each other.

Years ago, in 1908, he had the foresight of what we are now seized of, about the environmental pollution. Again and

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

again at Question Hour so many Members go on saying please do not start your industries by the river side, do not start them near cultural centres because there will be pollution. He talked about it at that time. He did not want huge industries in the cities; he wanted industries to be taken to the villages. But in what form? In a decentralised manner. But that does not mean we do not need heavy industries. Without heavy industries, it would not be possible for us to have medium scale industries; it would not be possible to manufacture chisels and hammers and all these things. How many millions of people would be requiring these implements? How would they be able to get all these implements? These implements will not be made of wood or stone as in the ancient past. Our workers have got to be trained to use these instruments and armed with these people as the Japanese are, working with these instruments in their own homes. As the Japanese do with the help of electricity as in Japan, it would be possible for us to make rapid progress. In order to make these instruments, you need machine manufacturing concerns. In order to build them up you need the heavy industries. That is where Jawaharlal Nehru made his contribution. It is a question of priority, which aspect of it should be taken up at what time, and then also which particular Government—State Government or Central Government—should develop either industrial districts, autonagars and so on like that. It does need a debate, it does need constructive, cooperative thought, but it should not lead to destructive controversies, unnecessary disputes. A certain element of dispute is bound to be there and that is why I say it is high time now that Government should give some thought to it and then take this matter with the National Development Council with the cooperation of the Planning Commission and there hammer out once again for the next three years or five years or whatever it is, stage by stage how to develop it, and in developing it we should not forget the agriculturists and agricultural workers. We have been passing a lot of legislation in regard to various industrial workers—unorganised industrial workers there are, then there are cottage industries also. All

these are providing employment even today. Even to the extent that they provide employment, it is not fulltime employment, but nevertheless some employment is being provided by them to hundreds of millions. All this has to be fitted into our national plan in such a constructive manner that they would all help the country to move in the direction, if not of the elimination immediately, but progressive elimination of poverty and minimisation of the miseries and sufferings that come from poverty.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjarpur) : Madam Chairman, I was listening to the points made by Prof. Ranga very carefully. I too was thinking that there should be a national debate on the economic development that we have achieved since independence. I was a student when Avadi Session of the Congress was held in which the Party passed the resolution of Socialist Pattern of Society which later became the basis of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. It was for the first time that the new concept of mixed economy public sector, private sector and Joint sector was conceived. It is matter of pride for our country that the Third World countries adopted this economic policy and the backward countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America felt that the policy of mixed economy was the most suited to a poor and developing country.

Just now, Prof. Ranga was describing the economic development since Independence. I want to take you to still earlier days. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Do not take us that back.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : At that time, your party had sided with the Britishers and was in favour of slavery. (Interruptions) It is a fact of history that before Independence, all the economic resolutions passed by the Congress in its different sessions were for socialism. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned from England after completing his studies, he was so impressed by the Soviet Socialism that he did mention it in his autobio-

graphy. There was a fire within him. I still remember his words which I had read :

[English]

"There is a fire within me which burns and consumes me and wants me to do something for the people which I must do before I am reduced to ashes."

[Translation]

This was what he said at the time of passing economic resolutions before Independence and that man saw to it that the fire within him to do something for the poor did realise after Independence. Socialist Revolution of Soviet Russia left a deep imprint on him, a fact he had himself admitted. In one of his letters written to Indira Ji from jail before Independence, he had written that he was greatly influenced by the Russian Revolution, the proletariats and the working class which guided his economic philosophy later. It was he who gave the concept of public sector to the country for the first time. Today, when we look back, we just think, what would have been the plight of the country had the public sector not been there. Before Independence, we used to import every thing right from a needle to an engine, but there is hardly any item which we import and do not export today. Is it not a tribute to that great leader who had the foresight to decide the economic policy this country would need in future ?

Shri Jawaharlal, during his life time, had implemented these economic policies to some extent, Indira Ji followed these economic policies and furthered them. The change effected in the industrial policy resolution in 1980 was a step forward in this direction and the nation forged ahead. I would like to say that the change made by Shri Rajiv Ji is a change in the right direction. If we fail to procure foreign technology we would be taking the nation in the backward direction. Those who have studied the history of Japan, know that there was a very closed society in Japan. They neither allowed foreigners to participate in their economic activities nor did they allow anybody from their country to go abroad. They did not recon-

cile with any thing foreign. But later a revolution took place and the question of modernisation came up. Though during world war, Japan received a great setback, yet by adopting the policy of modernisation, Japan has gained top place among the comity of industrialised nations.

Under the circumstances, I would like to say that we must learn something from other countries and I do not think there can be any thing better than the practical industrial policy adopted by Rajiv Ji. Today, the world is entering the computer age, it has conquered the moon. Do you want to take the country back to the age of bullock cart ? Those who say that the country has not prospered or that the condition of the people has not improved, they simply do not want to accept the truth. I myself have been repeatedly saying that the benefits commensurate with the funds spent in rural areas do not percolate down to the people. In spite of this, I would say that those who can recollect the position that was prevailing during last ten, twenty or thirty years, might know how much has been done. Previously, we used to walk miles and miles together and we hardly came across any bicycle. But today motor cycles and scooters are a very common sight in rural areas. There were hardly pucca roads but today several villages are connected with pucca roads. You tell me how many people die because of famine and how many are dying of starvation today ? How can you say that there has been no improvement in the condition of the people ?

Madam Chairperson, it has been said in the resolution that due to foreign borrowings we are losing our economic independence. You may kindly pay a little attention towards foreign countries also. We have refused I.M.F. loan and the I.M.F. has said that Indian economy is the soundest of all the third world countries. I would like to say one thing more. The Latine American countries are heavily burdened with foreign debts. They cannot raise their heads. We also take foreign loans and bring prosperity in this country, but we have not done so, because we are aware of that trap. On the contrary they say that we are burdened with foreign debt. Madam, we must call a spade a

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

spade. You may say that we are burdened with foreign debts, but nobody will believe it.

I would like to say this much only that the Indian economy was never so sound as it is today. If our economic policy was bad, if our industrial policy was faulty, then, why the opposition parties who were in power for 3 years did not change the industrial policy? You have not been able to change our foreign policy because our foreign policy is good and you followed it.

AN HON. MEMBER : They translated it into Hindi.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I would like you to speak the truth because if you tell untruth or say wrong thing, people will get confused. There would have been nothing wrong if, instead of bringing this resolution, you had said a word of praise for our economic policies and told the truth. Then we could say that you cooperated with us in constructive matters in real sense. I would say that you may even now bring a realistic economic resolution in place of this resolution. Then only will the people of this country have a word of praise for you. A lot of unpleasant things are happening in your state. At least, please do not bring that culture to the Centre.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : I fully support the resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Sriram Murty. I think that the present economic situation in the country is very critical. Even the ruling party Members cannot deny that. We are now confronted with very tight economic position.

The industrial policy which was accepted in 1956 has been changed in 1980. In 1980 industrial policy, enough scope has been given to the multinationals and to the monopoly houses. Even previously if the monopoly houses want to expand their capacity, their industry, they have to take permission under MRTP or

FERA. But in the Industrial Policy of 1980, it has been stated that the monopoly houses do not require the permission under MRTP or FERA. Even the illegal expansion has been legalised and as a result, the assets now with the monopoly houses have been increased. I shall cite the example from 1980 when the new industrial policy came into being. In 1980, the total assets with the 20 monopoly Houses were to the tune of Rs. 7,611.20 crores. Now, it has jumped to Rs. 14,922.78 crores in the year 1984. Within the span of 4 years the assets of the monopoly houses were increased from roughly Rs. 7600 crores to Rs. 14900 crores. So, it proves that the industrial policy that has been introduced in 1980 helps the monopoly houses to expand their business and to expand their assets. How do you judge that a country is progressing? What is the criterion? The criterion is with regard to the living conditions of the people. That should be the criterion. We must judge on that basis only.

Our Prime Minister has said that he will take the country to the 21st century. What does it mean? The 21st century will await the people of India more hunger, more unemployment and more starvation deaths. We belong to the third-world.

(Interruptions)

There are three worlds. The first is the capitalist world; the second is the socialist world and the third is undeveloped countries. We belong to third world, as I mentioned earlier.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : You belong to both.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : What is the position of the third world? In the third world, 500 million people are now living below the poverty-line, in the true sense that they are living in hunger and the major portion of them are living in India. Out of the 500 million people, 40 million people—half of whom are children—die every year from hunger and malnutrition. If you decide to keep a minute silence for every person who died in 1982 owing to hunger and malnutrition, you will not be able to celebrate the advent of the 21st century because you will have to remain silent.

100 million children in the third world who are under the age of 5 years, suffer from malnutrition. The report has been given by FAO. The number of hungry people will increase from 500 million to 650 million in the Twenty-first Century. The Prime Minister says that he is going to take this country as a prosperous country into the Twenty-first Century. I do not believe that.

814 million people are illiterate in the third world countries, according to the UNESCO report, and 50 to 60 per cent of the illiterate people are living in this country. According to the UNESCO report, this figure will increase to 1,000 million in the Twenty-first Century.

The figure of the unemployed in the third world countries is 500 million, including the agricultural sector also and it will increase to 880 million in the Twenty-first Century. In the socialist countries, for example in Russia, in 1930 the Employment Exchanges were closed. In 1917 there was the great Revolution in Russia and within thirteen years they decided to close the Employment Exchanges because there was nobody unemployed.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : He seems to know more about Russia than about India.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : In Russia there is cent per cent literacy and there has been no inflation also. Twenty five years ago, meat was being sold at two Roubles per kilo and the same price is still continuing. The prices of the commodities which were fixed 20 or 30 years back are still continuing. Social security is there in China and Russia. What path will you take ? If you take the capitalist path, then you will be facing the consequences which you are facing now. If you take the path of socialism, socialistic way of development, then you can remove poverty, unemployment and all other ills. But you are, unfortunately, following the capitalist path. That is the problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him conclude. Please try to conclude.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : In 1971 for the third world countries the IMF and other capitalist countries gave a loan of 70 million dollars and it increased to 650 million dollars in 1982. The IMF have imposed restrictions, that certain measures are to be followed by the third world countries, including India. You cannot deny that. For that reason you have changed your industrial policy, for that reason you have changed your economic policy. What is your new economic policy ? It was implemented in the third world five or six years back. That is not a new policy. That is at the dictation of IMF and the World Bank that you are doing.

You are telling us about new technology. According to the American Development Bank, 70 per cent of the technology which has been given by the capitalist country to the under-developed countries is obsolete. The third world countries paid for the technology 35 billion dollars. Several restrictions are there. You cannot import your product....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Only five minutes Madam, I am concluding.

About agriculture, what is the position ? The proportion of total work force engaged in agriculture in 1951 was 57.5%, in 1961 it was 69.5%, in 1971 it was 69.5% and in 1981 it was 66.5%. It proves that despite the 35 years of planning and industrial growth, the proportion of work force engaged in agriculture has not come down.

The per capita real nett domestic product from agriculture remains virtually stagnant in absolute terms, throughout the decades of planning and development.

I would now come to NDP per capita at 1970-71 prices. In 1951-53 it was 405.66, in 1976-83 it was only 415.61. The rate of growth was only 2%. This was only higher by 2% and it was a zero rate of growth. Stagnation in per capita real NDP in agriculture implies that more than 2/3 of the Indian population has witnessed no increase in their real annual income,

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

Your party members have said that the purchasing power of the rural people has not increased. That is correct because the real income has not increased. You are saying that there is 35 million tonnes of foodgrains now in the stock. It is because the people have no purchasing power that you are able to collect so much of food. If they had the purchasing power, you would not have collected that much of food. You have stocked 35 million tonnes of foodgrains for the reason that the people have no purchasing power.

My suggestion is that you have to change your policy. You have to give land to the tillers. Purchasing power of the people has to be increased. If the purchasing power of the people is increased, then only will they be able to purchase the industrial goods. We should have the market within the country itself. Now only a handful of people can purchase the colour TVs and other things and you are allowing imports for that industry. For the mass consumption industries, you are not doing anything because the purchasing power has to be increased. Without that, it is not possible to change the present economic situation. So, at the end I would say that the time has come to change the present economic policy and you have to take the path of socialism which will only save the country.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : Madam, Chairman, this resolution has been brought by an hon. Member of the Opposition, Shri Bhattam Shrirama Murthy. Lots of things have been said in it. After going through it, it appears that, perhaps, Shri Bhattam Shrirama Murthy has not been able to read the writings on the wall.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the Chair]

The speakers who spoke before me have spoken in detail on the economic policy of the Central Government. All of us know and we also acknowledge in private that our country has achieved unprecedented

success in the agriculture sector, in industrial and in other sectors. There are no two opinions about it. There are no defects in our policies. Of course, the implementation can be faulty. We have said this many times and the treasury benches as well as Opposition have discussed this. The most important thing is that there are no faults in the economic policy that we are pursuing today and the perspective is right and the direction is right. But there is trouble with the implementation and because of this, sometimes, we also get deceived and confused. There are no two opinions about it.

Sir, agriculture is the backbone of our economy and we have always been saying this. It is a fact that ours is an agricultural country. We have achieved unprecedented success in the field of agriculture during the last 35, 40 years. In the connection I would certainly like to say that we have not been able to set up required number of agro-based industries. This aspect must be taken note of because both the farmers and labourers have a stake in this industry. They are that section of the society which is discussed in this House both by treasury benches and the Opposition. The farmer and labourer form the major part of our population. Today the population of farmers and labourers consists of 560 million people who live in remote rural areas and our policies have been framed for their benefit. The people living in rural areas have been given due consideration in our policies, in this year's budget and in all the previous budgets. Unfortunately, because of faulty implementation, the situation remains as it is despite spending a lot of money in rural areas. We admit there are some deficiency in our implementation. We do not get such people as our officers and employees as would understand this situation and contribute their lot in strengthening the country. No Government will be able to remove this deficiency. What I want to say is that the implementing agencies cannot be set right by mere wish of the Government. I do not admit this thing. There is lack of commitment towards the nation and due to this we find deficiencies in many fields. If we are able to arouse national commitment, implement our policies with this spirit and create a sense of national commitment at personal levels among the implementation

agencies, then it will be a great achievement for us. I do not say that there is no sense of national commitment in our officers, they do have the sense of national commitment but each and every body must have a personal feeling that this country is to be made a great country. It would not work if only a handful of public representatives sitting here understood this. It takes much time to arouse public conscience. Ours is a big country and lots of things in this country are done in accordance with traditions. When we compare our country with other countries, we gloss over those various practices and traditions obtaining in our country which do not exist in other countries. Our country is great. It is necessary that we implement our economic policies keeping in view our traditions. We have to go a long way and it will take some time. For example, I want to draw your attention towards population control. Unless we implement the population control programme properly, we cannot succeed no matter how many policies we frame. It is the root cause of all problems. The reason is that we have limited resources and over this, you say that we should not go in for aid. Under the conditions through which we are passing today, it is doubtful whether we would be able to achieve success if we are not able to control population. I agree that, in spite of all this, some good works have also been done in the country, but unless we make the population control programme a complete success, it is not going to produce any impact, whatever be the quantum of resources at our disposal and whatever be the number of such resolutions. The reason is that the policy which we are framing is for the human beings. The speed with which the population of our country is increasing, we shall have to take into account this fact while framing our policies. If the rate of growth of our population continues, we shall not be able to provide real help to the people whatsoever be the amount of money that we might raise. We shall not be able to achieve the objective for which we have formulated our plans and the people will not get the facilities guaranteed to them under the Constitution. Therefore, the foremost need is to implement successfully the population control programme. In this connection, our Prime Minister has mentioned on a number of occasions that the success to solving all problems lies on the success of this

programme. It is because of this that the allocation for this programme has been substantially increased over the last one or two decades. I am of the opinion that as compared to the past, the population control programme has gained in strength and a lot of good work is being done in this field. Our Government is totally involved in this programme and I appreciate it. But the important thing in it is that every person should ponder over the fact whether he is making the country strong. The sense of national commitment to which I have referred to just now is its main base. If we are not able to successfully implement the population control programmes, it will be a failure on our part. In that case, any number of policies we may implement, their real benefit will not reach those for whom it is intended.

The second important point which I want to raise through this House is about the public sector.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Resolution will be over at 5.50. Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the time for this Resolution ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It is an important matter. We may extend it by one hour.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore) : It is an important subject. We may extend the time by two hours.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes, by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this Resolution is extended by two hours.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Sir, in today's context, the matter which requires top most priority, is to decide whom do we want to help. This is the issue which is given priority by any Government. Our Government too has demonstrated in this Budget as also in the earlier budgets as to what are its priorities. Hon. Members here have made a mention of them. The most important of them all is eradication of poverty. If today some hon. Members say

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

that our economic policy is defective and that we are not setting up industries in the rural areas, I would like to ask such critics whether infrastructure has been provided in the rural areas to set up industries. This is true that we have not been able to provide infrastructure for setting up industries in rural areas. Today, we can give a man from the rural area the money and all other facilities, but he cannot be a successful entrepreneurs because infrastructure is not available there. The type of infrastructure we have provided at other places will have to be provided in the rural areas also before we plead a case for rural industrialisation. Today rural areas form the crux of debates in the House. Although we have made efforts to provide infrastructure in the rural areas and have also faced financial constraints in this process, yet the type of infrastructure we need there, is yet to come about.

Sir, the 20 Point Economic Programme which was started as a part of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's policy is helping in providing basic infrastructure in the rural areas and a large amount of funds is being spent on it. It is indeed a good work. Shri Bhattam would, perhaps, agree with me that this Twenty Point Economic Programme is being implemented in the rural areas. At least that is what we hear from the villages in our area. He, too, might have been going to the rural areas of his constituency and seen the work done under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. The fact is that despite rampant corruption, we do see roads and other infrastructure being created in the rural areas. This is a fact which cannot be denied. I myself have said that the most important thing in implementation is the national commitment and if we could accelerate the tempo of implementation of these programmes, it would be a big achievement. There is nothing wrong with our policy.

As a matter of fact, the main thrust of our economy should be industrialisation of rural areas, once we provide basic infrastructure there, because, agriculture has a big role in boosting the income of a country. But agriculture alone cannot make a country rich. Agriculture is followed by the process of industrialisation which in turn leads to prosperity in any country.

History stands testimony to the fact that agriculture cannot make any country rich on its own. Agriculture will have to be converted into industry.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have been with us in Hyderabad and we have mutually discussed this subject in depth. It is quite justified today to demand linking of agriculture with small scale industry. When we are creating infrastructure, arranging for agricultural marketing and are thinking in terms of exporting best quality agricultural produce, how can our economic policy be defective? Are the farmers not being benefited from this policy?

Discussion was held today morning on tobacco growers. I agree that they are not getting as much as they should, yet they are better off. I am saying so because I belong to a family which is still doing farming with the traditional method. There is no denying the fact that even among these traditional farmers, the level of consciousness has increased. They are using chemical fertilizers and are being benefited in the process and their income has increased.

This is true that the process of grouping agriculture with industry should be initiated. Although it has made a steady beginning, yet there is need to spend more in this field. The main thrust of our Budget is to give the small scale industries a rural look and in this agro-industries play an important role where products come before us as a consumer item. Consumer items have a big demand today and a huge amount is being spent on it. In fact, it would be misleading to call the minor shortcomings in the implementation as the defects of our policy.

A number of lacunae in the implementation are not of our own makings. Most of them are inherent in our traditions. There is need to give them a new outlook.

I am of the view that we have made tremendous progress during the last 40 years. Now we are going to ensure that the fruits of this progress also reach those who have so far been denied access to it. They all are the citizens of this country and the constitution bestows equal rights in the share of this fruit. The trouble hitherto has been that the poorest of poor is unable to

share this fruit. The fault lies in the distribution and implementation. The economic policy is not to be blamed for that. The most important thing of all is to ensure that the share of this fruit reaches those people. The efforts in this direction are continuing. The Government is doing its job and there is no scope for distrust. If you distrust it, it will be a distrust on political grounds. But distrust for the sake of distrust is very bad. How can you blame us when we are a step ahead than you in its implementation? First, you peep into your own self.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall not take much time. By the way, today you are very generously giving time to all of us to speak.

As regards the resolution moved by Shri Bhattam on our economic policies, I would like to tell him that there is no better economic policy in the world than that of ours. The resolution is not worth supporting. It can, of course, be discussed. We can discuss how far our economic policies have been successful and what further improvements are needed.

The economic policies of this country were laid down and framed under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other great leaders of the country. They framed these policies after detailed examination and prolonged discussion. Therefore, this country adopted mixed economy and later socialistic policies were incorporated in it which is paying good dividends to us. The present state of our economy is the testimony to the tremendous progress that this country has made. We are producing three times more than what we were producing in 1952. Production of cloth has also increased three times. Similarly, many new industries which were non-existent have been set up in the country. We have achieved considerable progress in matter of production of iron, electricity, machinery defence material, etc. and have become more strong today. The policies framed by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru have given us results.

Recently, Mr. Gorbachev Visited India. He also visited the third world countries. After coming to India he said that India has made unprecedented progress in the agricultural field. During the period 1966-1968, we were short of food grains. But today, due to our agricultural policies, we have large buffer stocks, our godowns are full. We can export the foodgrains. Indira Ji had said that in the coming 10 years India would emerge as a viable industrial power in the world. One of our great political leader had said, that our economic policies are the best and they have been implemented also. This is the reason that we have achieved tremendous progress in industrial sector, agricultural sector, in the production of machines and in electronics industry. We have also started manufacturing many new items which were not produced indigenously.

One of our colleagues also said that among third world countries, India has achieved such unprecedented progress in the field of industry, agricultural and several other sectors as was not expected. All this could be achieved due to our economic policies. Therefore, there is no point in criticising the policies. The policies have been very good and they have been implemented also. The country has marched much ahead. But certain things will have to be looked into. We have achieved industrial development. The country has made progress as a whole. The national income has increased but the regional imbalances continues. There are several states and several regions which are very backward. The regional imbalance has increased. *Interruptions....* It is a fact that a number of States and several regions in many States, such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, have become economically backward. Assam, a large State in eastern region remained backward. It has been divided into separate States. They also have become backward. Attention is not being paid towards their development. Similarly, there are several backward regions in the States which are larger in size. Sometimes, this backwardness leads to dangerous trends. Failure to remove regional imbalances, sometimes, gives birth to secessionist tendencies.

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

You have seen impact of backwardness in Bengal. The entire Bengal has progressed, but the North Bengal has remained backward. No attention was paid towards the development of Gorkha community. Therefore, a demand for Gorkha Land has been raised. Why is this demand for Gorkhaland is being made? They are not the enemies of the nation. But this is the result of backwardness in that region. *Interruptions...* In Bihar, a demand for Jharkhand is being made, in Uttar Pradesh a separate Uttarakhand is being demanded, in Eastern Uttar Pradesh a Bundelkhand State is being demanded. Why is this demand coming up? Because Uttarakhand is backward, Bundelkhand is backward, several tribal areas such as Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh are backward. So it is necessary to develop the backward areas. No doubt, the country as a whole, has developed, but if some pockets, some areas remain backward, it brings frustration among the people of those areas and consequently a tendency of secession and separation develops. Therefore, I take this opportunity to demand that steps must be initiated for economic development of backward States and backward areas in the country.

Similarly, there are backward people also. The backwardness is of two kinds. One is regional imbalance and the other is the backwardness of a particular community. Some States have developed, the entire country has developed, but in those States the section belonging to girijans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has remained backward. Indira Ji had launched development programmes. Indira Ji launched such programmes purely for poor people, for the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, girijans. She launched I.R.D.P. and other programmes. Indira Ji had realised that if the fruits of development do not reach the backward people, the bigger section of our society, it would create disappointment and resentment among them and a time might come when this class of people would raise their head. Therefore, she paid immediate attention towards them and launched these anti-poverty programmes.

All these programmes were launched under the 20-Point Programme meant for girijans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.....(*Interruptions*).....scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and girijans. 'Mahajano yon gatah sa pantha.' The path followed by great people is the right path. So, all these programmes were launched by Indira Ji and these were implemented. But as I had said when the hon. Prime Minister was also present, the implementation of these programmes is not satisfactory. I want to submit that a large section of our society has not got the benefit of development although the country has developed and has become very strong economically. Therefore, Indira Ji thought of the 20 Point Programme, for the development of weaker sections. But there are some lacunae, some drawbacks in the implementation of these programmes. The other day I had pointed out that a number of agencies have been engaged in the poverty eradication programme in the rural areas and they are manipulating things and misusing funds. Therefore, I would like to submit that you will have to bring some improvement in the implementation machinery. Shri Rajiv Ji has provided in the budget thousands of crores of rupees for the development of rural areas, for the development of poor people and for eradication of poverty. The funds are released from here, but they do not reach those people for whom they are meant. The situation is like the one which was faced by the King Bhagirath who brought the Ganga to the earth. The Ganga while lowering from Gangotri got entangled in the 'jatas' of Lord Shiv Ji. The purpose of the King was defeated. He had to penance again and only then the Ganga entered the earth. Similarly, money is released from Delhi for poor people but it gets involved in the 'jatas' of Lord Shankar on the way and does not reach poor people. The bureaucracy which we have is charged with the responsibility of implementation. We have no other machinery. In the work of implementation of these programmes, some officers and employees do good job. But there are some bad people also especially at the lower level among them who create obstacles in this work. Sir, through you, I would request the Government to ensure that the money being allocated by the Prime Minister for rural areas is utilised properly. It must be monitored. As my friend

has said the rural populaion is more than the urban population. There is more backwardness, more poverty in the rural areas. Therefore, special attention should be paid towards them and whatever development programmes are being taken up they should be implemented properly.

A mention of Public sector has also been made here. Shri Bhattam complained against the public sector as well, but we feel that the public sector is the key for development of this country. It is the public sector where iron is produced, electricity is generated, different kinds of machines are manufactured and electronic goods are made. As Shri Manoj Pandey had put it, what is the infrastructure especially for the development of rural areas in this country? The infrastructure is iron, electricity, water, machines coal, etc. How have we been able to produce more iron? How more electricity was generated and big machines were manufactured? All these things were produced by our public sector. In this way public sector is the basic infrastructure for the development of our country. The undertakings under the Government of India are doing well, but the condition of corporations and public undertakings under the State Government are in bad shape. It is very necessary to improve their working.

Besides, I would like to submit that we shall have to do three things for revitalising the economy of this country. Our Prime Minister presented a deficit budget. The developing countries always have deficit budgets and not surplus budgets. Therefore, the deficit budget does not make much difference. But the Government must see that it does not result in increased inflation and does not create complications for country's economy. The Government must be careful in this regard. As I have already said, three things are very essential for our country's economy. First, the wasteful expenditure must be controlled. In this regard, I would like to give an example. Suppose a dam is to be constructed the cost of which comes to Rs. 1 crore; but the estimate for the same is prepared for Rs. 1.75 crore. In this way the expenditure of Rs. 75 lakhs goes waste. It must be checked. Besides, the Government must bring down the non-plan expenditure. In this connection I would like to make three

suggestions. As a matter of fact the economic policy of this country is very good and the country has also progressed much and there is no doubt that we will progress in future also. Our Prime Minister wants that India must progress to be counted among most developing countries of the world. He is a very dynamic young man. He will do this. There is no doubt about it. The good wishes of the people are with him, the people are with him. As I have said I would like to make three important suggestions for improving the economy of this country. The first, the wasteful expenditure must be brought down harshly. Secondly, public sector of this country will have to earn profit. We have adopted mixed economy and we support the public sector. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had formulated this policy. I want control over this country's economy, the control of the people. It has to earn profit. Streamline the management, adopt strict postures, appoint good people, and do whatever you may like to do but public undertakings must earn profit. Thirdly, thousands of crores of rupees are outstanding as tax arrears against big capitalists. You will have to recover the same by taking strongest measures. You may consult any economist of the world in this regard, whether it is the President of the FICCI, whether it is Non-Palkiwala, whether it is an expert of socialistic economy, there is no fourth method than these three methods for strengthening economy of this country and for bringing down the deficit. Thousands of crores of rupees are outstanding as tax arrears against the capitalists, you may please recover these arrears.. Reduce the expenditure and ensure that public sector does not incur loss, but earns profit. As a matter of fact optimum production is necessary for revamping the country's economy. The raids against economic offenders should also continue. If you stop raids, big sharks will pervade the country. Therefore, it is necessary to have control over black money in order to strengthen the country's economy. Due to the policy pursued by our Prime Minister, the influence of black money on our economy has been reduced to some extent. There is no doubt about it. But we shall have to make much more efforts in this regard. Unless we are able to control black money our economy cannot be free from pollution. I can speak on this subject, the whole day,

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

upto 6 o'clock in the evening but there are many more Members who have to speak on this subject. Therefore, while thanking you, I conclude my speech and oppose the resolution. Still, I thank the mover of the resolution for he has provided an opportunity for discussing the country's economy. This is the supreme institution of the country, the place of worship of democracy. When discussions are matters, concerning our country take place in this August House results do come out. He has provided us an opportunity for self-introspection. Therefore, once again, I express my thanks to him and to you also, Sir.

***SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore):** Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you in the first instance for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Resolution brought before the House by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty.

Porarignar (the great scholar) C. N. Annanduri, in his unique literary expression, outlined that the right economic policy should be to "tap the rich and pat the poor". Taxing the rich and ameliorating the burden of the poor has long been the economic policy of many egalitarian societies of the world. At this juncture, we may kindly recall the services of our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to the nation in giving an appropriate direction to the economy. Her 20 point economic programme is still pursued.

In the same way, I hope that the budget presented by our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi will usher us in a new era.

Education is the foundation on which a country's economy is built. We have to allocate more funds for education. At least 80% of our population must become literate. Then only can we progress on the economic front.

Unemployment is a serious problem ailing us. Nearly 50% of the population is below the poverty line, we must chalk out

new programmes and schemes for rapid upliftment of the poor and downtrodden.

Real economic development lies in the self-sufficiency of our villages. Therefore, I request the Government to concentrate on rural development programmes. Industrial and agricultural revolution must take place in villages. The Government must play a vital role in this matter.

I also request the Govt. to curb the non-Plan expenditure in the Seventh Five Year Plan. We must also fight unemployment. All possible assistance must be provided to unemployed graduates to give employment or to start their own ventures. An unemployed graduate has to undergo all sorts of ordeals before he could start his self-employment. He has to run from post to pillar. He has to wait for two years to get a loan from a bank. He has to mortgage the paltry assets as guarantee for the loan. By the time, he gets the facility, he is exhausted and that's how the self employment scheme becomes a self-defeating scheme. Government must pay special attention to this.

Rs. 5687 crores is the deficit this year. Poor must not be taxed to make up this deficit. Govt. must make this deficit in some other way. Of course, there cannot be a budget without shortcomings. It is we, as parliamentarians discuss the shortcomings and arrive at a solution.

There are 24 States in India. When there is a separate State Administration, why should powers be concentrated in Centre. Concentration of power in the Centre increases the burden on the Central Govt. and therefore is a bottleneck for rapid development. The trend should be towards greater deconcentration of power. Education, Forestry, Fisheries and other areas of State's concern have been brought to Concurrent List. This will have a deleterious effect on the economic development of the country. Centre must function efficiently with the existing powers. It should not usurp more and more powers from State or Concurrent lists.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

I must make a mention about the plight of our agriculturists. Farmers do not get remunerative prices and they do not get the benefits of their hardwork. Farmers are agitating all over the country. We must take steps to avert this pathetic condition. The concessions and subsidies provided by the Government do not percolate to the poor and needy farmers but swallowed by the intermediaries. Hon'ble Minister must look into this.

Nearly 90,000 sick mills are in this country. Nearly Rs. 6,000 crores of bank loans are blocked in these mills. This hampers our industrial development. Some special plan must be formulated to rehabilitate these mills.

Many big industrial units are shut for long. Millions of people are out of employment. Government must take suitable remedial measures.

About public sector companies the Govt. must pay serious attention to their performance. Nearly 70% to 80% of the Government companies are accumulating losses. Government may even appoint a commission to go into the losses of the public sector companies since the Govt. has invested crores of public money in these companies. Many companies in Coal, steel and iron ore sectors continue to incur losses for the past 30 to 40 years.

Nearly 10% of the coal mined in India is nothing but stones. Even today, a central team is visiting Madras in this connection. The ash content in coal is also too much. Further, Sir, coal worth many crores is burnt in the mines itself. Govt. must prevent this Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores loss every year. Even coal mined and stored in the yards is burnt because of delay in lifting. Govt. must prevent this loss.

Posts of Chairman in many public sector companies are plying vacant. Govt. must fill these vacancies immediately. An expert committee must be appointed to look into the managerial shortcomings in these companies. Further, technocrats should be appointed to man these companies and the practice of appointing IAS officers should gradually be done away with.

Of course, certain companies like BHEL are earning profits. However, their dealings are only in monopolistic areas like manufacture of boilers etc. But this is not a reason for being complacent.

We must increase our exports. We must reduce our imports. I must, in this connection, cite a paradoxical position relating to export and import of iron in this country. We export nearly 90% of our iron ore to foreign countries at Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per tonne. At the same time, we are importing finished products of iron at Rs. 8000 per tonne. We must take steps to reduce the export of iron ore and to produce finished products in India itself. We must export only finished products. We must curb export of raw materials. One would gasp at the loss we incur when we export unfinished and semi-finished leather to foreign countries. We would earn a lot of foreign exchange, if we export finished leather products.

Steel authority of India, Limited, is a white elephant. It is swallowing crores and crores of public money and is accumulating losses. Govt. must pay special attention to this and try to increase productivity and thereby profits.

We must provide all infra-structural facilities like water, electricity etc., without delay to those who start new industries. Delay will motivate the entrepreneurs to shift their investment and will act as a great disincentive to productivity.

I welcome the Govt.'s efforts towards decontrol. Delicensing have been done in 25 major industries and in 82 pharmaceutical items. These industries, however, have to obtain industrial approval which does not take too much of time. By this, we have encouraged production and exports and consequently going to earn good amount of foreign exchange. Controls and bureaucratic delays must go.

In many foreign countries, vital industries like telecommunication are in the private sector. We have 90% of our industries in public sector but in vain. We earn losses. So our policy should be more and more privatisation.

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

Recently the Govt. have decided to increase the capital limit for categorising a Company as a MRTP company from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores. This is a welcome decision. I, at this juncture, point out that the more the decontrol, the more will be our production.

The Govt. must change its concept about zero-industry districts. A district is a bigger unit measuring 80 sq. miles to 200 sq. miles. There cannot be a district without at least one industry because the area is so large. The concept should, therefore, be zero-industry taluk and the scheme should be changed accordingly.

20% of the tax revenue is evaded. I, therefore, welcome the tax raids. At the same time, innocent persons should not be harassed.

We have to pay special attention to our scientists and engineers. They must be encouraged and regarded. Dr. Chandra Sekhar Subramaniam, a nobel laurette, was born in India but researched and reached fame in USA. We must curtail to help the industrial development of our country.

We must also curb import of defence equipment. Indigenous production must be encouraged in all spheres of defence machinery.

Electricity is a basic amenity to all industrial development. We must use hydel power available at Okkanekal and other hydel projects. We must also tap electricity from tidal waves and solar rays.

To tackle the drought situation all over the country, we must nationalise all rivers. We cannot be complacent over present food production. Population is increasing in geometrical ratio and we must take all preparatory steps on the food front.

Family Planning programmes are not being implemented properly by many States. The Govt. should issue proper

guidelines for vigorous implementation of these programmes in all States so that our progeny does not suffer. Failure to implement the Family Planning programmes sincerely will result in population explosion which would derail us from the path of progress.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore): I am very very grateful to you that at the fag end of the day you have asked me to speak.

I may kindly be permitted to speak in my own language for which I have already intimated. I will speak in Oriya.

[Translation]

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on this resolution. But time available in the House is only about 4 to 5 minutes. So I may kindly be allowed to continue my speech next time.

Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to speak in my mother tongue Oriya. The resolution has been moved by Shri Bhatam Shriram Murthy in this House. I would like to say that he has not moved this resolution at the appropriate time. When the country is on the path of progress in the field of Agriculture and Industry and in fact when the country is making all round progress at that point of time it is not proper to say that the economy of the country is in a critical position. I think he has moved this resolution only to criticise the Government. Perhaps he wants to oppose the Government for the sake of opposition. If that is his intention then I have nothing to say. But I would like to request him to review the efforts made by the Government to make progress in all sectors. He should think how the present Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is giving emphasis on strengthening the economy of our country. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been making all possible efforts to take the country into the 21st century. In my speech I shall justify this fact. Therefore, Shri Ramamurthy

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

should realise all these facts. Sir, while moving his resolution Shri Ramamurthy has criticised the 20 big industrial houses for the present economy situation of the country and at the same time he has blamed the Government also. But the fact is our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and also our former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi have taken a number of steps for the improvement of the country by utilising the funds of big houses. Our Govt has taken action against the hoarders, the profiteers and particularly the industrialists and big business men who have accumulated black money and not paid the income tax arrears and wealth tax. Houses of such people are being raided from time to time. Steps are being taken to utilise the funds collected from these sources for the development of the country. Our Govt has taken several steps to curb black money. Shri Sriram Murthy is aware of all these facts.

Sir, Shri Sriram Murthy has expressed his concern for the huge losses being incurred by the public sector undertakings. For this also he has blamed the Government. Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to power two years ago. When he assumed the office of the Prime Minister he had made some announcements on several important issues including two very essential issues on two issues. First is about the need to change the education policy and second to efficiency running of public sector undertakings which have been incurring losses. The hon. mover of the resolution must not have forgotten these announcements. In order to implement his announcement sincerely, Shri

Gandhi has created a separate department named as the department of Public Enterprise and a Mouthful Minister Shri K. K. Tiwari has been put in independent charge of that Ministry. From this you can well imagine the sincerity of our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has recently said that the public sector undertakings would be made accountable. Due to the sincere efforts made by our Government, many public sector undertakings have earned good profits in the last two years. Production has increased in those units. Steps have been taken for the modernisation and expansion of many public sector undertaking. Additional fund has been provided to implement the modernisation and expansion programmes. Therefore modernisation programme of public sector undertakings are in progress. You must thank the Government for increasing the capacity of the public sector units. I congratulate our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for taking effective steps to see that the public sector undertakings do not incur losses and function efficiently so that they earn profits.

HON. CHAIRMAN : Mr Jena you can continue next time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Thank you Sir.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, March 23,
1987/Chaitra 2, 1909 (Saka)*

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