

Eighth Series, Vol. XXVI; No. 23

Friday, March 27, 1987
Chaitra 6, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Vol. XXVI—Eighth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)]

No. 23, Friday, March 27, 1987/Chaitra 6, 1909 (SAKA)

	Pages
Member Sworn	1
Obituary References	1
Oral Answers to Questions :	2—31
*Starred Questions Nos. 430, 431, 433 to 436 and 438	
Written Answers to Questions :	32—161
Starred Questions Nos. 429, 432, 437, 439 to 446 and 448	32—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4486 to 4518, 4520 to 4537, 4539 to 4573, 4575 to 4603 and 4506 to 4617	44—161
Papers Laid on the Table	164—167
Assent to Bills	168
Leave of Absence from the Sittings of the House	168
Estimates Committee—	169
Fortieth Report and Minutes— <i>Presented</i>	
Matters Under Rule 377—	169—174
(i) Demand for banning lottery system in the country	
Shri Anadi Charan Das	169
(ii) Exemption to turmeric, chilli and coriander from excise duty	
Shri Anoopchand Shah	170

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

- (iii) Need to direct sugar mills to purchase the entire sugarcane available in the country

Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat

171

- (iv) Need to revise the present method of calculating the loss for assessing the payment under Crop Insurance Scheme

Shri P. Panchalliah

171

- (v) Demand for conducting research on adverse effects of eucalyptus trees on human beings and fertility of soil

Dr. Chandra Sekhar Tripathi

172

- (vi) Demand for not shifting the TV centre at Purnea to some other place in Bihar

Shrimati Madhuree Singh

173

- (vii) Need to set up fruit based industries in various parts of Himachal Pradesh

Shri K. D. Sultanpuri

173

- (viii) Need to ensure implementation of the Land Ceiling Act in the country

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh

174

Demand for Grants, 1987-88—*Contd.*

174—226

Ministry of Human Resource Development—

Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao

174

Ministry of Labour

Shri P. Panchalliah

207

Shri Somnath Rath

213

Shri Shanti Dhariwal

217

Shri N. V. N. Somu

221

Shri Damodar Pandey

224

Bills Introduced—

226—234

Prohibition of Religious, Communal and Sectoral Political

Parties Bill, by

Shri Thampan Thomas

226

Constitution (Amendment) Bill

(Insertion of new articles 4A, 4B and 4C etc.) by

Shri Shantaram Naik

231

Constitution (Amendment) Bill

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule), by

Shri Shantaram Naik

231

Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill

(Amendment of section 2), by

Shri Shripati Mishra

232

Constitution (Amendment) Bill

(Substitution of new article for article 371), by

Shri Banwari Lal Purohit

232

Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill

(Amendment of section 2), by

Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi

233

Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill

(Amendment of section 4), by

Shri Syed Shahabuddin

233

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains**(Amendment) Bill**

(Amendment of section 5), by

Shri Syed Shahabuddin

234

Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections of the People

(Higher Education and Public Employment) Bill, by

Shri Syed Shahabuddin

234

Compulsory Labelling of Packed Articles of Human

276—277

Consumption Bill, by

Shri Dal Chander Jain

277

Constitution (Amendment) Bill—Contd.

235—276

(Amendment of article 315)—

Motion to consider

Dr. G. S. Rajhans

235

	Pages
Shri A. C. Shanmugam	240
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	243
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	248
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	251
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	257
Dr. Phulrenu Guha	261
Shri P. Namgyal	264
Shri K. D. Sultanpuri	267
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	269
Shri P. M. Sayeed	271
Shri Manoj Pandey	274
Half-An-Hour Discussion—	277—290
Cleaning of Ganga Water—	
Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	277
Shri Bhajan Lal	284
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	288
Shri Kamla Prasad Singh	289
Shri Shantaram Naik	289

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 27, 1987/Chaitra
6, 1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Ram Singh (Hardwar).

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of Shri Jagannath Prasad Swatantra who was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Bagaha constituency of Bihar. Earlier he had been a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1952, 1957 and 1963. An able parliamentarian, Shri Swatantra served as Parliamentary Secretary to Government of Bihar in 1961.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Swatantra took active part in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment in 1942. A well known social worker, he served in various capacities for the welfare of weaker sections of the society.

Shri Jagannath Prasad Swatantra passed away at Patna on 25 February, 1987 at the age of 66 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

2

The House may now stand in silence for a shortwhile to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Tourism development in Eastern U.P.

*430. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Action Plan regarding development of tourism in Eastern Uttar Pradesh particularly in Jaunpur is under consideration of Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An action Plan has been drawn up for the development of Buddhist Sector which inter-alia also covers Eastern Uttar Pradesh; Jaunpur, however, does not fall in this sector.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jaunpur is a historical district where important historical figures like Sher Shah Suri had lived. I want to point out that in the east, there is a confluence of the Ganga, the Gomati and the Sai rivers, in the south, there is Kashi, a holy place, and in the west, there is Allahabad where rivers Ganga and Yamuna meet and in the north there is Ayodhya. I would also submit that apart from this, the historical temple of Trilochan Mahadev, Attara Masjid, Bari

Masjid, Imam-Bara and several other historical buildings are also there and even the foreign tourists come there to see them. I do not understand why the Hon. Minister's attention has not been drawn to that? I have come to know that some funds were allocated earlier by the State Government, but the funds so allocated were squandered in connivance with some officials. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he would include Jaunpur in the list of those places which have been selected for development as tourist centres?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : We have not received any proposal from the State Government in respect of development of Jaunpur as a tourist centre. However, I would like to assure the Hon. Member that I shall send a team from my Ministry to find out whether any place of historical importance or tourist attraction is there or not.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I belong to Nalanda. He has said in his reply that an Action Plan has been drawn up for the development of Buddhist sector. Some days back the Hon. Minister visited that place also. He is, perhaps, aware that there were a number of rare idols. I had also asked a question in this regard which was replied too. I do not exactly remember whether it was in 1815 or 1821 when the Britishers removed these rare idols from the Behar Sharief Museum to the Calcutta Museum. I would like to know whether all the Buddhist idols would be re-installed? Besides, is there any plan of the Government for the development of Nalanda, Rajgir and Bodh Gaya Sector?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : The main question asked by the Hon. Member relates to the eastern sector. So far as Nalanda, Rajgir and Bodh Gaya are concerned, we have a comprehensive plan in this regard. Nalanda has been very well maintained by the Archaeological Department. We want to open a cafeteria there in order to provide facilities to the tourists. There is another plan for the development of Bodh Gaya in a proper way. The same is true of Rajgir also.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : He has not replied to the point relating to the museum.

[English]

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : That is for the Archaeological Department to see.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : The Hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to eastern Uttar Pradesh. Perhaps there is no other place in the country where ten thousand M.W. of electricity is generated. The Rhind Sagar and the tribal belt in Mirzapur district are full of natural beauty. It was in 1962 when Late Pandit Nehru sought to develop a lake in Rhind like that of Vrindavan Garden. Rhind is the biggest lake in Asia. As the work in Rhind lake was stopped following the Indo-China war in 1962, will the Hon. Minister order a survey in this regard on the same lines? Keeping all these aspects in view, will the Hon. Minister include Sirhauili area of Mirzapur in the list of tourist spots, as it is important from cultural, religious, geographical and industrial point of view and is an Adivasi area; if so, the time by which it will be done?

MR. SPEAKER : You have used all the adjectives.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : That place is very beautiful; we shall see tax it.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He should get a survey conducted.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I would like to know whether the Plan, which is under consideration of the Central Government for the development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, has been formulated by the Centre or has been submitted by the State Government? If the plan is not formulated at the Central level, many places will be left out. I thank him for what he has said about Jaunpur. But is he going to develop tourism in Sarnath also? Is there any proposal to build lodges in Sarnath for tourist, especially for those coming from East Asia?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sarnath is quite near Varanasi and there is a very good I.T.D.C. Hotel in Varanasi. We have made arrangements providing drinking water and toilet facilities at Sarnath.

[English]

Steps to improve standards of police administration

*431. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new measures are being contemplated by the Union Government to improve the standards of police administration in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The subject 'public order' and 'police' are included in the State list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The State Governments are primarily responsible for improving the standards of police administration in their States.

The Directors General and the Inspectors General of Police would be initiating action on the guidelines given by the Prime Minister at their recent conference at Delhi.

A copy of the press release on the observations made by the Prime Minister at the Conference is given below :

Press Information Bureau

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Call for comprehensive review of role and structure of police Prime Minister's address to Senior Police Officers conference

NEW DELHI, Phalguna 13, 1908
March 4, 1987.

The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has said that the conventional idea of the police force being only an instrument of law and order is no longer valid. In today's context, he said, the police force needs to develop as an instrument of development and display greater sensitivity to the issues, with its fingers on the pulse of the people.

Addressing the conference of Directors-General/Inspectors-General of police and

senior officers of the Central police organisations here today, the Prime Minister said that the role, thrust upon the police by the forces released by the developmental processes, needs to be understood and analysed. He suggested a debate on the entire role and structure of the police force.

Deliberations confined to mere issues of tightening up of nuts and bolts, he said, will not provide long-term answers. Even seemingly unconnected ideas would be welcomed by the Government, if they can trigger a new line of thinking on the issues affecting the police personnel and their functioning.

Dwelling on the larger issues of the country's administrative system and the role and position of different services in the hierarchy, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said the Government is interested in initiating a debate on the subject. He said it is necessary to redefine the place of individual service and the boxes in which it operates with a view to inter-relating them. Formulation of new training programmes and career patterns are necessary to encourage specialisation in services. He said that an indepth assessment of the aptitudes and attitudes of personnel at different levels of the police and other services is essential for remoulding them.

Stating that the police and security forces in the country would have to face more complex challenges in the future, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that the present system of police career management and administration cannot deliver the goods. The hierarchical relationship in the force, based on police constable—officer link in a vertical chain, needs to be reformed. "The efforts of Robert Peel in Britain led to the founding of a modern police force in that country. Thinking on laying the foundations for a future police force in India, sensitive to more complex tasks, must start now", he observed.

Briefly referring to the situation in Punjab, the Prime Minister congratulated the Chief Minister, Sri Surjit Singh Barnala and the people of Punjab who have taken a bold stand to separate religion and politics and said, "we must extend our full support to them".

Commending the leadership of the Punjab State police force under Shri J.F. Rebeiro, Director General of Police, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that the handling of the Punjab situation has shown what could be achieved through leadership, even when the conditions are very difficult.

Drawing attention to the insufficient presence of women in the police force, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that nearly half of the population with which the police had to deal, consists of women. He suggested induction of more women into the force.

He urged the officers to pay greater attention to the problems faced by the ordinary policeman at the level of the Thana in discharging his day-to-day duties. The line of communication between the policeman at this level and senior officials must always be kept open and the officials at the lower levels must be encouraged to communicate without inhibitions. Efforts should be directed to provide training even at this level to enhance motivation and morale of the force. "A caring attitude on the part of the Officers towards lower formations would help in building the confidence of the constable and the force", he added.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, quite a few senior police officers of IPS rank have been found guilty of corruption in Bihar and no action has been taken against them as yet. May I know from the Hon. Home Minister if he proposes to do something in that regard and whether he feels these police officers will be sympathetic to the problems of those who are innocent people?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, this, as I mentioned, is a State subject. The IPS cadres which are serving under various States...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the State subject? Corruption?

(Interruptions).

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, we have not made any study on that count Statewise or on national basis, but certainly the cases of corruption are reported and also the State Governments do take actions against those

who are found corrupt. About this particular case I have no information and I think it is the State Government which is primarily responsible, they will definitely take suitable action in case the officers are found indulging in corrupt practices.

(Interruptions).

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, on a previous occasion when I raised this question in this House, Mr. Chidambaram said that he was looking into the matter. The honourable Home Minister says that he does not know about it. There is an apparent contradiction in their statements. (Interruptions).

Another thing is, I just wanted to say that the Hon. Prime Minister has suggested that there should be a debate as regards the role and structure of police in the country. Subject, of course, to your permission, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister : When does he propose to hold a debate in this House and also outside this House?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, there is hardly any contradiction; when my colleague, Mr. Chidambaram said that, I was also here. What I said was that primarily it is the duty at the first stage, of the State Government to investigate, to find out as to whether the charges levelled against any particular officer are proved. If they are proved, they are competent to take action. If they forward them to us, we will definitely take deterrent action. We will not spare any officer if he is found guilty of corruption by the State Government or even by the agencies of the Central Government. We will definitely take the maximum action against those who are found indulging in corrupt practices.

Regarding part 2 of the question, as I said, the Hon. Prime Minister has made these observations in the annual conference of the DGs and Inspectors General of Police. This is a routine annual conference of the DGs to exchange experience gained on the ground from various States. This time, the Hon. Prime Minister has given some innovative ideas. They are being discussed by the DGs themselves. They are also being studied by the Ministry of Home Affairs and based on the ideas given by the Hon. Prime Minister, we

will if necessary introduce changes in the system itself.

But, I am sorry, perhaps it will not be possible for having them discussed in this House first because these are purely service matters and they have to be discussed by the specialists and the Ministry will have to take a view, and then, we can come and inform the House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : About the Prime Minister's guidelines which have been referred to by the Hon. Home Minister—I have just gone through the statement which is laid on the Table of the House—it only calls for a national debate. It says :

"Mr. Rajiv Gandhi says that the Government is interested in initiating a debate on the subject "

There is no guideline. If this is to be taken as a guideline, then, only the police will be debating among themselves as to what to do. I am sure that the Hon. Home Minister has not studied this particular piece which has been laid on the Table of the House, as an answer to the Question tabled. This is a very pathetic state of affairs. Now, my question is, if he has understood some guidelines to come out of this, will he please spell out what exactly these guidelines are ?

Secondly, he says, the State Government is to take action against the corrupt IPS officers. Can the State Government do so without your own prior approval ?

AN HON. MEMBER : They cannot take any action.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, if the Hon. Member is trying to make a bitter vitriolic remark by ascribing certain things to me personally, I do not mind. But I said, the thought provoking ideas were given by the Hon. Prime Minister to the ...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What are the guidelines ?

S. BUTA SINGH : No, no. I did not say, "guidelines". He said, "guidelines".

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You said, "guidelines" have been given.

S. BUTA SINGH : I said, "innovative ideas".

Innovative ideas were given by the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please be seated.

S. BUTA SINGH : As a matter of fact, these are very unconventional ideas, very fresh ideas. He wants to give a new look to the services.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Oh!

S. BUTA SINGH : What is wrong about it ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Please tell the House what is the new idea ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I am telling the House. I think, you have not read it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Don't read it out. You say, what is the idea ?

S. BUTA SINGH : He has given fresh ideas about the attitude of the police service to the masses. He said, there should be rapport with the masses. There should be rapport from the top officers to the constables. These are the ideas which the Hon. Prime Minister gave to the annual conference of the DGs. These have to be studied... (*Interruption:*) Kindly listen to me. These have to be studied in depth because they will be affecting the whole pattern of services in our country. And we would like to change it for the better. The police must be made a useful tool for the services of the people, the masses.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is what everybody has been saying? What is new in this idea ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Just going through the statement is one thing and studying it in depth is another. That is what I have said. These will be studied in depth. The police will be involved.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There are no new ideas.

S. BUTA SINGH : Well, for me they are new ideas. For you, they may not be new ideas.

MR. SPEAKER : No running commendatory please. This is very bad. Please listen to him.

S. BUTA SINGH : These ideas and thoughts will be studied in depth by the Government, by the intelligentsia and by the officers concerned. They will be studied and naturally when we frame some workable policy on this, it can be discussed in this House. But after we have framed a policy out of that, it can be discussed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Have you answered the question about IPS Officers ? That is part 'B'.

S. BUTA SINGH : Those who are found guilty of indulging in corrupt practices, *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How can it be done without your consent and approval ? Even initiation of disciplinary action has to be approved by you.

S. BUTA SINGH : As I said in the beginning, in all such cases, wherever such things are reported to us, we will definitely give our sanction and we will follow it up. Not only that We will give punishment to those who are found corrupt.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tanti, will you kindly take your seat ? I have not allowed you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for asking us, in individual cases, where they do something, to write to him. A worker of mine was arrested by the police *Daroga Raj*, by *Darogaji*, and for 36 hours; he was carried from pillar to post hand-cuffed. Ultimately the Judge said, there is no charge, nothing of the sort. I wrote to the Bihar Government and yet nothing was done. *(Interruptions)*. I will not speak...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please; no interruption please.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I can give another example. It is not my intention to embarrass the Government. Everybody wants to know what is the police system. Another case is that a son of my ex-President was killed. I wrote to the Home Minister and Bihar Government. No inquiry was made.

I can go on giving examples. What I say is this. Mr. Home Minister, we want in this country a Home Minister's rule not a *Daroga Raj*. Unfortunately if you do not have the training system for the Police, the political analysts say that after some time, the Police will be the most notorious uniformed gang in this country. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Home Minister, we appreciate and welcome the ideas recently thrown outside the House and in the House, by the Prime Minister, and by you also.

We would like to know what training course you propose or, what system you propose, so that Police, especially the *Dar gajee*,—I am not talking of IPS officers or the like—can think that they are the servants, not our masters. If you do not do it, then you must have read today that people will be forced to take the law into their own hands like what happened in Hardwar yesterday, *gherao* the Thana. What do you propose to do to stop this future incoming onslaughts on the democracy and liberty of the people from the Police ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I am grateful to the Hon. Member for raising such an important issue. But, as I said, the very first word of my sentence—I would like all the sections of the House to realise it—was that the police and public order is a State subject. I repeat it. Would the Hon. Members suggest that in all such cases, the Government of India should directly intervene ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : No. *(Interruptions)*.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

S. BUTA SINGH : The other aspect with which the Hon. Member finished his supplementary is that the only answer is to upgrade

the training of the Police service to such an extent that such things do not occur in the country which depict the Police as a brutal force. That is the only answer and, for that, I have already informed the august House that we have now before us a well-planned scientific schedule for upgrading technical skill of the training. It is not that rude traditional training of Danda and catching people at will and then putting them through the mill and then discharging them after so many things which come in the press. We have really taken note of the better service for mobility of the forces having better vehicles with greater speed, better and efficient wire-less equipment, scientific aid for investigation.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is not a technical matter that we are asking...

S. BUTA SINGH : ...and training equipment, computerisation of crime records providing efficient and modern training to the police personnel with a view to having better quality and trained police force, raising the morale and to improve the welfare of the police personnel by providing them better housing facilities, introducing more welfare measures... (*Interruptions*).

On the national scale, these are some of the priorities that we have given to the training of the police in the States. (*Interruptions*). Such cases are happening. We are getting reports through the Press, through the Hon. Members. Wherever at least I get a representation from the Hon. Member, I immediately take it up with the Hon. Chief Minister of the respective State. Most of the cases are investigated. In cases where they are not investigated, we follow them up. The only method with us in all such cases, is that we can use some Central Agency but that cannot be done without the consent of the States. Therefore, I would not really like that in every case we should intervene and try to see that this kind of things do not happen. Earlier also, my colleague had addressed a letter to all the Chief Ministers on this kind of reputation being earned by the Police. I will again take up with all the Chief Ministers, on the first opportunity, to see that such things do not occur in the States which give a bad name to the Police force. If the Police is discredited, let me tell you that law and order will be the first casualty in the country.

(*Interruptions*)

Diversification of jute products

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

(a) the details of possible product diversification in jute industry;

(b) the reasons for the industry not having gone for such diversification so far;

(c) whether Government are aware that Bangladesh and Thailand are making very good jute carpets and if so, the efforts being made to acquire and apply that technology in India;

(d) whether jute blankets have also proved successful; and

(e) whether any incentives is contemplated for non-traditional jute items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The possible product diversification in jute industry include manufacture of jute carpets, decorative fabrics, blended fabrics, jute reinforced rigid packaging for tea and apple packing etc.

(b) The main reason for the jute industry not going in for diversification in a big way is the inadequacy of funds with the industry for purchase of new machinery required for the purpose.

(c) Government is aware that jute carpets are being made in Bangladesh. One or two jute mills in India are also making jute carpets. It is hoped that the recently announced Jute Modernisation Fund and also the Custom duty exemption for import of modern carpet plants may induce more jute mills to go in for manufacture of jute carpets.

(d) Trial production of jute blended blankets has been taken up recently and appears to be promising

(e) Incentives for export of identified non-traditional jute products have already

been announced. Moreover, a provision of Rs. 10 crore has been made under the Special Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores mainly for promoting R&D efforts and product diversification. Special marketing programme have been launched by the Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC) to familiarise Indian consumers with new jute products.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is a very easy way out to lay a Statement on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

I had asked in part (c) whether the Government are aware that Bangladesh and Thailand are making very good jute carpets and if so, the efforts being made to acquire that technology in India. In the answer he says that the Government is aware that jute carpets are being made in Bangladesh. But nothing is mentioned about Thailand. May I start from there by informing the Hon. Minister that out of only the two jute materials in Thailand, one is exclusively for the purpose of making jute carpets. Jute carpets are also—after giving this question, I found out—being made in Indonesia and in China. The answer says that so far as jute carpets are concerned, the Government hopes that through the Jute Development Modernisation Fund which is being made available and some exemption is being given, the industry will take to make jute carpets. Nothing is being made today. So, may I ask the Hon. Minister regarding jute carpets and other items which are mentioned in answer to question (a) viz. decorative fabrics, blended fabrics and blankets etc., now what public and marketing efforts are being made.

MR. SPEAKER : Jute blankets also ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : ...or contemplating to be made by the Government and by which institution of the Government for these non-traditional products made of jute and (b) what is there in the contemplation of the Government regarding utilisation of its own undertaking viz. the National Jute Manufacturing Corporation which is the largest Corporation, largest Company, in the jute sector for these purposes and what has been done so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : In my answer I have mentioned about Bangladesh only because apart from other countries producing jute carpets, Bangladesh has produced a lot of jute carpets, machine-made jute carpets i.e. on the machine. In our own country, we are having two mills/companies doing it. The production as in the last three years is as follows : In 1983-84, it was 940 MT; in 1984-85 2,065 metric tonnes; in 1985-86 2,330 metric tonnes. So, production of jute carpets is increasing and among some of the concessions that have been given to the jute industry, a very important one is import of modern machines without duty. It is a very big concession and that, together with the jute modernisation fund, we believe, would enable the industry and the jute mills to import machinery for producing non-traditional items. Apart from this, the Jute Industry Research Association has been developing over the years a number of non-traditional items. Just to give one example of the latest effort they have made, they treat jute fabric so that it can be used for tea chests which consume a lot of plywood as well as small crates for apples. They have been successful in this. They had a discussion with the Central Tea Board and efforts are being made, so that gradually tea chests which are made of plywood are replaced by reinforced jute packing material. These two examples show that a lot of things are being done in this respect.

As regards other items, as the House is aware and as particularly the Hon. Member very well knows, there is the Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores which the Prime Minister announced recently and we have set apart Rs. 10 crores for research in diversification areas. It is very important. We know that the "traditional" users of jute have limitations, and unless we branch out into new areas, we cannot do much to promote this industry. Non-traditional jute items have got the concessional rate of CCS. That is another step we have taken to improve export of non-traditional items, and I hope that with the new research input that we have put and the existing ones which have been developed by our Research Association, we would be able to make some dent in this respect.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not satisfied with the reply to the first. Let me move on to the second...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It was a very good answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Still he is not satisfied.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Another item of diversification, and which can be produced in mass quantities, is jute blanket, jute blended with acrylic fibre. It is stated here that it is under trial production. I would like to know what has been the role of the Government of India in initiating this trial production, in seeing that it is successful and in getting further orders for the trial production by the company which is doing it. I wonder whether the Minister knows what that company is. I would like the Minister to deal in detail regarding the efforts being made to popularise and get jute acrylic blankets manufactured.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Jute blanket is a new item which has been developed. High quality jute, after being chemically treated and made soft is to be blended with various other types of fibres so that the blanket could be made. It is a very difficult proposition. Still even if we could technologically produce a satisfactory jute blanket, its acceptability by the consumer is a very important thing. Not only for this blanket but for all these non-traditional items, we are having a series of exhibitions all over the country, in Madras, in the south, north and east; and I am happy to say that it has had a very good response. For the first time, these new non-traditional products were shown to the people. They were surprised that these could be done. We are having a dialogue with the local manufacturers, for example, the luggage manufacture; there is a dialogue with them as to why they should not use superior quality jute which has been developed for making soft luggage, for example. So, one important step we are taking is to popularise non-traditional items. People just do not know about it. I do not think the Hon. Members know; there was an exhibition in Delhi itself...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We ourselves do not know. Then how will the other people know?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In the last few months there have been a series of exhibitions all over the country.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What are you saying? Last few months! What about the last ten years?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am not saying about the last ten years. In the last few months what we have done is, we have had a series of exhibitions.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You arrange an exhibition in Parliament House also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Provide Mr. Acharia the first blanket.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Hon. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that they want to give protection to the jute industry, but is the Hon. Minister aware of the repercussions it has on workers engaged in other industries? We want to take this country into the 21st century and plastic industry is rapidly developing in the country. With a view to replacing jute, hundreds of new plastic industries have come up which manufacture plastic bags and the lining, etc. used in irrigation. But in order to provide protection to the jute industry, the excise duty on these products has been raised. It is all right if you give protection to the jute industry for carrying out research and development, but now far is it justified if thousands of workers in other industries are thrown out of employment in the process? Hundreds of plastic industries in Maharashtra are closed following Government's decision to provide protection to the jute industry and enhancement of excise duty on plastic products which resulted in thousands of workers losing their jobs. You carry out research in jute industry and increase its production, that will be a new thing. But the Hon. Minister must give it

a thought as to how far is it justified to ruin the plastic industry, which is helping the country march forward, by giving protection to the jute industry? After all, those engaged in plastic industry are also workers. It should not happen that at one place jobs are given to 2000 workers while at other place, 2000 workers are rendered unemployed.

[English]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The jute industry is a very old and traditional industry. It occupies a very important position in our national economy. It supports as many as four million agricultural workers and the industrial workers' number may be anything upto 2.5 lakhs. So we want that this industry should not be put at a disadvantage when compared with the packaging materials from the synthetic sector.

Of late, a large number of synthetic substitutes have appeared for packaging and the Government's view point is that a proper adjustment between the requirements of the jute packaging as well as synthetic packaging is absolutely necessary and it should be undertaken. We are proposing a legislation. We have introduced it, the Rajya Sabha has passed it to make jute packages compulsory in certain industries.

I will go further than what the Member wants. It is not a question of protecting them. We want a very integrated development of synthetic packaging sector as well as the jute sector. We have brought a legislation. It will come before this House very soon in which we will try to see what percentage of packaging in a particular industry should go to jute and other things. We are conscious of the situation and we will see that the interests of both the sectors are properly protected and coordinated.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I appreciate that the Government is committed to diversification of jute manufacture and thus to increase the proportion of non-traditional manufactures. I would like to ask about two particular items; firstly about the possibility of production of rough paper from jute stock and secondly about the research in USA about the possibility of developing

canal lining impregnating jute fabric with synthetics. I would like to know about the possibility of manufacture of jute paper and canal lining from jute.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am not sure as to how much of the jute stocks which are thrown away any way or even the rough type of jute is used in the paper industry. I have no idea as to what is happening on that front.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I would like to know whether the inner *danthal* which is burnt today can be used for paper.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I don't think we have come to that stage where it is profitable. In any case, our research organisation has not gone in a big way in this respect. If the paper research institute goes into this, we would be very happy to help them.

As regards lining, even now we have developed very thick mash lining for sand stabilisation, stabilisation of canal banks, railway banks and we have drawn specifications and we are trying to promote it in the various authorities. This aspect is very well before us and we have gone pretty far in that.

Projection of India as an all weather destination for foreign tourists

+

434. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :**
SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether different parts of India having a varied climate throughout the year offer ideal opportunities for development of all weather tourism;

(b) if so, how this tourist attraction is projected abroad to draw foreign tourists; and

(c) if the measures followed so far have not yielded results, whether any new approach is being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir. With the diversity of varied weather conditions in different parts of India, the country offers ideal opportunities as an all weather destination. Accordingly, India is being promoted abroad as 'A land for all seasons'.

(b) Steps are being taken to promote India as an all weather destination by offering special packages. Efforts are also being made to promote various types of special interest tourism like winter sports, beach tourism, adventure tourism, conference and conventions etc. The continental dimension and the various attractions in different parts of the country are also being emphasised in the overseas publicity programme to project India as an all weather destination.

(c) These special on-going programmes to promote India as a year round destination with diversity of weather and climate caters to the taste of individual international tourists. The increase in the tourist arrival figures from 836, 908 in 1985 to 1080, 050 in 1986 recording an increase of 29.1 per cent itself is indicative of the favourable climate created through the promotional efforts made by this Ministry in the overseas markets.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know the new thrust that is being given to tourism, viz., the promotional efforts are commendable. The reply speaks of special packages to project India as an all weather destination. I would like to know whether these special packages also mean special incentives for the purpose and will the Hon. Minister give us some idea of these special packages and special incentives?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : There are some packages like city approachable India where Air India and other Airlines give 20 per cent concession on tourists coming to India. At the same time the hotels in our country also offer 20 per cent reduction in tariff. There is another 'city in India on house'. Any tourist whose destination is any other country comes to Delhi, he is given one day's hospitality, free accommodation and free transport facilities. There is manifold increase in the allocation for marketing in overseas and other foreign countries.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, it would be rather naive to suggest that the general increase in tourist arrival is indicative of the success of this very concept. This general increase in the tourist arrival may be because of various other efforts that are being made. Therefore, has the Government thought of having proper statistics and collecting proper data in order to assess the success of this particular project that we have of presenting India as an all weather destination and, if so, what steps are being made in that direction?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : No. I say in overseas and in USA effective marketing is being done through print media. We have gone for the first time into electronic media and the increase in allocation is manifold. During 1986 we spent Rs. 10 crores as far as marketing is concerned. Due to festival of India which was held in USA and other European countries we have been successful to attract tourists from all over Europe, viz., England, USA, Japan and other countries. It is because of these efforts.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : With these special on-going programmes to promote various types of special interest of tourism and also special packages what will be the increase in the tourist traffic over the existing tourist traffic and how does it keep pace with the growth of the infrastructure? I would like to know whether any special steps are being taken by the Government to bring about such a level of infrastructure.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, due to increase in the tourist traffic, our target by 1990 is 2.5 million. As per our experience during the current year, we have no accommodation available for tourists in major destinations like Delhi, Bombay, Goa and other places. So, we have to give special incentives for building additional infrastructure for tourists. We are taking concrete measures for that.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to have some information from the Hon. Minister. A Tourist Information Centre was set up in Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh with a

view to providing facilities to the people through the Department of Tourism and to make available the information relating to the ancient places as also to preserve our culture and civilization. The said Information Centre was removed from there last year. So far as my information goes, no officer was prepared to be posted there and as such the Information Centre was removed from there in connivance with the officials. Under the circumstances, I would like to know the reason why the Centre was removed and whether there is any possibility of the Information Centre being re-opened in the near future and if so, by when ?

[English]

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : I think it was a measure of economy that this was done.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with his reply. Uttar Pradesh is a big state and a number of tourist spots are there. To say that the centre was closed as a measure of economy is not a proper reply. Therefore, I would like to know the time by which the Centre would be re-opened ?

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I don't think it is merely naive as my honourable colleague just said but it is also complacent to believe that the various promotional programmes of the Government have led to increase tourism. I suppose the same analogy will apply. If these programmes were not there, that tourism would have dwindled. I don't think that is the case. It is not only naive but complacent because the increase in tourism in the country is because of other international factors prevailing in the traditional international tourist spots. There was a problem in Europe last year. There was that nuclear cloud business. So, that is why there was a major thrust of tourists coming to India. There was a problem in Sri Lanka. So for us it is difficult to believe that it is successful tourism promotion. Something, of course, would be because of that. Sir, that is one of the points.

The other thing is, the concept of only promoting our traditional tourist areas. I am sure the Hon'ble Minister would obviously like to promote Kashmir. This question is aimed at tourist spots throughout the year, like in the hills of Madhya Pradesh at Pachmarhi. Usually—it is stereotyped promotion—you go to Kashmir. Then you go to the beach in Goa. All that, I think, is over-killed and over-sold. But we must, at the same time, promote the non-traditional tourist spots in the country in all our States and not only in Madhya Pradesh. For example, I quoted Pachmarhi. All the States in the country have become beautiful areas.

So, will the Government have a special thrust for promoting non-traditional areas in the country internationally and nationally ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Like Chitwara and Bhagalpur.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : What about the preservation of Kaziranga tourist centre in Assam ? Whether the Government has taken any steps ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, I agree there are many areas where there is great interest of tourists like Delhi, Bombay, Goa and Kashmir. We have to diversify. We have to explore new areas.

Manpower export trade

*435. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi police have arrested some persons in Delhi recently for running a manpower export trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Recently the Delhi Police busted a gang of manpower export racketeers operating from a shop under the Defence Colony Fly-over. A case under section 420/34 IPC was registered on 25.2.1987 at the Police Station Hazrat

Nizamuddin. 346 passports, fake and blank tickets of Air India, etc. were seized. 4 persons have been arrested.

Apart from the above, 8 cases have been registered this year for cheating persons by taking money and making fraudulent promises for jobs abroad. Eight persons have been arrested in these cases.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, when I was framing this question, I did not know whether I should frame this to the Commerce Minister, Labour Minister or the Home Minister. The earlier question 432 which also talks of irregular export is addressed to the Commerce Minister. Our manpower going abroad is really not export, because export means something which is going away and is being sold. We are not selling our labour. They are only going there for some time. The underlying idea behind this question is not whether this or that case was registered, or it is in such and such court, that is irrelevant. The question is⁴. Why does this happen? This is happening throughout the year and we read about it in the newspapers quite frequently. There is something wrong and the question is why should these irregularities take place. Why does it become inducive to do a wrong thing? Are our regulations wrong or are they not straight enough?

S. BUTA SINGH : This is being regulated by the Ministry of Labour. There is a regular licence being issued to those people who carry on this kind of trade of sending the manpower. I cannot help it, it is expressed as a trade, and you have framed the question also taking it as a trade. As I said, it is being regulated by the Ministry of Labour. We come in the picture only when such things are brought to our notice that so and so is not complying with the provisions of the licence under which he is carrying on his trade. In such cases the policy definitely come into operation and I have given the list of such cases where the police has been able to get at these people. Nine cases in all have been registered.

The instant case has also been replied by me. I agree with the Hon. Member that there are lacunae and this must be reviewed. I will carry it to the Ministry of Labour. We

will have it reviewed to see that the manpower is not exploited to the extent of being cheated. The manpower is being sent abroad without jobs, and kicked back. They suffer miseries, humiliation and insult and it is something which could not be tolerated and we must do something.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : When we import or export illegally even commodities like chappals or skin of a serpent or a cobra, we call it smuggling and we arrest such people under COFEPOSA. In this case all the persons are charge sheeted under simple section of IPC, that is 420. May I ask whether in order to prevent this smuggling of human bodies, you are going to invoke National Security Act for the purpose of booking these people and preventing this illegal trade. I disagree with my joint questioner who has said that it is not an export. I say, it is an export of human beings to other countries.

S. BUTA SINGH : When the case comes to the police, the report is lodged that so and so has cheated the complainant of so much money with a promise that he will be taken abroad. Unfortunately, the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Penal Code say that that is covered by Section 420 of the IPC. All these cases are booked under Section 420 of the IPC. In case we are able to do, as suggested by the Hon. Member, we will be able to find some better method to curtail such kind of practice by these anti-social elements.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, They have committed offences not only under Section 420 of the IPC, but also under the Immigration Act. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether they will be charged under the Immigration Act too. Who are the persons arrested and in how many cases has the charge-sheet been submitted after the FIR has been launched?

S. BUTA SINGH : As I mentioned in the instant case which has been reported by Shri Kamalnathji, there are five culprits, of whom four have been arrested and the fifth one is absconding. We are doing all out efforts to see that he is also arrested. The case is being investigated. In all the

other eight cases, which I have just now mentioned, eight persons are arrested. Do you want me to read out the names?

MR. SPEAKER : No. It is not necessary.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : It was the wife of Devraj who was running this racket.

Exports from Cochin Port

*436. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of frog legs, prawns, cashew, coir, tea and spices exported from Cochin Port during 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) whether there has been a decline in exports from Cochin; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The exports in respect of specified items from Cochin Port during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under :

Sl. No.	Item	Unit of Quantity	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Frog legs	Tonnes	1451	1270	1099
2.	Prawns	Tonnes	27498	26083	22706
3.	Cashew				
	(a) Kernals	Mt. Tonnes	35245	31409	31904
	(b) Cashew cutshell liquid	Mt. Tonnes	1445	2662	1574
4.	Coir & Coir Products	Tonnes	27476	25565	24672
5.	Tea	000' Tonnes	35.74	51.42	N. A.
6.	Spices of which	Tonnes	30351	32625	N. A.
	(a) Pepper	Tonnes	25389	25023	N. A.
	(b) Ginger	Tonnes	3463	4741	N. A.
	(c) Cardamom	Tonnes	198	710	N. A.
	(d) Turmeric	Tonnes	1301	2151	N. A.

Note : All figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Source : (1) Respective Commodity Board/Export Promotion Council.

(2) Administrative Report, Cochin Port Trust (For spices).

(b) No, Sir. Even though export of some items had gone down in terms of quantity, the overall exports from Cochin Sea Port in value terms had increased from Rs. 671.27 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 855.8 crores in 1984-85 and to Rs. 913.36 crores in 1985-86.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, in the statements it is shown that the export from Cochin has decreased considerably, but the answer to part (b) of my question says 'no'. It says that the exports have increased value-wise, in terms of amount. I am not going into the details. My specific question is about the quantity. I would like to know one thing. Recently also, I had asked a question about the export of frog legs. Frog legs were used to be exported from Cochin Port to USA and other countries. But now frogs are included under 'wild animals' and catching of frogs is prohibited. Therefore, frog legs are not being exported from Kerala and thousands of people were rendered unemployed on this count because catching frogs has been prohibited. I would like to know the attitude of the Government of India in this matter.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : As regards part (b), as the Hon. Member has stated, it is not a fact that the export performance in Cochin is not satisfactory. It is satisfactory. I can give you the figures. In spices, in 1984 34,820 metric tonnes amounting to Rs. 96.37 crores were exported. In 1985 the quantity was 27,586 metric tonnes. There was a decline but the unit value realisation was higher, which stood at Rs. 111.20 crores. In 1986, the quantity of spices exported was 54,749 metric tonnes and the unit value was Rs. 258.81 crores. This is as far as spices are concerned. In general also, as I have stated earlier in the answer itself, we have increased the export performance in Cochin Port from Rs. 855.81 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 913.36 crores in 1984-85. Upto December this year also, our performance is satisfactory at Rs. 760.80 crores in comparison to Rs. 626.38 crores last year.

As regards the export of frog legs, it has just been banned from February. It was a cabinet decision in order to maintain the ecological balance. There are many other

reasons concerning the environment. For these reasons the export of frog legs is banned.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : In the month of February 1986, there was a case in Cochin where about Rs. 11 crores worth of exports could not be made by one agency on account of their not taking the EGC—Export Guarantee Certificate as a guarantee for export. But instead of that, they wanted a L. C. Therefore, the export could not be done. It is a serious case that in the Cochin Port such interventions by some agencies are taking place and the exports are being prohibited and the extent to which the exports could have been done, are not done. I would like to know as to why the EGC—Export Guarantee Certificate which could be considered as a document for the purpose of export was not considered so and why they were again insisting on a letter of credit, i. e. L. C. why is it done? I want to know whether this has come in the way of export promotion in the Cochin Port? This is a specific case which has come to my notice where in the month of February 1986 Rs. 11 crores worth of exports could not be made. What is the policy of the Government in this matter. When there is EGC, will you insist on a L. C. too?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : If the Hon. Members refers the case specifically to us, I shall look into it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I can understand the banning of frog legs, Sir. But why should that be considered as a wild animal?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a mild animal!

MR. SPEAKER : Very mild!

DR. D. N. REDDY : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, whether he will inform the House if the Government has imposed a ban on the export of frog legs. It is a great friend of the farmer. May I know whether the Government will consider to impose a ban on the export of frog legs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : My colleague

has already said that by virtue of the notification, dated 9 March, 1987, the Department of Environment has banned the export of frogs legs. (Interruption) Sir, there are reports that it is being smuggled to Bangladesh.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Shri Chintamani Jena.

Export Processing Zone for Orissa

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

(a) whether Orissa Government has requested Union Government for establishing an Export Processing Zone in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the date when request was made, the site suggested and the cost involved;

(c) whether the request has been accepted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Union Government would reconsider their decision in view of the vast potential of the State ?

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

(b) The Chief Minister of Orissa has in his letter of 30th January, 1987 written for considering favourably the suggestion for establishment of an Export Processing Zone at Bhubneshwar. No detailed estimates of the project have been made but in a feasibility study carried out by the TDA in 1983 they had assessed the cost at Rs. 12 crores.

(c) and (d). The possibility of establishing new export processing zones is considered on the basis of potential of an area for exports, availability of infrastructure support, industrial potential of the area, communications and transport facilities etc. and the resources available for the purpose. It has not been possible to accept the request so

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rationalisation of garment export policy

*429. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to dispense with the current garment export policy;

(b) if so, the reasons for the move;

(c) whether Government are also contemplating to rationalise the current policy of garment export; and

(d) if so, the details of such rationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for garments is being announced every year. The current policy was announced in October, 1986 and is working satisfactorily with increased exports. Further rationalization of the policy, if necessary, would be considered at the time of formulating the Policy for the next year.

[Translation]

Exporters of inferior goods

432. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOQWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons/organisations punished for exporting inferior goods in 1986 and the nature of punishment given to them; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that such cases do not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Export Inspection Agency has filed complaints against five exporters and three manufac-

turers in the Courts for alleged export of inferior goods in 1986. The CCI & E has debarred two parties during 1986 from receiving export licence or from exporting any goods.

(b) Apart from systems improvement the surveillance over exporters/manufacturers has also been intensified by Export Inspection Agencies.

[English]

Extension of term of Municipal Corporation of Delhi

*437. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for extending the term of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by one year; and

(b) when the election to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The term has been extended as it was considered that the elections to the Metropolitan Council Delhi which are due in early February, 1988, and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi might be held simultaneously in the interest of economy, and to avoid, in the present context, strain on the Administration.

Hotels in Joint Sector

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

(a) whether the ITDC is considering to construct hotels in joint sector in collaboration with the State Corporations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the cities where these hotels will be established;

(c) the terms and conditions thereof; and

(d) whether Government are considering to build Janata hotels in each metropolitan city for the Government employees and other middle class people?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (c). ITDC is presently constructing six joint venture hotel projects in collaboration with the State Governments/Corporations the details of which are given in the statement given below. The terms and conditions inter alia include:

- (i) Equity contribution to be in the ratio of 51:49 by ITDC and the State Government/Corporation respectively;
- (ii) Promotor and Co-promotor shall be ITDC and the State Government/Corporation respectively;
- (iii) Equal number of members shall be nominated on the Boards of the joint venture company by the promotor and co-promotor; while the Chairman of the Company shall be the nominee of the Promotor, the Managing Director shall be the nominee of the Co-promotor;
- (iv) The Management of the hotel shall vest with the Promotor so long as equity shares are held by the Promotor.

(d) ITDC has already constructed an economy class Hotel in New Delhi viz. Ashok Yatri Niwas for budget tourists. However, ITDC has no scheme to construct Janata hotels during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

Name of the Centre	Collaborator	Star Rating	Capacity		Present Position
			Rooms	Beds	
1. Hotel at Guwahati	State Government of Assam	3	50	100	The project is almost complete and likely to be commissioned in April 1987.
2. Hotel at Puri	Orissa Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	3	44	88	The project is likely to be completed and commissioned during 1987-88.
3. Hotel at Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh State Tourish Development Corporation Ltd.	3	38	76	The project is likely to be completed and commissioned by the end of 1987.
4. Hotel at Ranchi	Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	3	30	60	The project is likely to be completed and commissioned by the end of 1987.
5. Hotel at Pondicherry	Pondicherry Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd.	1/2	20	40	Works are in progress and the hotel is likely to be completed and commissioned during the year 1987-88.
6. Hotel at Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development & Financial Corporation Ltd.	1/2	20	40	Works are in progress and the hotel is likely to be completed and commissioned during the year 1987-88.

Fire in Kirti Nagar, Delhi

*440. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a printing press and goods worth several crores of rupees were destroyed in a fire in Kirti Nagar industrial area in Delhi on 30 December, 1986;

(b) if so, whether investigation has been made into the cause of the fire; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A fire broke out in the premises No. 9/54, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi on the 30th December, 1986. The major portion of the premises was occupied by M/s T & R Industries and a portion by Surya Press. The estimated loss as reported to the Delhi Police is about Rs. 60 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A case under section 436 IPC has been registered at the Police Station Kirti Nagar and the investigation, including analysis by the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, is in progress.

(Translation)

Allotment of land to ex-servicemen in U.P.

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

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Uttar Pradesh who have been awarded Paramvir Chakra, Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra for showing gallantry, district-wise;

(b) whether there is any scheme to allot agricultural and residential land as reward to these ex-servicemen;

(c) if so, whether all such servicemen have been allotted land in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to ensure allotment of land to all such ex-servicemen ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra and Vir Chakra are awarded to Defence personnel for their conspicuous bravery or acts of gallantry in the face of enemy. The number of recipients of these awards in Uttar Pradesh is 193. The District-wise break up is given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). The Central Government has no scheme to allot agricultural or residential land to the winners of gallantry awards. State Governments, at their discretion may, however, allot land for agricultural/residential purpose to the winners of gallantry awards. According to information available, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had a scheme of allotment of agricultural land on lease, subject to availability of land, in Khem area of Tarai and Bhabar Government Estate in Nainital district, to certain categories of persons, including gallantry awards winners, provided they are permanent residents of a district in Kumaon and Garhwal divisions, but it is reported that no land has been allotted and the scheme has been discontinued from 1986.

While there is no separate reservation for gallantry awards winners in allotment of residential house sites, there is a reservation of 4 per cent in allotment of houses and plots by UP Avas Vikas Parishad to serving defence personnel, ex-servicemen and the dependents of those killed in action and priority in allotment of plots developed by Nagar Palika to ex-servicemen. Information about the number of plots allotted is not available.

Statement

District-wise awards of PVC, MVC and Vir Chakra for the State of U.P.

Name of District	PVC	MVC	Vir. C
1	2	3	4
1. Shabanjahanpur	1	1	...
2. Ghazipur	1	1	...

1	2	3	4
3. Dehradun	1	7	22
4. Aligarh	...	1	1
5. Agra	...	1	3
6. Allahabad	...	2	5
7. Almorah	...	1	16
8. Azamgarh	...	...	2
9. Baharaich	...	...	1
10. Balia	...	...	2
11. Basti	...	...	1
12. Bulandshahar	...	1	9
13. Chamoli	...	1	11
14. Fatehpur	...	...	1
15. Etah	...	...	1
16. Faizabad	...	...	2
17. Gorakhpur	...	...	1
18. Lucknow	...	1	10
19. Kanpur	...	...	3
20. Mathura	...	...	1
21. Mainpuri	...	...	4
22. Meerut	...	4	10
23. Muradabad	...	...	1
24. Muzaffar Nagar	...	1	2
25. Pauri Garhwal	...	1	14
26. Pithoragarh	...	1	20
27. Pratapgarh	...	...	1
28. Rampur	...	...	1
29. Saharanpur	...	...	1
30. Sultanpur	...	...	3
31. Tehri Garhwal	...	...	3
32. Unnao	...	...	2
33. Nainital	...	1	5
34. Varanasi	...	...	4
35. Ghaziabad	...	...	2
Total	3	25	165

Terminology Bank for Hindi

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

(a) whether Government have received a suggestion to set up a terminology bank to promote the use of Hindi in official work;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action on this suggestion;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). The proposal was considered but due to resource constraint it could not be include in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Ex-servicemen Development Corporations

443. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Ex-servicemen Development Corporations are functioning;

(b) the total amount of loans given to ex-servicemen by these Corporations for their rehabilitation during the last three years; and

(c) the amount of assistance given by the Union Government to these Corporations for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) There is no Ex-servicemen Development Corporation in any State. However, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have established Ex-servicemen Financial Corporations. In Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen Corporation has recently been formed.

(b) Information about the amounts of loans given to ex-servicemen by the Ex-servicemen Corporations, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, during the last three years in shown in the statement given below.

(c) No financial assistance has been given by the Union Government to the Ex-servicemen Financial Corporations established in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

Statement*Amount of loans given to Ex-servicemen by the Ex-servicemen Corporations*

Years	Amount given (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Ex-servicemen beneficiaries
(1) By Ex-servicemen Corporation, Himachal Pradesh		
1984-85	Margin money Loan 8.09	85
1985-86	Margin money Loan 7.00	202
1986-87	Margin money Loan 5.94	151
(2) By Punjab Ex-servicemen Corporation, Punjab		
1984-85	Loan 133.90	1284
1985-86	Loan 197.84	1818
1986-87	Loan 158.00	1289
(3) By Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen Corporation, Tamil Nadu		
N I L		

Export of spices in consumer packs

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

(a) whether in order to meet competition in the world market, the export of spices is to be made in consumer packs instead of in bulk; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) It is desirable to export spices in consumer packs in preference to bulk exports to popularize Indian Brands and increase unit value realisation.

(b) Some of the steps taken to increase exports of spices in consumer packs are grant of high rate of Cash Compensatory Support, import replenishment, evolution of suitable packaging etc.

Shops in ITDC Hotel

*445. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ITDC is considering to open shops in its hotels for foreigners;

(b) whether persons other than foreign tourists will be permitted to purchase items from these shops;

(c) whether the items will be sold at the rates obtaining in duty-free shops; and

(d) if not, on what basis the rates would be fixed and how it will attract customers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). ITDC has a proposal to set up a Duty Paid Shop in Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi for selling goods to foreign tourists as also to non-resident Indians.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The selling price of goods will include the element of customs duty plus

nominal margin of profit. In order to attract customers, only such goods will be stocked in the shop which are normally purchased by the foreign tourists/non-resident Indians and are not available anywhere else in the country.

PAK infiltrators settling along Indira Gandhi Canal

*446. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Pakistani infiltrators from adjoining Sind settling along the Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the preventive steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Rajasthan and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Computerised Criminal Identification system by Delhi Police

448. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage the proposal to modernise the crime detection with a computerised criminal identification system by Delhi Police stands; and

(b) the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Sanction for purchase of a computer with complementary staff for Delhi Police has been given. Various formalities for the purchase of the computer have already been completed by Delhi Police.

(b) Records pertaining to criminals, stolen motor-vehicles and other properties, missing persons, persons released from the Jails, service particulars of Police personnel, etc, would be stored in a computerised data

bank. The computer will also be used in crime detection and identification of criminals.

Utilisation of plan outlay for Plantation Crops

4486. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of Rs. 12 crores remained unutilised out of approved plan outlay of Rs. 40.46 crores for Plantation Crops in the year 1985-86;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the shortfall in utilisation of Plan outlay was mainly due to non-finalisation of certain schemes by the Tea Board, Coffee Board and Rubber Board; and

(c) the outlay for the year 1986-87 and the steps taken by Government to improve the efficiency of various Boards for speedy increase of schemes to ensure full utilisation of plan outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). As against the original approved budgetary plan outlay of Rs. 37.89 crores for 1985-86, the revised budgetary outlay was of Rs. 22.23 crores for the Commodity Boards dealing with the plantation crops. However, the gross expenditure during 1985-86 was of the order Rs. 29.17 crores. The downward revision of plan outlay was mainly due to comfortable internal resources position and also due to the recasting of some schemes.

(c) Total revised outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 29.30 crores. Government is regularly monitoring the progress of schemes and expenditure thereunder to ensure optimum utilisation of approved outlays.

Lifting of ban on import of Indian fish by Italy

4487. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Italy has lifted the ban on import of fish from India;

(b) if so, the quantity of fish likely to be imported from India by Italy; and

(c) the earnings therefrom?

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

(b) and (c). Prior to the imposition of the ban, the quantity of marine products imported from India by Italy during from 1984-85 and 1985-86 was 135 tonnes valued at Rs. 35.37 lakhs and 284 tonnes valued at Rs. 51.55 lakhs respectively. Future export to Italy cannot be predicted precisely at this stage.

Import of sophisticated weapons

4488. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has to depend heavily on imports for sophisticated weapons required for defence;

(b) if so, the steps taken during the past five years to reduce our dependence on imports from foreign countries; and

(c) the percentage of reduction in the import of sophisticated weapons in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Selective import of sophisticated weapons is resorted to as and when the requisite equipment is not available indigenously.

Appropriate measures have been taken to reduce our dependence on imports through indigenous development/production of several systems.

[Translation]

Export promotion of sports goods

4489. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to boost export of sports goods; and

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

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

(b) The measures initiated to boost export of sports goods include supply of essential indigenous raw materials as well as imported inputs at international prices to manufacturers for export production besides undertaking promotional activities to help industry to develop products and markets.

[English]

Production of sophisticated Radar by Bharat Electronics Limited

4490. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) has commenced work on the production of a sophisticated radar to detect low flying objects; and

(b) if so, the details of progress made including time and funds likely to be involved in completing the first phase of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This radar was originally developed by Electronics and Radar Development Establishment, Bangalore and is being produced.

It would not be in the interest of national security to disclose details regarding progress of the project implementation.

Transistor bomb explosion

4491. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign markings were found in the transistor bomb explosions which occurred in different parts of North India during 1985-86 till date;

(b) if so, their details;

(c) whether any protest was lodged with the countries concerned; and

(d) the outcome 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) According to available information no foreign markings came to the notice in the transistor bomb explosion cases.

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

Import of Soyabean

4492. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import soyabean;

(b) if so, whether the farmers' organisations have expressed their unhappiness over this proposal; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

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

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

Ships repaired by Mazagon Dock Limited

4493. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of ships repaired by Mazagon Dock has come down from

about 3,000 a couple of years ago to around 600 now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether instead of the projected profit of Rs. 14 crores, the company has suffered a loss of about Rs. 13 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 20 crores in 1985-86; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Ship repair task undertaken by MDL has come down from a maximum ever of 846 ships in 1975-76 to 55 ships in 1985-86. This has been mainly on account of world-wide recession in ship-building industry and MDL's capacity now primarily being committed to building of new vessels, sophisticated warships and other major offshore equipments.

(c) The Company suffered a net loss of Rs. 12.94 crores in 1984-85 as against projected profit of Rs. 16.10 crores and a net loss of Rs. 38.97 crores in 1985-86 which includes Rs. 19.61 crores on account of previous years' adjustments.

(d) As corrective action, Government resorted to immediate removal of the then Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Director (Finance). It was also decided to replace the then Director (Offshore) as well as Director (Shipbuilding). The Company was asked to formulate an action plan to ensure an action plan to ensure build up of systems to avoid recurrence of such a situation. A task force has also been constituted by the Company to look into its operations from the point of view of techno-economic viability, review investment decision in respect of capital projects and formulate guidelines for future growth.

Suggestions of FICCI about functioning of joint ventures

4494. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has suggested changes in the functioning of joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals and the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). No formal proposal, suggesting changes in the functioning of joint ventures abroad, has been received from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries. However, a workshop on "Indian Joint Ventures Abroad and Project Export" was organised by the Federation on 30th September, 1986. The Report of the workshop indicating the views of the participants, was sent to the Ministry by FICCI. Certain amendments to FERA suggested by FICCI are under consideration in the Ministry of Finance. The existing guidelines for approving joint ventures abroad were revised recently in September, 1985.

Demand of Indian iron ore abroad

4495. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of Indian iron ore in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to locate more markets and to increase the export of iron ore during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Indian iron ore has to face stiff competition, due to a situation of over-supply of iron ore in the world, and recession in the steel industry, particularly, in Japan which is the principal market for Indian iron ore. Export markets in commodities like iron ore have to be developed over a period of time. Following important steps have been taken to promote iron ore exports:

(i) Tying up export sales on long term basis through signing of long term agreements with foreign buyers of iron ore;

(ii) Efforts to diversify iron ore exports to new markets. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been able to enter, new markets like China and Poland;

(iii) Improvements have been brought about in iron ore handling facilities at various ports through constant interaction with port authorities; and

(iv) Efforts are being made for development of infrastructure, at ports so as to make iron ore exports more competitive. Madras Port has already been deepened to receive large sized vessels upto 130,000 DWT capacity. Proposals are under consideration to increase the capacity of other major iron ore handling ports.

Recovery of amount due from Libya and Iraq to Indian firms

4496. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to recover the amount which Libya owes to Indian firms in the form of outstanding payments on contracts for various projects;

(b) whether the individual Indian firms working in Iraq are not satisfied with the deferred payment procedures offered by Iraq;

(c) if so, the total amount due from Iraq; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to recover this amount from Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a). Government have taken up with the Libyan authorities at a high level, the need to settle the outstanding dues of Indian companies. The response of the Libyan authorities is awaited.

(b) to (d). Government have negotiated the most attractive available deferred pay-

ments with Iraq for settlement of amounts due. The Indian companies concerned have been associated with arrangements worked out. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the amount still due as this is in the domain of relations with a foreign Government.

Training to ex-servicemen

4497. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of defence personnel retired during the last six months of 1986-87;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen trained under the various rehabilitation schemes; and

(c) the number of persons found placements through Directorate General of Resettlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) During the period from July to December, 1986, 19,479 Defence personnel have retired.

(b) The number of defence personnel trained during 1986-87 (till Feb. 87) under rehabilitation training schemes is 8180.

(c) 11,745 personnel have been got re-employment during the period from January to June, 1986. Information for the period July 1986 to December 1986 is not yet available.

Journals brought out by I.C.C.R.

4498. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of journals being brought out by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and when the last issue was brought out;

(b) whether it is a fact that the journals are never brought out on prescribed dates and to cover up the delay combined issues are brought out; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The ICCR publishes quarterly journals in Spanish, French, Arabic, Hindi and English. The details of the last issues published in each case is given below together with the dates of their release from the press :

Sl. No.	Name of Journal	List issue
1.	Indian Horizons (English)	Vol. XXXIV Nos. 3-4 of 1985 (Released on 13-10-1986)
2.	Gangananchal (Hindi)	Vol. IX No. 3 of 1986 (Released on 2-1-1987)
3.	Thaqafatul Hind (Arabic)	Vol. XXXV Nos. 3-4 of 1984 (Released on 8-10-1986)
4.	Papeles de la India (Spanish)	Vol. XV No. 1 of 1986 (Released on 14-10-86)
5.	Recontre Avec L'Inde	Vol. XIV Nos. 1-2 of 1985 (Released on 14-10-1986)
6.	Africa Quaterly (English)	Vol. XXIII Nos. 1-2 of 1984 (Released on 15-11-1986)

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Journals published by ICCR have normally been on time. However, during 1983 to 1985 due to

exceptional circumstances, some issues of the journals have been delayed. The main reasons for this delay are :

- (i) After the retirement of Dr. J. Mangamma in 1983, the post of Editor of publications remained vacant until the return of the previous incumbent from earned leave in October, 1984.
- (ii) New Editors had to be brought in place for the Arabic, French and Hindi quarterlies. They are all now in place.
- (iii) Also, in order to increase the efficiency and get-up of the journals we have had to change from the letterpress method to the photo-composing process.

Some combined issues of the journals have been brought out not to cover up the delay in issue, but in order to make up for lost time and in accordance with the suggestion for urgent action made by the publication Committee of the ICCR.

Move to raise buffer stock of raw jute

4499. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to raise the quantity of raw jute buffer from the present level of 6 lakh tonnes as a step to stabilise jute prices; *

(b) if so, the proposed level of the buffer stock; and

(c) the preliminary steps taken by the Jute Corporation of India in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Recruitment of SC/ST in CISF

4500. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of candidates recruited in the recent Central Industrial Security Force recruitment that took place in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium from 25 February to 3 March, 1987, grade-wise;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in each grade and their percentage; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure recruitment upto the prescribed percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates ?

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). Due to a very large number of candidates, the process of selection and recruitment has not been completed so far and is still going on. It is not, therefore, possible to state at this stage the total number of persons recruited, and the number of candidates taken from the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Comprehensive guidelines in this behalf are already in existence and the need for their strict compliance is impressed upon the concerned authorities as and when necessary.

'Rain Baseras' in Delhi

4501. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'Rain Baseras' for the pavement dwellers in Delhi;

(b) the total capacity of each of these Rain Baseras;

(c) the total amount spent on building and maintenance of the Rain Baseras;

(d) what is the space per person and other facilities per person made available in the Rain Baseras; and

(e) the provisions made for Rain Baseras during the Seventh Five Year Plan for Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) There are 10 permanent/temporary night shelters managed and controlled by the Slum Wing of DDA.

(b)

Sl. No.	Location of the night shelter	Capacity
<i>Permanent</i>		
1.	Railway Station	1000 inmates
2.	Lahori Gate	150 ..
3.	Delhi Gate	150 ..
4.	Andha Mughal	300 ..
5.	Katra Maula Bux	150 ..
6.	G. T. Road, Shahdra	100 ..
<i>Tempotary</i>		
7.	Boulevard Road	150 ..
8.	Karol Bagh	100 ..
9.	Turkman Gate	275 ..
10.	Azadpur Mandi (Jahangirpuri)	300 ..

(c) Rs. 32 thousand was spent on their maintenance during 1986-87.

(d) No specific space is allotted to a person. Facilities of blankets, jute-mating, electric fans, colour T.V., daily News papers are available in all Night Shelters while toilet facilities have been provided in most of the night shelters.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 3 crores exists under the Seventh Five Year Plan for Rain Baseras-construction of Vishram buildings.

India's entry in international meat market

4502. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to enter international market for meat;

(b) if so, the countries to which Indian meat has been exported;

(c) whether there is potential in the country for the export of meat; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the export of meat?

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

(b) Meat from India has been traditionally exported to among others, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yaman (PDR Yeman), Egypt and Yeman Arab Republic.

(c) Yes, Sir, there is considerable potential for export of Meat in view of India's large buffalo, sheep and goat population.

(d) Steps taken to increase export of meat include export assistance measures such as grant of import replenishment, Cash Compensatory Support, visit of delegations from major importing countries, facilitating import of processing machinery, etc.

[Translation]

Engine construction factory in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

4503. SHRI NANDLAL CHOU-DHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey for the proposed engine construction factory for defence production by M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Limited in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision on the project is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) to (c). No survey has been undertaken for selection of the site in respect of the project for manufacture of diesel engines by Bharat Earth Movers Limited for their earth moving equipment. The proposal is still under consideration of the Government. Various requests have been received suggesting locations for the project, including Sagar District in Madhya Pradesh. Location of the project would, however, be decided on merits as and when a decision is taken regarding investment in the project.

[English]

News-item captioned "us to use Ocean for SDI"

4504. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "U.S. to use Ocean for SDI" appearing in the Indian Express on the 5 March, 1987;

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

(c) whether Government's permission has been taken by the United States for using the Indian Ocean for its Star War programmes; and

(d) if not, action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Government is firmly opposed to the militarisation of, and the extension of the arms race into, Outer Space as well as to

militarisation of the Indian Ocean. This stand has been forcefully expressed in various multilateral fora such as the United Nations General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament and the Non-Aligned Movement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government will continue its efforts to secure implementation of the 1971 United Nations Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Deportation of people of Indian origin with Pakistani citizenship

4505. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and other details of cases involving people of Indian origin with Pakistani citizenship deported from Kerala during the past two years;

(b) whether these cases were fully examined from all angles including the humanitarian angle;

(c) whether representations were made by some or all of them against deportation; and

(d) if so, in how many cases deportation orders were revoked?

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) 50 Pakistani nationals were deported from Kerala State 1985 and 1986.

(b) to (d). The State Governments are empowered to deal and decide such cases in accordance with the provisions to Foreigners Act 1946.

Publishing of "Sainik Samachar", Telugu Edition

4506. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Sainik Samachar" Telugu edition is not being published regularly since 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to regularise this publication ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) :

(a) to (c). Due to some problems with the printers, the publication of the Telugu edition of Sainik Samachar, alongwith seven other indian language editions had to be suspended upto June, 1985. Since June, 1985, however, the Telugu edition is being published regularly.

Combating with terrorism by SAARC

4507. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Cooperation on combating terrorism was a task, which SAARC set for itself immediately on its establishment at Dhaka on December 8, 1985;

(b) whether a group of experts on terrorism was set up and if so, whether the said group has made any recommendations;

(c) the progress made so far on this issue; and

(d) whether Government of India has submitted any specific proposals on terrorism for acceptance by the group of experts of the SAARC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) At the first SAARC Summit in Dhaka in December, 1985, the Heads of State or Government of the SAARC member countries agreed to examine the problem of terrorism as it affects the security and stability of SAARC member States with a view to cooperating among themselves to solve the problem.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Group of Experts completed its work. Its report will be considered at the next session of the SAARC Council of Ministers,

(d) Yes, Sir.

Third fleet for Indian Navy

4508. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether desirability of having a third fleet for the Indian Navy has been examined in view of our geographical situation, internal security and other maritime considerations;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The creation of a third fleet has not been considered necessary presently. The matter is kept under constant review.

[Translation]

Demands of ITDC Employees

4509. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of India Tourism Development Corporation had staged demonstration in front of Ashoka Hotel as reported in the Nav Bharat Times dated 19 February, 1987;

(b) the main demands of the employees; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon ?

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

(b) The demands of the employees inter-alia included : (i) grant of medical leave for 10 days to the employees covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme; (ii) Opening of an ESI Dispensary in the vicinity of Ashok Hotel; (iii) formation of a Provident Fund Trust; and (iv) employment of wards of deceased employees while in service etc.

(c) Action under the scheme has been initiated on the first three demands of the employees with ESI authorities. Wards of deceased employees of the ITDC are considered for employment as per rules of the Corporation.

(English)

Proposal to purchase Hyderabad House

4510. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position about Union Government's proposal to purchase Hyderabad House in Delhi from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount offered by Union Government for the purchase; and

(c) the amount of lease due to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Discussions for the outright purchase of Hyderabad House are still continuing. In the recent past, no precise figures for the purchase are under negotiations.

(c) The annual rent was fixed at Rs. 1.25 lakhs in 1954 and the lease renewed till 1961. The Government have not paid the rental dues for Hyderabad House, New Delhi, since 1976, from which time the possibility of outright purchase of the property has been under consideration.

Survey of Indo-Bangla border road

4511. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received a report from the Assam Government regarding completion of survey of Indo-Bangla border road by the Assam Public Works Department;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed on all the sectors along the border with Bangladesh;

(c) whether the construction work of the proposed road has started and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the estimated cost involved in the construction of this road and the approximate time likely to be taken in its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d). While CPWD is the main agency for coordinating the execution of work relating to construction of roads, fence and bridges etc. on the Indo-Bangladesh border, Assam PWD is responsible only for Assam sector of the project under the overall supervision of Director General (Works) CPWD. According to available information, there has been good progress in carrying out survey in Assam sector of the border. Survey work in West Bengal and Meghalaya sectors is also going on and survey work in Tripura sector will be taken up shortly. Two estimates amounting to Rs. 53.01 lakhs have been sanctioned to Assam PWD for taking up construction work (land acquisition, earth work and culverts) in two stretches measuring about 14.35 kms. It is envisaged that the construction work will be taken up as soon as the state revenue agencies are able to acquire lands needed for the purpose. The road project on the entire Indo-Bangladesh border conceived with a view to prevent infiltration of Bangladesh nationals into India is estimated to cost about Rs. 360 crores and is likely to be completed in two phases; each phase will take about 5 years.

Joint ventures with UAE

4512. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have identified a number of engineering and consumer items for joint ventures to give a fillip to their trade ties;

(b) if so, the areas identified so far;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the agreement including the joint ventures proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). At the meeting of the Indo-UAE Joint Commission held in May, 1985, the possibilities of setting up joint ventures in UAE for the manufacture of GLS lamps, leather tanning, fabrication of truck bodies and trailers, etc. was discussed. While no formal agreement on this has been entered into between the two countries, it may be mentioned that Indian companies have already set up nine joint ventures in UAE in the field of engineering products, chemicals, consumer items, construction projects, etc. and approval for setting up of one more joint venture in chemicals has also been accorded.

[Translation]

Entertaining of applications from freedom fighters

4513. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have stopped entertaining new application for pension to freedom fighters since 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are re-considering their decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). The last date for receipt of applications under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

Scheme was 31.3.1982 and applications received after 31.3.1982 are treated as time-barred. However, some movements/mutinies/sufferings were subsequently recognised for purposes of grant of pension and last date for receipt of applications in these cases was extended by the Government. There is no proposal at present to extend the date of receipt of applications under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

However, the time-barred applications accompanied by the evidence from original jail/court records etc. giving sufficient reasons for late submission of the claims are considered for condonation of the delay;

[English]

Declaration of freedom fighters of Freedom Struggle

4514. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who went to jail during the Freedom Struggle upto 1947 and who were later on declared freedom fighters;

(b) the total number of persons who have been given pension as freedom fighters and how many of them are alive today;

(c) how many applications for such persons are still pending with the authorities; and

(d) how many persons drawing this pension have been found as bogus persons on enquiry, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). 1,41,714 persons have been granted pension upto the end of February, 1987 under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, on the basis of their claims of sufferings due to participation in freedom struggle, 4979 cases were pending finalisation at end of February 87. No separate figures are however available/maintained with

reference to freedom fighters who went to jail before 1947, or those of freedom fighters who were sanctioned pension and are alive today.

(d) As and when complaints are received alleging that some undeserving persons have got pension, these complaints are referred to concerned State Government for verification. If a case is found to be not genuine, the pension is first suspended and later cancelled, if no satisfactory explanation is available.

Violation of FERA by MMTC

4515. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) has violated the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA); and

(b) if so, the details including the amount involved and the action taken ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Cholera contaminated marine products to Japan

4516. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken against those processors and exporters who were found responsible for shipping Cholera contaminated marine products to Japan; and

(b) the effective steps taken to curb such lapses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Cases have been filed

in the Courts against processors and exporters under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act. CCI and E has also initiated penal action against the exporters under Export (Control) Order 1977.

(b) To avoid recurrence of such cases various steps have been taken like intensified super checks, training to workers of the units subjecting all shrimp consignments to Japan for Cholera testing and certifications etc.

Non-payment of gratuity to workers of NTC in Bombay

4517. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Gratuity no paid so far to the Textile Workers by National Textile Corporation mills in Bombay; and

(b) when this amount is likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 101.57 lakhs is due as gratuity to the workers of 12 nationalised textile mills in Bombay under NTC. Payment of due will be made when workers present themselves for receiving these dues after completion of the required formalities.

Survey for barbed wire fencing and construction of road along Indo-Bangla border

4518. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey work for the construction of barbed wire fencing-cum-road along the Indo-Bangladesh border been completed;

(b) how many families will be affected by this Road-cum-fencing;

(c) whether there is any provision for alternative arrangement for their resettlement;

(d) whether there exists any provision for compensation for their movable properties; and

(e) if so, how much amount will be required for compensation to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Survey work is in progress.

(b) The number of families to be affected by the road/fence would be known only after survey by engineering and revenue agencies has been completed.

(c) and (d). Provision has been made for compensation for acquisition of land. It is for the State Governments concerned to take such rehabilitation measures as necessary.

(e) The amount of compensation will be known only after the lands have been actually acquired.

Tourism in desert areas of Rajasthan

4520. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken any fresh steps recently to improve tourism in Rajasthan specially in desert districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur; and

(b) if so, the number of spots identified and whether any survey has been conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). While no survey has been conducted for identification of spots for improving tourism in the desert districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur, the development of tourism infrastructure throughout the country is a continuous process. During the Sixth Five Year Plan and the first two years of the Seventh Plan, the following schemes have been taken up for implementation/consideration in the desert districts of Rajasthan :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
<i>Sixth Five Year Plan</i>		
1. Development of Gadhisar Tank and Sun-Set Point, Jaisalmer	3.78	3.40
2. Desert National Park, Jaisalmer	15.51	8.00
3. Expansion of Moomal Tourist Bungalow, Jaisalmer	10.50	8.00
4. Midway facilities at Pokaran	9.74	5.00

Name of the scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Seventh Five Year Plan</i>	
1. Yatri Niwas at Jodhpur	36.75
2. Floodlighting of Forts at Bikaner, Chittorgarh and Jaisalmer	12.20

Promotion of tourism in Madhya Pradesh

4521. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI PRATAP BHANU
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for promotion of tourism in the State of Madhya Pradesh is under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the names of places which are likely to be developed during the next three years; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose ?

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

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism has received the following proposals for the year 1987-88 :

1. Tourist Bungalow, Bilaspur.
2. Tourist Bungalow, Raipur.
3. Wayside amenities, Kawardha.
4. Wayside amenities at Rajnandgaon.
5. Cafe-cum-Toilet facilities at Kutumsar
6. Cafe-cum-Toilet facilities at Chitrakote.
7. Cafe-cum-Toilet facilities at Dantewada.
8. Tourist Motel at Guna.
9. Wayside amenities (Motel) at Biora.
10. Motel at Chhindwara.
11. Tourist Bungalow at Mandu.
12. Open Air Theatre at Khajuraho.
13. Tourist Bungalow, Indore.

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds statewise but the funds are allocated scheme-wise, depending upon availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Incentives to leather exports

4522. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the incentives provided for improving export of leather products in 1986;

(b) whether there was any significant improvement in export of leather goods in 1986; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Refund in the form of cash compensatory support on unrebated taxes etc borne on the exported products, duty drawback, replenishment licences against exports, market development assistance for export promotion activities as per the MDA Code, an easy access to imported inputs for export production, etc. are some of the incentives provided for export promotion of leather products.

(b) and (c). Exports of manufactured articles of leather during April-December, 1986 are estimated at Rs. 248.65 crores against Rs. 190.55 crores during the corresponding period of 1985.

Memorandum from Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association

4523. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the problem of shortage of land for expansion of tea plantations and moved the forest Ministry for allotting the abandoned and barren land to the tea planters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Making available additional land for tea cultivation is the responsibility of the State Governments. Conversion of forests lands into tea plantations requires prior approval of the Central Government under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act. Based on a survey conducted by the Consultative Committee of Plantation Associations some time back in regard to potential areas available for tea cultivation, the respective State Governments concerned had been requested to explore possibilities of making available additional land for the purpose.

Naval base at Karwar, Karnataka

4524. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in setting up a naval base at Karwar in Karnataka; and

(b) when the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) :

(a) Acquisition of the land for the Naval Base at Karwar is being processed by the Government of Karnataka. A sum of Rs. 22.92 crores has been placed at the disposal of the State Government for the purpose.

(b) The first stage of the project is planned for completion by 1995.

Sri Lankan Tamil refugees

4525. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Srilankan Tamil refugees who had taken shelter at different places in the country have returned to Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the number of refugees who have gone back to Sri Lanka in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to information available with the Government a total number of 1,28,570 Sri Lankan refugees had arrived in India upto 16.2.1987. It is reported that 1,655 families consisting of 6,513 members, out of these, have returned to Sri Lanka upto 17.2.1987 of their own accord.

Interest of NRIs in developing Andamans

4526. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of non-resident Indians (NRIs) from Singapore and other South East Asian countries have shown interest in the development of Andamans as a major tourist centre and free port;

(b) what are the restrictions regarding entry into Andamans; and

(c) the measures proposed by Union Government to remove these restrictions and promote Andamans as a major beach resort ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Some suggestions have been received from non-resident Indians for the development of Andamans as a free port and tourist centre.

(b) and (c). Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been declared as Restricted Areas under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) order 1963. Entry by foreigners and NRI's is regulated by a Permit System.

Restricted Area Permits for Andaman and Nicobar Islands can be obtained from our Missions abroad, Foreigners Regional Registration Offices and from the Immigration Officer at Port Blair for a period of 15 years.

Development of tourism is undertaken keeping in view ecological and environmental factors.

Trade protocol with FRG

4527. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of new items have been included in the trade protocol for 1987 signed by India and the Federal Republic of Germany recently; and

(b) if so, the names of the new items included in the protocol and to what extent the trade between the two countries will be improved during 1987?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) India has not signed any trade protocol with the Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) Does not arise.

Excise duty relief to cotton yarn

4528. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that relief in excise and import duties is given to man-made fibre under the new textile policy;

(b) if so, whether similar relief in excise duty is proposed to be given to cotton yarn of all counts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The rates of excise duty on various Textile items are reviewed by the Government from time to time.

Role of producing countries in cashew price determination

4529. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cashew producing countries have no say in the international trade of cashew;

(b) whether the international trade of cashew is being controlled by the developing countries; and

(c) whether Government would consider to set up a Cashew Development Board/Authority?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The international trade in Cashew is influenced by both the cashew producing and cashew importing countries. Since cashew Kernels are high priced items in the basket of edible nuts, the main markets for this items are in the affluent countries such as USA, U. K., Holland, West Germany, Singapore and Japan. The availability of other edible nuts which are less expensive has prevented the cashew producing countries from having a complete control on international prices and trade of cashew.

(c) There is no proposal at present to set-up a Cashew Development Board/Authority.

Promotion of regional tourism

4530. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the seven nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation recommended promotion of regional tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the statement given below.

Statement

Detailed recommendations of the Expert Committee on Tourism

Organisation :

Member countries would designate one or more of the recognised tour agencies to handle group package tours to and from

SAARC countries under this scheme. These package tours would be for groups consisting of a minimum of 10 passengers travelling together and upto a maximum of 30 passengers travelling together.

Itinerary :

Member countries would permit travel to all places except restricted areas.

The receiving agency would decide on the itinerary for a particular group in consultation with the sending agency on a case-by-case basis according to the interests of the group. Attempts would be made to maintain an element of flexibility in the itinerary.

Mode of Travel :

As far as possible, the mode of travel should be by air. The airlines should endeavour to increase frequencies along high density routes to enable carriage of the agreed number of tourists. As a special promotional concession, they should be requested to give a 50 per cent concessional air fare under this scheme for travel of nationals of SAARC member countries only on round/circular trips involving stay in a minimum of any two countries in the SAARC region, in the itinerary. It is reiterated that these fares should be applicable only to nationals of SAARC member countries travelling in groups of a minimum of 10 passengers each and on pre-constructed package tours.

Visa :

Member countries would take steps to facilitate the issue of visas to tourists under this scheme within a period of two weeks from the date of application by the recognised tour agency. Reporting procedures, wherever in force, in the country being visited may be dispensed with for such groups.

Convertibility of Currencies :

In addition to the existing travel schemes prevailing in the member countries, it is suggested that a new limited convertible currency procedure applying only to nationals of SAARC member countries be introduced using travel vouchers system to cover accommodation, meals, ground transportation and ~~national~~ expenses. The maximum value

of the voucher should be limited to the national currency equivalent of SDR 400 per person to be made available once in two years for groups of not less than 10 in number travelling on pre-constructed package tours. The voucher should be made encashable at the destination country on presentation to any designated bank. The designated banks will settle the balances of vouchers at the end of every six months.

In case of member countries requiring payment for services/ taxes in foreign exchange, it is strongly recommended that this requirement be waived in respect of tourists travelling under this scheme. At the initial stages, the number permitted to make use of the voucher system should be limited to 500 from each member country to the others, totalling to 3000 outbound travellers per year from each country of the SAARC region. Each country should strive to attain this target year by year.

The method by which the outstanding balances, if any, resulting from the scheme would be settled at the end of the specific period viz. six months, would be in an agreed convertible currency. The expectation would be that the net balances would be fair small.

Suggested Promotional Measures :

As a corollary and a supportive activity to the Scheme for Promotion of Organised Tourism among SAARC member countries, the following promotional measures are recommended.

- (i) Organisation of familiarisation/orientation tours for the travel agents who are designated by the member countries for handling of these organised tours. These familiarisation tours may be hosted by the National Tourists Administrations of the respective receiving country while their air travel facilities may be provided by the sponsoring country. This will enable the designated travel agencies to work out a range of tour packages in consultation with their counterparts and offer them to the prospective travel consumers.

(ii) Organisation of familiarisation/ orientation tours for travel writers and travel journalists on the same basis as above, in order to give necessary publicity to the organised tour programmes offered in different member countries.

(iii) Sponsoring of periodic television programmes in the respective National Televisions highlighting the places of tourist interests and also the tourist facilities available in each of the SAARC member countries. For this purpose, the television time should be provided free of charge and the required programmes (video cassettes) should be provided by the sponsoring country.

Reservations for SC/ST in MMTC and STC

4531. SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Management of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited and State Trading Corporation of India Limited have concluded agreements with their Trade Union in such a way that promotional benefits under quota reservation to SC/ST employees are hampered;

(b) whether these agreements are in conformity with the instructions dated 11 January, 1985 issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE);

(c) if not, the reasons why the MMTC and STC have not modified the agreements by

invoking section 9 (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(d) what is cadre-wise details of number of promotions of the general and SC/ST candidates from the date of implementation of the said agreement till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c). Both MMTC and STC have entered into agreements with the Federations of their Employees' Unions on the introduction of time-bound Staff Promotion policy as a measures of stagnation relief. Under this policy, all the candidates including those belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes categories who fulfil the eligibility conditions, are considered for promotion. In the case of SC/ST candidates, benefit of relaxation of eligibility period by one year is given.

As the introduction of time-bound Promotion Policy is alleged to have eliminated the communal roster and reservation for SC and ST candidates in various public sector undertakings, the Government in the Department of public Enterprises have decided to carefully study various time-bound promotion schemes adopted by the public sector undertakings with a view to ascertaining whether these schemes or any feature thereof are against the reservation policy of the Government. That Department has called for detailed information from all public sector undertakings who have introduced time-bound Promotion Scheme and are considered the matter with a view to evolving a uniform policy on the subject.

(d) Cadre-wise details of number of promotions are given in the statement below.

Statement

A. State Trading Corporation

The details of employees promoted after the introduction of Time-Bound-Promotion Policy are as follows :

Sl. No.	Cadre	General	SC/ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Office Managers to Assistant Managers	265	16	281
2.	Assistant/Steno/Inspector to Office Managers	297	Nil	297

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assistant/Steno to Asstt. Manager (Accounts) Limited Competition Test.	6	Nil	6
4.	Junior Assistant/Junior Steno to Assistant/ Stenographer	73	Nil	73

B. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

Details of number of promotions of general and SC/ST candidates from the date of implementation of the agreement till date are as follows :

1.	Joint Divisional Manager to Divisional Manager	11	...	11
2.	Deputy Divisional Manager to Joint Divisional Manager	26	...	26
3.	Asstt. Divisional Manager to Deputy Divisional Manager	74	10	84
4.	Office Manager/Field Officer to Asstt. Divisional Manager	167	6	173
5.	Junior Office Manager/Junior Field Officer to Office Manager/Field Officer	171	25	196
6.	Assistant to Junior Office Manager	458	3	461
7.	Junior Asstt. to Asstt.	196	50	246
8.	Grade 1 to Junior Asstt.	27	16	43
9.	Grade 1 to Grade II	23	17	40
10.	Grade I to Selection Grade	47	12	59

Fund to revive sick spinning units in Kerala

4532. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a fund to revive sick spinning units and also to help those units to become viable which has been given additional spindles;

(b) if so, whether any amount has been sanctioned for Kerala in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM

NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The financial institutions have set up the Textile Modernisation Fund in August, 1986 to provide concessional modernisation assistance to textile units.

(b) and (c). Statewise allocations have not been made under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme. However, one unit in Kerala has been sanctioned modernisation assistance amounting to Rs. 90 lakhs under the Scheme so far.

Sick Textile Mills in Gujarat

4533. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the names of sick textile mills in Gujarat as on 31st December, 1986;

(b) names of the mills which have been revamped during previous years; and

(c) the amount spent by Government on revival of each of the above mills ?

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

(b) The revamping of sick textile mills depends on a number of factors like the period needed to implement the full rehabilitation package, efficient management, cost of the raw material and other inputs, increased productivity demand for the product, etc. and a time limit can not be laid down for the revival of sick textile units.

(c) Government do not provide financial assistance for the revival of sick textile mills.

Statement

No. and Names of sick closed cotton textile units in Gujarat as on 31.12.86.

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills
---------	-------------------

1	2
---	---

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 2. | Gujarat Spinning Mills, Ahmedabad. |
| 3. | Kailash Mills P. Ltd. Umbergaon. |
| 4. | Mahuva Spg. Mills Mahuva. |
| 5. | Sri Mandvi Spg Mills, Mandvi, Kutch. |
| 6. | Manekchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 7. | Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 8. | Marsden Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad. |
| 9. | Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. |

1

2

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 10. | Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 1. (Bagicha Mills) Ahmedabad. |
| 11. | Abhay Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 12. | Aroyadaya Spg. & Wvg, Mills Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad. |
| 13. | Prasad Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 14. | Sree Bansidhar Spg. & Wvy. Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 15. | Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 16. | New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd. No.1 Ahmedabad. |
| 17. | New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd. No.2 Ahmedabad. |
| 18. | Omex Investors Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 19. | Bharat Suryodaya Mills Ltd., |
| 20. | Aryodaya Gng. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 21. | Maharana Mills P. Ltd. Porbunder. |
| 22. | Navjyot Mills Ltd., Khadi. |
| 23. | Gaekwar Mills Ltd. Billimore. |

Seizure of gold and heroin by BSF on Indo-Pak border

4534. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of gold and heroin seized by Border Security Force personnel on Indo-Pak border during the last six months; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the strength of B. S. F. in view of large scale smuggling noticed during this period ?

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. CHIDAMBARM) : (a) Gold worth Rs. 98,01,052/- and heroin worth Rs. 79 lakhs were seized by BSF on Indo-Pakistan border during the period from September, 1986 to February, 1987. In addition, opium/charas/Hashish/white powder worth Rs. 58,09,590/- were also seized by BSF.

(b) In order to increase vigilance on the Indo-Pakistan border, the Government of India have sanctioned 25 additional Bns. of BSF with necessary infrastructure for the Indo-Pakistan border during a period of 5 years.

Trade deficit

4535. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade gap estimated for 1987-88 is Rs. 8735 crore despite 17 per cent increase in exports and only 1.4 per cent increase in import;

(b) if so, whether the projected trade gap is likely to affect our economy; and

(c) if so, what concrete steps are taken to augment exports and reduce imports to reduce the trade gap ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). According to the latest provisional data available for the first ten months of 1986-87, India's exports during April-January, 1986-87 at Rs. 10075.45 crores were 17.0 per cent higher than a level of Rs. 8609.64 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year whereas imports at Rs. 15909.59 crores were 1.5 per cent as compared to Rs. 15671.41 crores. Consequently, there was a decline of Rs. 1227.63 crores in trade deficit from Rs. 7061.77 crores during April-January, 1985-86 to Rs. 5834.14 crores during April-January, 1986-87. At this stage, it is difficult to estimate precisely the trade deficit with which we will end the financial year 1986-87 as also 1987-88.

A series of initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote exports. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Simultaneously the Government has also initiated a series of steps to promote efficient import substitution, particularly in the sphere of bulk imports.

Export of manufactured articles of mongoose hair

4536. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided not to allow export of manufactured articles of mongoose hair; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Export of manufactured articles of mongoose hair has been banned.

Textile quota to exporters

4537. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the textile quota allotted to different exporters in 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the details of the textile quota utilised by different exporters during the said years;

(c) the steps taken to ensure maximum utilisation of the quota; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Under the Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA), India has entered into Bilateral Textile Agreements with major importing countries viz., EEC, USA, Canada, Sweden, Austria, Norway and Finland under which certain textile products are subject to quantitative restrictions. The quotas are allotted to the exporters under various systems of the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy announced from year to year. A statement of quotas utilized in different countries is given below.

(c) and (d). The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure maximum utilisation of quota levels :

(i) The Export Entitlement Distribution Policy allows a number of concessions on slow moving garment items.

(ii) Revised rates of CCS have been announced from 1st July, 1986. 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 per cent from 29th August, 1986. CCS on export of grey fabric has been raised to 10 per cent w. e. f. 13th February, 1987.

(iii) Several other steps have been taken by the Government to make our products competitive in the international market which also help better utilisation of textile quotas.

Statement

Details of quotas of ready-made garments utilised in 1985 & 86

(QTY. IN '000' PCS.)

Countries	Year	Base level quantity	Quota utilised
U.S.A.	1985	114 MSYE	114.7 MSYE
	1986	122.5 MSYE	134.5 MSYE
E.E.C.	1985	95512	66043
	1986	97396	86479
Canada	1985	7897	8531
	1986	8371	6589
Austria	1985	280	248
	1986	289	288
Sweden	1985	4290	4329
	1986	4312	4556
Finland	1985	1654	933
	1986	1687	1324
Norway	1985	585	562
	1986	1180	1089

Source : Apparel export promotion council.

Details of quotas of fabrics and made-ups utilised in 1985 and 1986

Country	Unit	Year	Base level	Quota utilised
Austria	Tonnes	1985	75	14
		1986	79	60
Canada	Million sq. meters	1985	2.19	0.99
		1986	2.32	0.81
EEC	Tonnes	1985	54995	20538
		1986	55970	24034
Norway	Tonnes	1985	152.5	122.45
		1986	306.0	314.00
Sweden	Tonnes	1985	999	635
		1986	1031	937
U.S.A.	Million sq. yd.	1985	24.388	24.976
		1986	31.776	31.297

Source : Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council.

Recommendations of Himalayan Tourism Council

4539. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Himalayan Tourism Council held in January, 1987;

(b) Government reaction thereon; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Himalayan Tourism Council at its meeting held in January, 1987, recommended early introduction of Himalayan flight by Vayudoot and organising of Himalayan festivals abroad to attract more tourists to the Himalayas. The Council also recommended

the setting up of a Task Force to ensure quicker and effective implementation of the deliberations of the Council such as publication of tourist information literature on Himalayan region, imparting training to guides and porters in mountaineering, trekking etc., providing insurance cover for accidents or illness suffered by mountaineers, augmenting the infrastructure for communication facilities in Himalayan region, creation of a fund for giving necessary financial assistance to the concerned States and other agencies for promoting tourism in the Himalayas, etc.

(b) and (c). A Himalayan flight was launched with effect from 1st March, 1987 and is operating each Sunday from Delhi. The Himalayan hight gives an arm-chair view of the Garhwal Himalayas.

A Himalayan festival is being organised in May/June, 1987 in Hong Kong which is

likely to be followed by similar festivals in Australia and New Zealand. Other recommendations of the Himalayan Tourism Council are under consideration.

Stepping up exports of projects and consultancy services

4540. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have urged exporters to tap new markets in Africa and elsewhere where new opportunities were emerging for stepping up exports of projects and consultancy services; and

(b) if so, the response from the exporters and in what field ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made by Indian companies to diversify into new markets and, in this context, interest has been evinced in several sectors including energy, transportation, water supply, etc., in the new markets in Africa, East Asia and Pacific.

Purchase of diamonds from Angola by MMTC

4541 DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has offered a package deal to Angola for purchase of rough diamonds;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the package; and

(c) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has got the necessary infrastructure for the polishing, cutting and marketing both in India and abroad of these diamonds ?

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

(b) and (c). MMTC has offered to ENDIAMA, Angola assistance and co-operation in providing technical services, facilities for augmenting diamond production and purchase of rough diamonds. MMTC proposed to sell these to Indian diamond cutting and polishing industry.

Yatri Niwas at Shimla

4542. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2827 dated 21 November, 1986 regarding proposal to open Yatri Niwas in Himachal Pradesh and states;

(a) whether the proposal for a Yatri Niwas at Shimla has since been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the construction work would be taken in hand and completed alongwith the estimated cost in each case; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the project would be sanctioned and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). A proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for construction of a Yatri Niwas at Shimla at an estimated cost of about Rs. 40 lakhs has been received. It has not so far been sanctioned as it has not been possible for the Government of Himachal Pradesh to procure the land selected for the purpose.

Conversion of building of Indian Institute of advance study in Shimla into a Hotel

4543. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2863 dated 21st November, 1986 regarding conversion of building of Indian Institute of Advance Study in Shimla into a hotel and state :

(a) whether the decision regarding the takeover (or otherwise) of the building of

the Institute of Advanced Study at Shimla has since been taken and implemented;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision will be taken and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). The proposal regarding the shifting of the Institute from Shimla is still under consideration and no final decision has been taken so far.

National Committee on Tourism

4544 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3282 on 8 August, 1986 regarding National Committee on Tourism and state :

(a) whether the report of the National Committee on Tourism set up by the Planning Commission has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main observation/recommendation made in the report and whether any plan of action has been drawn up for their implementation; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the report would be received and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The report of the National Committee on Tourism is expected to be received by June 1987. The term of the Committee has been extended till May 1987 to enable it to complete the examination of various issues and studies initiated by it.

Study of US Trade Policy by IIFT

4545. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) has conducted a study

of the US trade policy vis-a-vis India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has conducted a study on US Trade Policy Changes; Implications for India.

(b) The study has revealed the following features :

1. US Trade Policy Changes embodied in the Trade and Tariff Act (1984) and the GSP Renewal Act (1984) appear to be primarily aimed at restricting access to the American market; at securing international legal framework for promoting US exports of high technology products and trade in service; and at eliminating barriers to US exports and direct foreign investment.
2. A number of non-tariff barriers and investment barriers introduced in U.S. Trade Policy constitute trade restrictive practices.
3. American business, according to the study, is likely to become more organised and more effectively dedicated to launch a series of anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations without the necessity of petitions being filed by local American industry.
4. The US trade policy changes have greatly affected exports of its leading trading partners like the EEC, Japan, Brazil and Mexico. In the case of exports from India, some impact has been felt on items like steel pipes and tubes, industrial fasteners, castings and forgings.
5. USA is an expanding market for a number of Indian products particularly engineering goods, electronics, computer software, chemicals, leather manufacturers and silk and our exports to this market could be doubled from the present level of 2.5 billion dollars to 4.5 billion dollars by 1990.

6. In order to take advantage of the export potential in the USA, the study has suggested certain strategies and approaches.

Progress in settling maritime boundary issue

4546. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the countries with which the maritime boundary issue has yet to be settled by India and the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : India's maritime boundaries have not yet been settled with Bangladesh and Pakistan. Several rounds of talks have been held with Bangladesh, but talks have not yet been held with Pakistan on the question.

Import of crude and refined palm oil from Malaysia

4547 SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantities of crude and refined palm oil imported from Malaysia during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : The following

quantities of crude palm oil and refined palm oil (including neutralised palm oil) were imported by State Trading Corporation from Malaysia during the last three financial years :

Year	(In Metric Tonnes) Quantity
1983-84	6,08,000
1984-85	7,14,250
1985-86	5,16,000

Paintings exhibited abroad by ICCR

4548. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of artists whose paintings were exhibited abroad by Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) during the last three years; and

(b) how much expenditure was incurred in each case, on freight, insurance and rent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The particulars of artists whose paintings were exhibited abroad by ICCR during the last three years and the expenditure incurred in each case, on freight, insurance and rent is given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	Exhibition	Particulars of artists	Freight	Insurance	Rent
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85					
1.	Exhibition of Paintings in Greece	P. T. Reddy, Shanti Dave, Ram Kumar, Arpana Caur, Arpita Singh, K. K. Habber	56,029-10	4,382-00	Nil
2.	Exhibition of Graphics prints in Canada	Rini Dhumal	724-00	Nil	Nil
3.	Exhibition of Colleges in UK	S. Dembla	20,592-00	448-00	Nil
4.	Exhibition of Paintings in Europe	Geeta Wadhwa	14,912-00	4,760-00	Nil
5.	Exhibition of Paintings in Sweden	Arpana Caur	36,245-00	Nil	Nil
1985-86					
1.	Exhibition of Paintings in Yugoslavia & Turkey	Prabakar Barwe Manjit Bawa P. M. Kolte Madhvi Parekh Arpita Singh Nilima Sheikh	1,11,025-00	12,777-00	Nil
2.	Exhibition of Tagore's Paintings in Indonesia	Rabindranath Tagore	10,808-00	1,30,000-00	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Exhibition of Paintings in FRG	R. K. Yadav	1,050-00	Nil	Nil
4.	Exhibition of Paintings in USA	Kishori Kaul	19,900-00	1,559-00	Nil
5.	Exhibition of Paintings in Cagnes-sur-mer	K. Ramachandran Sarojpal Gogi	25,723-29	3,382-00	Nil
6.	Exhibition of Graphics in Finland, Yugoslavia, Turkey & FRG	M. F. Hussain and 31 other leading graphic artists	2,185-00	2,274-00	Nil

1986-87

1. Exhibition of Paintings & Sculpture in FRG
2. Exhibition of Contemporary Indian Paintings in FRG, GDR and Poland

P. T. Reddy	14,812-00	7,077-00	Nil
J. Chowdhury, Laxman Pai, Om Prakash, Sunil Das, B. Bhattacharjee, D. Dasgupta, A. Ramachandran, Anjolie Ela Menon, M. Mamtani, S. L. Parasher, J. Zharotia, G. R. Santosh.	58,480-45	12,020 00	Nil

Grant of financial assistance to foreign students by ICCR

4549. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions for granting financial assistance by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to foreign scholars;

(b) whether such scholars submit their research works to the council; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations grants Financial Assistance to foreign scholars in various fields of art and culture, with the purpose of enabling these scholars to meet and establish contact with their counterparts in India, and experience various facets of Indian life. Within this general framework the exact terms and conditions are laid down in the following three schemes :

(i) Incoming Visitors' Programme

Under this programme, full local hospitality (board, lodging, transport and internal travel) is offered for a period of 2-3 weeks. In very exceptional cases international airfares are also given.

(ii) Orientation Grant

This is given at a fixed rate of Rs. 5,000/- p.m. for a maximum period of three months.

(iii) Cultural Scholarship Scheme

The Council awards 30 scholarships every year to foreign students to study Indian Music and Dance on certain terms and conditions, given in the statement below. These scholarships are awarded both for undergraduates and post-graduate Degrees/Diplomas at recognised Institutions. After completion of their studies they are given Certificates/Degrees by the concerned Institutions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since these short-term visits of 2-3 weeks to 3 months duration cannot be expected to cover large-scale research works, foreign scholars receiving such financial assistance are not required to submit their research work to the Council.

Statement

Indian Council for cultural relations scholarship scheme 1986-87

I. Objective of the Scheme

One of the most effective methods of fostering closer ties and mutual understanding between the different peoples is through the study of their cultures. With this objective in view the Council awards every year a few scholarships to students from other countries for learning Indian dance and music, history and philosophy, and other aspects of Indian culture.

II. Eligibility

Candidates must be physically and mentally fit to undertake the requisite study/training and have adequate knowledge of the medium of instruction which may be English or Hindi or another Indian language, in order to be able to follow class-room lectures and discussions.

Candidates must have general aptitude for the subject which must be supported by documentary evidence.

III. Duration of Scholarship

Scholarships will normally be tenable for a period of one year.

IV. Terms of Scholarship

The ICCR will pay in respect of each Scholar the following :

(a) Tuition fees, examination fees and all other fees which are otherwise compulsorily payable by each student;

(b) Cost of books, instruments and equipment necessary for the course of study within the ceiling of Rs. 400/- per year;

- (c) Maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 600/- per month for under graduate/diploma course and Rs. 750/- to post-graduate/research degree to cover the cost of board, lodging, clothing and other personal expenses;
- (d) Study tour expenses at prescribed rates when such tours are certified by supervisor or Head of the Institution concerned as necessary for, or an integral part of, the course of study or training subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- p a.
- (e) All expenses on medical treatment undergone on the advice or recommendation of the *Medical Officer* or the Head of the Institution as per prevalent rules.
- (f) Cost of travel and per diem allowance at the prescribed rates to those scholars who attend holiday or Youth Camp approved by the Government of India. The above concessions are however, not admissible to scholars. Who have already appeared in the final examination of the course for which they are selected;
- (g) In some cases, depending upon the financial position of the scholar the Council may give a stipend the amount of which may be less than the maximum prescribed above.

V. Conditions of Scholarship

The awards under the Scheme will be governed by the following conditions :

- (a) During their stay in India, scholars will be expected to concentrate on their studies and show good performance.
- (b) Scholars will not be allowed to change their course of study or institution at will. Such changes will be arranged by the ICCR if they are considered to be in the best interest of the scholar and subject to the availability of seats;

- (c) The scholar shall not avail of scholarship from any other source. Further, the scholar will not be allowed to approach any organisation outside India for financial help or for any other purpose except with the prior permission of the ICCR. If a scholar receives from any organisation from within or outside India, an invitation to visit a foreign country for any purpose whatsoever, he should bring it to the notice of the ICCR for consideration.
- (d) Scholars must return to their countries on the completion of their studies in India or on termination/cancellation of their scholarships. The scholars will have to fill in and sign an undertaking to this effect. The ICCR may also call for such other guarantees as may be considered necessary for the enforcement of this condition.
- (e) The ICCR reserves the right to cancel the scholarship at any time if it is satisfied that its continuation is not likely to serve the objectives of the scheme. Every candidate is expected to maintain a certain level of scholastic standard which includes passing all the examinations. The ICCR can suspend or terminate the scholarship if a scholar does not pass the annual examination. In order to enable the Council to assess the progress of scholarship holders, the Institution/Guru shall send a quarterly report on the basis of which continuation/extension of scholarship for the year will be considered. The scholar may also be required by the Council to undertake demonstration performance at its Headquarters or its Regional Offices. The scholarship can be further terminated on grounds of unsatisfactory progress in studies, misconduct, breach of discipline, indulging in political activities or other objectionable/illegal activities or for violation of any of the conditions of the award.
- (f) The ICCR reserves the right to introduce such changes in the terms

and conditions of this Scheme as may be found necessary to serve the objectives of the Scheme;

VI. (a) Intimation regarding the award of scholarship and the course of study for which the candidate has been selected will be conveyed directly or through the Indian Mission as soon as the selections are made.

(b) The name of the institution to which a scholar has been admitted as well as the date of commencement of its session will be intimated as soon as the admission has been finalised.

(c) The selected candidates should convey their acceptance of the scholarship within one month of the receipt of intimation by them.

(d) Candidates should complete their travel documents well in advance and keep themselves in readiness to leave for India at short notice. However, they should not leave for India unless they are specifically advised to do so by the Indian Mission or ICCR. Before leaving they should ensure that their travel documents are in order.

(e) Candidates should intimate the particulars of their journey to the Indian Mission indicating the name of the ship/airline/train, the place of landing and the probable date and time of arrival in India. If this information is received well in advance, the ICCR will make arrangements for the scholars to be met on arrival by its representative. If a particular scholar is not so met, for one reason or another, he should proceed direct to the institution to which he has been admitted and report to its Head or the hostel Warden. In Bombay, Calcutta and Madras he should contact the local office of the ICCR.

(f) It is expected that scholars will take full advantage of their stay in India to acquaint themselves with the life and culture of her people. They

should develop social relations with their Indian counter-parts and participate in the social life of the institution. The scholars should also promote among the Indian students a better understanding of the social and cultural life in their respective countries.

(g) The scholars should bring their difficulties, if any, to the notice of the Director General of ICCR, New Delhi to enable him render such help or advice as may be practicable in each case.

(h) All changes of postal address in India should be reported to the Director General, ICCR, New Delhi.

General

(i) All payments will be made to the scholars direct or through the institutions.

(ii) All dues payable to the Institutions will be paid by the ICCR direct to the Institutions, except for refundable deposits which will have to be paid by the scholars themselves.

(iii) Book Equipment allowance will be paid to scholars only after the list of books and equipment proposed to be acquired is certified by the head of the Department concerned as essential for the course of study or training.

(iv) The scholarship will commence from the actual date of arrival of the scholar in India or beginning of the academic year whichever is later and will not later than 15 days after the end of the academic year of the institution in which the scholar is studying.

**Import of bone china pieces for
Taj Hotel**

4550. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state ;

(a) whether some 6,500 pieces of fine bone china are being obtained by Bombay's Taj Mahal Hotel from Britain;

(b) if so, the estimated capital outlay involved in terms of foreign exchange; and

(c) whether this money is being paid by the above mentioned Hotel in Foreign exchange or the cost of these bone china pieces is being met from the Hotel's/Company's earnings from its chain of hotels abroad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Import licence for the import of 6560 pieces of Venice Gold bone China Crockery from U.K. was issued to Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay on 27.10.86.

(b) Rs. 3,57,000/-.

(c) The foreign exchange involved is to be met from the incentive quota of the hotel which is determined @ 10 per cent of the direct foreign exchange earnings of the hotel.

Committee on Official Language

4551. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries visited by the Committee on Official Language since its inception in 1976;

(b) when was the part I of the report submitted by the Committee and when is the final report likely to be submitted; and

(c) whether part I of the report is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) According to the information received from the Secretariat of the Committee on Official Language, the names of countries visited by the Committee in three groups are as under:

USSR, West Germany, France, U.K., Switzerland, Austria, Egypt, Kuwait, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan,

Phillippines, Hongkong, Australia, Indonesia, Italy, United States of America, Canada, Greece, Kenya, Seychelles and Mauritius.

(b) The Committee submitted Part I of the report in January, 1987. The Committee was constituted under Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 in which no time limit has been specified for submission of its final report.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to Section 4 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 the President shall cause the report to be laid before each House of Parliament. Part I of the report will be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as its printing is completed.

SAARC Secretariat

4552. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAARC Secretariat has started functioning in Nepal; and

(b) if so, how many Indians have been nominated for the SAARC Secretariat so far and what would be their status?

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

(b) None so far.

Proposal of Bank of Bermuda to Pull Out of Hindustan Diamond Corporation

4553. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay-based Hindustan Diamond Corporation (HDC) has a joint venture with the Bank of Bermuda;

(b) whether Bank of Bermuda is pulling out of HDC;

(c) if so, the party to whom the bank propose to transfer its shareholding in the company;

(d) whether it has submitted any formal proposal to Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines of its proposal and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The Hindustan Diamond Company Limited (HDCL) is a joint venture in Bombay with the Bank of Bermuda in Bermuda and the Industrial Investment Trust, Bombay.

(b) to (c). The Bank of Bermuda have expressed their intention of re-registration of their shares in the HDCL in the name of Banco Nominee Limited, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank of Bermuda. There is no change of beneficial ownership contemplated in this re-registration.

Equity participation in potash project in Canada by MMTC

4554. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) is considering an equity participation in a potash project in Canada and if so, details of the project; and

(b) whether this will ensure steady and fair price supplies of potash to the country which imports about 1.2 million tonnes of potash a year at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). MMTC is discussing possibility of equity participation in a Potash Project in Canada in the State of Manitoba. The project has been initiated by the Government of Manitoba and aims at an annual production of 2 million tonnes of Muriate of Potash. One of the objectives of the equity participation is purchase of Muriate of Potash on long-term basis at internationally competitive prices by MMTC.

Procurement of Cotton Bales by C. C. I.

4555. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of bales purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India in the year 1985 and the break up of these purchases, State-wise and qualitywise;

(b) the number of purchasing centres in each State;

(c) whether the purchase by CCI is correlated to production of cotton (Statewise); and

(d) if not, whether any norms have been fixed as to how much quantity has to be purchased in every State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Cotton Corporation of India procured 6, 68, 693 bales during the cotton year 1984-85 and 15,73,621 bales during 1985-86. The Statewise and Quality-wise figures of procurement are indicated in the Statement I given below.

(b) The number of purchasing centres operated in each State during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is indicated in the Statement-II given below

(c) and (d). The Cotton Corporation of India procures cotton at Minimum Support Prices whenever the market prices tend to touch the Minimum Support levels, without any limits on the quantity of such purchases.

The Corporation also makes commercial purchases for meeting the requirement of National Textile Corporation Mills, State Textile Corporations, Khadi and Village Industries Commission etc., against firm demands from them.

Statement-I

State-wise and quantity-wise purchases in 1984-85 and 1985-86 by Cotton Corporation of India

1984-85		1985-86	
Variety	Bales	Variety	Bales
1	2	3	4
Punjab			
F-414	20626	F-414	28681
J-34	72529	J-34	117065
Desi	955	Desi	11676
	94110		157422
Haryana			
J-34	48788	J-34	68360
Desi	1848	Desi	13348
H-777	14167	H-777	23554
	64803		105262
Rajasthan			
J-34	68734	J-34	93708
Desi	14576	Desi	27633
Agatti	4476	Agatti	16465
320 F	430	CO-2	3541
Digvijay	207		
H 777	380		
	88803		141347
Gujarat			
S-4	15766	S-4	33140
S 6	34074	S 6	230075
CO-2	—	CO 2	2806
V 797	33531	V 797	137528
Digvijay	23471	Digvijay	65128
CJ-73	100	G COT 12	27894
Wagad	12550		

1	2	3	4
Kalagin	405		
G COT 12	4472		
DCH 32	360		
	124729		496571
Madhya Pradesh			
A 51/9	34524	A 51/9	64047
Y 1	39254	Y 1	13377
H 4	28390	H 4	111701
1007	13167	1007	15974
V/L	3475	V/L	3475
	116608		203574
Andhra Pradesh			
H-4	26107	H-4	55489
1007	3398	1007	20980
MCU 5	68512	MCU 5	21533
G 6	774	G 6/ MCH 11	32311
DCH 32	10305	JKHY 1	196458
		DCH 32	8894
	109096		337665
Meghalaya			
Assam	402	Assam	271
Commilla		Commilla	
Karnataka			
Jaydhar	912	Jaydhar	1445
Laxmi	63	Suyodhar'	112
Suyodhar	955	DCH 32	98960
170/CO 2	584		
DCH 32	36584		
	39098		100517
Tamil Nadu			
MCU 5	13210	MCU 5	3506
MCU 7	8749	MCU 7	4583

1	2	3	4
Suin	5650	Suin	755
DCH 32	3029	DCH 32	889
LRA	406	LRA	16259
	31044		25992
Grand Total	6,68,693		15,73,632

Statement-II

No. of purchase centres in each State in 1984-85 and 1985-86

State	No. of Centres	
	1984-85	1985-86
Punjab	28	19
Haryana	13	13
Srtganganagar	28	26
Gujarat	43	50
M. P.	35	32
Tamilnadu	17	12
A. P.	27	47
Karnataka	19	21
Meghalaya	...	9
	210	229

Services of CISF by Public Undertakings

4556. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the source from where the personnel for the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) created in 1969 are drawn;

(b) the arrangements made for the training of the persons manning the force;

(c) whether all the public undertakings are utilising the services of the CISF and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to make it mandatory for the public undertakings to utilise the services of CISF ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAM-

BARAM) : (a) The main sources of recruitment to the Central Industrial Security Force are stated below :

- (i) By absorption of watch and ward personnel of the Public sector undertakings where CISF is inducted.
- (ii) By transfer on deputation/transfer from other Government Departments/Organisations.
- (iii) By direct recruitment from open market.
- (iv) By re-employment of Ex-servicemen from Defence Forces and Central Police Organisations.

(b) CISF have five Training Institutions for training of its personnel. Out of these, four Training Centres impart training to freshly recruited Constables while the fifth is a Training College for training the Officers of the Force.

CISF personnel are also deputed to different training institutions of other Central Police Organisations/Defence Organisations for specialised training.

(c) At present 160 public sector undertakings are utilising the services of CISF. Pre-induction formalities and surveys in respect of 81 more such undertakings are under process at different stages.

(d) No, Sir.

Fall in foreign exchange earnings of public limited companies

4557. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India's study on large public limited companies found that there has been a steep fall in their foreign exchange earnings during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the reasons these companies are unable to improve their export performance despite several concessions granted to them;

(c) the export earnings of these companies during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the steps being taken to improve their export performance; and

(e) how many of these companies undertook export obligations at the time of issue of industrial and import licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). According to the RBI's study entitled, 'Finances of large public limited companies 1985-86', the earnings in foreign exchange by the 541 selected companies during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 1779 crores compared with a level of Rs. 1665 crores in the preceding year registering a rise of 6.9 per cent.

(c) The total foreign exchange earnings for these 541 companies according to the study during the period 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as follows :

	Rs. crores
1983-84	1217.33
1984-85	1664.69
1985-86	1779.01

(d) Government has initiated several measures for export promotion which will also have a direct bearing on export of large public limited companies. The effort has been to ensure that in the growth sectors capacities are generated, capital goods and equipment is available for upgrading technologies, raw materials are available at international prices and easier access provided for such materials and components as have to be imported and to ensure that exports become profitable. Government has also identified thrust area of export potential. A decision has also been taken recently to the effect that Industrial Development Bank of India would give a rebate of 20 per cent on the interest on their loans in favour of industrial concerns who effect a minimum export of 25 per cent of their total sales.

(e) The company-wise export earnings are not available in the above mentioned study of the RBI and hence, it is not possible to ascertain how many of these compa-

nies undertook export obligations at the time of issue of industrial and import licences.

Liberal release of foreign exchange in thrust export areas

4558. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the 14 thrust areas identified as having export capabilities to facilitate liberal release of foreign exchange to exporters; and

(b) the recommendations made by the high-power Committee of the Reserve Bank of India on export credit and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) It has been approved that the trade may be allowed to utilise 5 to 10 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings for undertaking export promotion activities. The application of this scheme should be according to the category of the products.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee appointed by the RBI to study the structure of interest rates for export credit in India with Dr. S. K. Verghese, Senior Professor of NIBM as the Chair Person are being examined by RBI.

Steps to reduce peak hour traffic in Delhi

4559. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of reducing the peak hour traffic in Delhi has been considered; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken in that direction ?

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) Efforts are made to solve the problem by the use of the following traffic management techniques :

- (i) The prohibition of slow moving traffic in certain areas during the peak hours.
- (ii) Segregation of traffic in congested areas.
- (iii) The prohibition of goods carriers in certain areas during the peak hours.
- (iv) The synchronization of traffic light signals.

Dry port in North Eastern Region

4560. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a dry port has been set up in the North Eastern Region;

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

(c) in what way in industries of North Eastern Region will be benefited by such a dry port; and

(d) what services are to be provided through this dry port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d). An Inland Container Depot (ICD) has been commissioned at AMINGAON (Guwahati) in November 1985 by the Railways at a cost of Rs. 1.97 crores. The ICD which is linked to Calcutta and Haldia Ports facilitates direct multi-modal transport of containerised export cargo from industries in the region. Customs clearance, pre-shipment inspection, banking services, documentation covering rail and shipping lines are provided at the ICD. Industries and particularly units engaged in the export of tea are benefited by this facility.

Tourism in North Eastern Region

4561. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop cave tourism in North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to develop tourism in North Eastern region particularly in Sikkim; and

(d) if so, the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). The State Government of North Eastern States have not forwarded any proposal to develop Cave tourism in North Eastern States. However, the Central Ministry of Tourism, at the request of the State Government of Assam, has requested the Archaeological Survey of India to carry out an inspection of Bhuwan Hills in Assam. Similarly, after a proposal is received from the State Government of Meghalaya, the Central Ministry of Tourism will examine the possibility of providing lighting in caves of Garo Hills.

(c) and (d). The Central Ministry of Tourism has taken up a number of schemes forwarded by the State Governments of North Eastern States for provision of infrastructure like accommodation, wayside amenities, internal transport in Wildlife Sanctuaries, water sports etc. In Sikkim, the following schemes have been taken up during the first two years of 7th Plan :

Name of the Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
<i>1st Year (1985-86)</i>		
1. Trekking Huts	15.86	14.00
2. Purchase of Trekking Equipment	3.88	3.49
<i>2nd Year (1986-87)</i>		
1. Wayside Amenities at Rangpo.	38.96	10.00

The following proposals have been received from the State Government for 1987-88 :

1. Tourism Resort Rumtak	50.00
2. Wayside amenities at 5 locations.	20.00
3. Kioska & Toilet facilities at 10 places.	20.00
4. Yak Safari at Dzongri	5.00
5. Development of Khechepuri lake.	20.00
6. Yatri Niwas at Gangtok.	45.00
7. Yatrikas at Tashiding, Bodh Gaya & Sarnath.	90.00
8. Fairs & Festivals.	26.00
9. production of 3 audiovisuals.	1.35
10. River rafting on Rangeet/Teesta.	23.00

Exclusive shops for foreign non-resident Indian Tourists

4562. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of ITDC to open exclusive shops for facility of foreign/non-resident Indian Tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made in this regard so far;

(c) where these shops are likely to be opened and what consumable items are to be sold through these shops;

(d) foreign exchange projected to be earned by this move; and

(e) whether these shops will be in addition to those already existing duty free shops ?

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

Sir. It has been decided to open a Duty Paid Shop at New Delhi shortly. The items for sale at such shops would include liquor, home appliances, photographic equipment, electronic entertainment system, food stuffs, decorative items, gift items, etc.

(d) The estimated foreign exchange earnings will be about Rs. 5 crores per shop in the first year of operation.

(e) Yes, Sir. These shops will be in addition to the ITDC's existing Duty Free Shops.

[Translation]

Use of video films in Delhi for making communal propaganda

4563. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about the large scale use of video films in making communal propaganda in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the number of persons convicted, if any, for this offence ?

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) No such case has come to the notice of Delhi Police.

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

[English]

Jute Development Fund

4564. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) how the Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores is proposed to be administered;

(b) whether any agency/scheme for its administration has been decided upon and if so, its details;

(c) the period for which this fund will be utilised; and

(d) the details about the type of developments envisaged to fall within the ambit of this fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The distribution of outlays among various programmes under the Special Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores for rehabilitation and restructuring of jute industry as well as for development of jute agriculture has been worked out as under :

	Rs. in crores
1. Jute Agricultural Development Programme	25.00
2. Assistance to Jute Corporation of India and its cooperative procurement agencies.	10.00
3. Product diversification and R & D support.	10.00
4. Schemes for the benefit of workers in the jute industry.	53.50
Total :	98.50

or say Rs. 100 crores

Various Government Departments/Offices such as the Ministry of Textiles, Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation, Office of the Jute Commissioner, Jute Corporation of India, Indian Jute Industries Research Association etc. with the assistance of the State Governments, are involved in the successful implementation of these schemes. The four Working Groups set up by the Government for considering and working out details of the schemes have already submitted their reports. The fund will be drawn and kept in Public Deposit Account during 1986-87 for implementation of various schemes over a period of time.

Jute Modernisation Fund

4565. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a list of Jute Mills to be modernised with the Rs. 150 crores Jute Modernisation Fund has been prepared;

(b) if so, details thereof and the amount being considered sanctioned against each;

(c) the estimated labour force to be rendered surplus as per schemes submitted by these mills and the period of implementation; and

(d) whether the Mills have given any scheme for rehabilitation of such workers or for payment of compensation to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Assistance under the Jute Modernisation Fund is available to all existing composite jute mills including weak but potentially viable units. The applications for assistance under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme are considered by financial institutions on the basis of criteria prescribed.

(b) to (d). In the two complete applications received from jute mills which are under active processing by Industrial Finance Corporations of India (IFCI), no rationalisation of any permanent labour who have not reached the superannuation age is envisaged. Reduction in total working complement is expected to be taken care of by the retired/retiring workers in the normal course.

Tourist traffic in 1987-88

4566. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign tourists traffic has significantly gone up during 1986:

(b) if so, what are the projections for 1987-88; and

(c) steps being taken to achieve these targets ?

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

(b) Foreign tourist arrivals during 1987 and 1988 are expected to be about 1.6 and 1.75 millions respectively including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to increase foreign tourist traffic to India include vigorous publicity campaigns with emphasis on consumer advertising, stepping up public relations with overseas media agencies, promotion of special interest tourism, launching of promotional schemes and off-season schemes like 'India on the House' and 'Affordable India' and development of infrastructural facilities and transport systems including charter traffic etc.

Agreement with Mexican Government for development of tourism

4567. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at with the Mexican Government for providing assistance in developing tourism;

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

(c) the steps taken for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No agreement has been arrived at with the Mexican Government for providing assistance in developing tourism in India.

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

Committee in pursuance of Mishra Commission report

4568. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Committee constituted in pursuance of Ranganath Mishra Commission report to identify police officials who did not discharge their duties during riots following murder of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has started its work; and

(b) if so, what are its terms of reference and what time frame has been laid down for completion of this assignment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The Committee has been constituted. Staff and other facilities are being provided for the effective functioning of the Committee. The Committee has met once.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:

(i) Enquire into the delinquencies of individual police officers and men with respect to reported passivity, callousness and indifference shown by them in the matter of controlling the situation and protecting the people within the Union Territory of Delhi and also into the good conduct of individual police officers and men and recommend such action as may be called for;

(ii) Any other matter related to the above.

The Committee is required to submit its report to the Administrator of Delhi within six months from the date of issue of the order i.e. 23.2.1987.

Restrictions on retired DGS&D officials

4569. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired officers of DGS&D are prohibited to represent any firms and participate in official dealings with DGS&D; and

(b) whether similar restrictions are also imposed by all Ministries/Departments on

their retired officers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI):

(a) DGS&D officers who retired more than two years back are not prohibited from taking up employment with private firms. And for representing these firms also, there is no bar except when such officers have to visit DGS&D offices and personally interact with DGS&D officers' to protect or promote the interest of their firms. This is an administrative decision taken in the interest of tightening security and reducing the corrupting influence of undesirable contactmen and liaison officers.

(b) Similar restrictions are not imposed by all Ministries/Departments on the retired officers for the reason that they consider that the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 are adequate for the purpose and meet their needs.

Demand for separate States of Uttarakhand and Vidarbha

4570. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for separate States of Uttarakhand and Vidarbha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) These demands are being made from time to time.

(b) Such demands arise on account of economic imbalances. The Government is of the view that such imbalances in a particular State or region should be tackled through the mechanism of planning and the creation of a separate State may not be the answer to the problem.

[Translation]

Increase in strength of ITBP

4571. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether strength of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) has been increased during the last two decades;

(b) if so, whether this increase is proportionate to the increase in strength of other security forces; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The strength of paramilitary force is determined with reference to its own role and functional requirements and does not have to be proportionate with the strength of any other force.

Silk production in U.P.

4572. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount likely to be spent on the existing projects for silk production in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88;

(b) whether there is a proposal to start some new projects for expanding silk production in the State; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Planning Commission have approved a provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs for development of sericulture in the State of Uttar Pradesh under the State's Plan Programme for 1987-88. In addition, the Central Silk Board has

tentatively allocated a sum of Rs. 61.37 lakhs for sericulture schemes in the State during 1987-88.

(b) and (c). Central Silk Board has some proposals to undertake new sericulture schemes for expansion of silk production in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Details of these schemes are, however, yet to be worked out.

[English]

Restrictive trade practices of United States

4573. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the actions of Government of the United States that have adversely affected the country's exports in the engineering and textile sectors;

(b) whether some of these actions are in disregard of the provisions of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) and United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) decisions; and

(c) if so, whether these matters are being taken up with the US Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Actions of the Government of USA which are currently in force and which affect our exports are (i) imposition of countervailing duty on certain iron metal castings and industrial fasteners (mainly screws) (ii) imposition of anti-dumping duty on heavy and light construction castings and welded carbon steel pipes and tubes and (iii) quantitative restrictions on textiles exported from India to the USA.

(b) and (c). The restrictions on textiles are in accordance with the bilateral agreement between the Government of India and the USA under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement on Textiles which is an agreed derogation from the GATT rules.

Though GATT permits levy of countervailing and anti-dumping duties on the imports of subsidised or dumped goods causing injury to the domestic industry, the US actions in this regard are not strictly in accordance with GATT rules in certain aspects. These are being taken up with the US Government bilaterally and also multilaterally in GATT.

Non-issuing of passports by RPOs at Chandigarh and Jalandhar

4575. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that regional passport offices in Chandigarh and Jalandhar have suspended issuing passports to applicants from Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Issue of new passports in Chandigarh and Jalandhar has not been suspended but there have been some delays on account of verification reports. The concerned authorities have been instructed to expedite the reports.

Stoppage of work in Mazagon Dock Limited

4576. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all workmen of Mazagon Dock Ltd., stopped work on 13 February 1987 and left the Dock; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two office bearers of the recognised Union were assaulted by unknown assailants outside the Yard premises on 13th February, 1987 between 8.00 and 9.00 A.M., where-

after the workers ceased work at about 10.30 A.M. The Yard was consequently closed for the whole day to avoid any untoward incident in the Yard premises.

Profit in I.T.D.C.

4577. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the profits earned by the India Tourism Development Corporation during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (April-September) division-wise;

(b) which of the divisions is not working satisfactorily and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the important new schemes and projects proposed to be undertaken by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD SYED) : (a) The information is given in the statement below

(b) The financial performance of the ITDC as a whole during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is considered satisfactory. The performance of the divisions is judged for the financial year as a whole and not for the period from April-September as this represents lean tourist period.

(c) ITDC's Seventh Five Year Plan does not envisage any new schemes. However, the following important 'on-going' projects are presently under implementation by the ITDC :

- (1) Hotel at Gulmarg
- (2) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar.
- (3) Expansion and conversion of the existing travellers lodge at Bodhgaya into a hotel.
- (4) Expansion of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur.
- (5) Six Joint Venture Projects located at Guwahati, Puri, Bhopal, Ranchi, Pondicherry and Itanagar.

Statement

	1985-86		1986-87—Apr.-Sep.* (Estimated)		1986-87 (RBE)	
	Turnover	Net profit	Turnover	Net profit	Turnover	Net profit
(Rupees in lakhs)						
1. Accommodation & Catering	5046.36	267.91	2370.63	(—)70.76	5693.60	342.05
2. Corporate Communication	186.42	4.74	40.73	(—)9.66	300.60	9.45
3. Ashok Travels & Tours	714.09	2.54	355.39	(—)19.47	887.85	2.85
4. Duty Free Shops	844.94	227.90	515.87	153.31	1015.00	270.45
5. SEL	10.65	5.15	4.24	0.33	11.00	3.80
6. Hqrs. (including Management Services)	486.29	(—)0.18	26.40	...	231.45	2.40
Total :	7288.75	508.06	3313.26	53.75	8139.50	631.00
Less : Departmental turnover	78.04		33.00		85.00	
TOTAL :	7210.71	508.06	3280.26	53.75	8054.50	631.00

*Represents lean tourist period.

Visit of Vice-Premier of North Korea

4578. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice-Premier of North Korea visited India during the month of February, 1987;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held with him; and

(c) whether any agreement has been made and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Discussion were held on South-South Cooperation in the context of the forthcoming Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Nonaligned Countries on South-South Cooperation scheduled in Pyong Yang from the 9th to 13th June, 1987. There was also an exchange of views on bilateral issues of mutual interest;

(c) No, Sir.

Turnover of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

4579. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the turnover of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited in the year 1986 and the percentage of increase over the previous year;

(b) the value of production per employee; and

(c) the pre-tax profit made during the same year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The accounting year of Bharat Earth Movers Limited runs from 1st April to 31st March. During 1985-86 BEML recorded a turnover of Rs. 482.99 crores, inclusive of excise duty, which was 13.3 per cent higher than in 1984-85.

(b) During 1985-86 the value of production per employee was Rs. 3.39 lakhs.

(c) The profit before tax during 1985-86 was recorded at Rs. 37.17 crores.

Institute of Water Sports

4580. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of the proposed Institute of Water Sports;

(b) whether any areas suitable for scuba diving have been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government intend to provide equipment and other facilities to promote scuba diving in the State of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Ministry of Tourism has place to set up a National Institute of Water Sports at Goa during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). No areas have been identified for scuba diving. However, the U.T. Administration of Andaman and Nicobar has produced a scheme for Water Sports, including Scuba diving, in Andaman and Nicobar Island for Rs. 48.00 lakhs.

(d) Such a scheme would be considered after a complete proposal is received from the State Government of Kerala.

Recommendations on use of aluminium in defence

4581. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has decided to establish a special single point clearance cell with regard to all investment proposals from the private and public sector companies in the sphere of aluminium component manufactures to attain self-sufficiency in strategic fields;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the round table on the use of aluminium in defence, organised by the Aluminium Association of India in association with the defence establishments have been considered by Government;

(c) if so, decision taken thereon and to what extent they will be helpful to the Defence services; and

(d) by what time the implementation of the proposal will take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The feasibility of setting up a single point clearance cell to clear proposals for production of alluminium alloy components required for production of Defence hardware, is under consideration,

(b) A Round Table on the use of Aluminium in Defence equipment was organised by the Aluminium Association of India during January 1987, which made a recommendation in regard to setting up a single point cell. However, the Report of the Round Table is awaited.

(c) and (d). Decision on this matter will be taken after receipt of the Report of the Round Table.

Naval College in Karnataka

4582. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Karnataka Government for establishment of a Naval College at Ankola or Karwar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(d) the action taken 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister, Karnataka had sent a letter to Prime Minister proposing the setting up of a Naval College at Ankola or Karwar for training technical personnel required for the Naval Base.

(c) and (d). The proposal was examined and it was considered not viable at present. The Karnataka Government has been informed accordingly.

Indo-Pak trade relation

4583. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Pakistan are considering to devise methods to break the impasse on trade stalling the sub-commission and foreign minister level joint commission meetings for over nine months;

(b) if so, whether both the countries have made an effort to improve the trade matters;

(c) if so, by what time the improvement in bilateral trade will be effected and whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). Discussions have been held with Pakistan in this regard. Efforts are being made to persuade Pakistan to follow a non-discriminatory import regime with respect to Indian goods. India already accords MFN treatment to imports from Pakistan.

(c) No agreement has been signed so far and it is not possible to indicate any time frame.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Nellathannithevu Island in Tamil Nadu

4584. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for development of Nellathannithevu island in Chidambaram district of Tamil Nadu as a tourist spot; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Ministry of Tourism.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Earnings from exports of Gems and Jewellery

4585. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign currency earned from the exports of gems and jewellery;

(b) the extent of increase as compared to the earnings of last three years;

(c) whether Government have received certain suggestions for removal of difficulties being faced by the manufacturers of gems and jewellery; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered the manufacturers' suggestions in order to promote such exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). Exports of gems and jewellery during April, 1986-February, 1987 and the last three years have been as under :

(Rs. Crores)

Increase (+) or
Decrease (—)

1986-87*

Apr. '86-Feb. '87)	1885	+ 377
1985-86	1508	+ 201
1984-85	1307	— 17
1983-84	1324	

*Provisional : Compiled by Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council.

(c) and (d). Government has been constantly interacting with the trade for any new policy initiative required to realise the export potential in this area.

Export of Juice and Fruits to USSR

4586. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is the biggest exporter of canned juice, fruits, jams etc. to the USSR;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of exports of these items to other countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indo-USSR Agreement of 1987 provides for an increase of only 5.5 per cent in the export of items to be exported thereunder;

(d) if so, whether as a result thereof export of canned juice and jam to the USSR alone has been cut down by 6.6 per cent;

(e) if so, whether there is a possibility that our export will be reduced to one-third; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government to boost the export of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) India is one of the major suppliers of canned juice, jams and fruit products to the USSR.

(b) Exports of fruit products to the USSR and the free currency areas during 1985-86 are as per provisional data compiled, 25553 MTs valued at Rs. 19.66 crores and 39490 MTs valued Rs. 38.62 crores respectively.

(c) The Indo-Soviet Trade Plan for 1987 envisages an increase of about 5 per cent in the trade turnover as compared to the trade plan for 1986.

(d) and (e). The exports of fruit juices, fresh and canned fruits during 1987 to the USSR are expected to be lower than in 1986 as the USSR has projected lower requirements of these items due to increase in its domestic production capacity.

(f) Government has taken a number of measures to increase exports of fruit products, which include Cash Compensatory Support, incentives like import replenishments to registered exporters, facility of duty-drawback, import of specified items of food processing and packaging machinery under Open General License and import

duty concessions, periodical dialogues with the State Governments for export production, etc. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority has been set up to provide institutional framework for promotion of exports, among others, fruit products.

[English]

Central assistance for starting silk factory in Karnataka

4587. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought Central assistance for starting a silk factory near Malavalli in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assessment of export incentives

4588. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government convened a meeting trade, industry and export promotion organisations on December 1, 1986 in order to assess the impact on exports of various incentives given by Government during the last couple of months; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed at the meeting and the outcome of the discussion ?

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

(b) Other matters discussed in the meeting related to ;

Operation of import/export policy and procedures covering main areas of import licensing, cash compensatory support and scheme of trading houses and export houses.

The representatives of the Trade and Industry generally welcomed the recent policy measures taken by the Government for promoting exports and they stressed the need for flexibility in the operation of the export promotion schemes and also for reducing the channels involved in obtaining clearances. The representatives were also informed that the Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was closely monitoring the disposal of applications for various types of licences. They were also informed about the computerisation being undertaken on a significant scale in the CCI & E organisation to bring about speed and quality of services rendered to trade and industry. In the matter of simplification of procedures and other related matters, concrete suggestions were asked to be furnished by the representatives who took part in the deliberations.

Visit of Foreign Minister of Soviet Union

4589. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Soviet Union visited India in March, 1987;

(b) if so, the main topics of discussion held with him; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of areca nut

4590. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the production of areca nut in the country;

(b) the quantity of areca nut exported during 1986; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production of areca nut ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The production of areca nut is estimated at 2 242 lakh MTs during 1984-86.

(b) Export of areca nut (in ground, split and whole form) is estimated to be 769 81 MTs valued at Rs. 1.98 crores during the year 1984-85. Export Statistics for subsequent years are not available.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture has set up the Indian Cocoa and Arecanut Development Council which is an advisory body on development aspects of arecanut. The State Governments are also implementing various schemes for development of this item.

Ban on silk yarn import

4591. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO ;**
SHRI SOMNATH RATH .

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a demand for ban an import of silk yarn; and

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

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

(b) The import of silk yarn by exporters under the ALS/REP Schemes of the Import-Export Policy, is allowed only for or against export of silk items as an export incentives measure. It is, therefore, not considered feasible to ban the import of silk yarn under these Schemes.

Production of silk in Karnataka

4592. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only mulberry silk is produced in Karnataka at present ?

(b) whether any experiments have been conducted to find out the possibility of producing all the four varieties of silk in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Experiments have been conducted to find out the possibility of producing Tasar and Eri silk in the State.

(c) Attempts are being made by the Department of Sericulture, Government of Karnataka, to introduce Tasar culture in Belgaum and Dharwar districts and Eri Culture in Malnad district of the State. In addition, Central Silk Board's Research Institute at Mysore is conducting experiments for production of non-mulberry varieties of silk in the districts of Dharwar, Mysore, Belgaum and Hassan.

Long term price policy for spices

4593 **SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to fix a long term pricing policy for spices;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is still under consideration; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken ?

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

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

Tourist infrastructure in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4594. **SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had any consultation with the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for taking up the potential schemes of tourism in the island;

(b) if so, the number of schemes found viable and the amount likely to be involved for operating these schemes in the union territory;

(c) whether Government have agreed in principle to accord high priority to develop tourist infrastructure in Andaman and Nicobar during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism has been in consultation with the officials of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar for taking up the schemes for tourism development on the islands. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has forwarded a list of schemes for Central financial assistance during 1987-88. However, no details have been received and, therefore, no decision can be taken about admissibility of these schemes for financial assistance.

(c) and (d). It has been decided that a programme for tourism should be worked out as an integrated package for the development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. No specific schemes have, however, yet been approved for tourism development in these Islands.

[Translation]

Setting up of a propellant factory in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

4595. SHRI NANDLAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey work in regard to Defence propellant factory proposed to be set up in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) has been completed;

(b) whether all the requisite survey reports have been submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which decision to set up the said factory is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). No decision has as yet been taken on the location of the proposed ordnance factory. For selecting a suitable location, some sites, including the site in Sagar District in Madhya Pradesh, are being evaluated in accordance with the prescribed procedure. It is not possible to indicate the time frame within which a final decision on the location would be taken.

[English]

Tariff on Imports

4596. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the commodities whose imports attract tariff and the rates thereof;

(b) the commodities whose imports are subject to quotas and at what levels;

(c) the changes in quotas and tariffs made during the last two years;

(d) the commodities whose imports to European Economic Community (EEC) and USA are subject to quotas and at what level; and

(e) the commodities for which our exports fall short of the quotas allotted to India and the extent of the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) (a) : All commodities imported into India attract customs duty at various rates as indicated in the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, unless and otherwise specifically exempted by issue of notifications under Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962. The relevant schedules and

notifications are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) There is no quota system in respect of any commodity imported into India.

(c) All notifications involving change in rates of duty are laid on the Table of the House as a Statutory requirement, and therefore, they are available in the Parliament Library. Question does not arise with regard to changes in quotas in view of the reply given in part (b).

(d) Export of Textile products, viz., Readymade garments, fabrics and made-ups to European Economic Community (EEC) and USA are subject to quantitative restraints under Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA)-IV. A list of items subject to quota restrictions in 1987 is given in the statement below. The quota levels for the products listed in the Annex varies from item to item.

(e) The utilisation of quota levels in respect of garments in USA in 1986 has been more than 100 per cent. In respect of EEC, the overall utilisation of quotas of readymade garments in 1986 has been about 89 per cent.

Statement

List of Textile products under quantitative restraint in 1987

EEC

1. Cotton Fabrics.
2. T-Shirts.
3. Special quantity of products similar to T-Shirts.
4. Pants and G. Shorts.
5. L. Blouses.
6. G. Shirts.
7. L. Jackets.
8. Bedlinen.
9. L. Dresses.
10. L. Skirts.

11. L Co-ordinate suits.

12. Linen of all types other than ktd., or crocheted.

USA

1. Cotton gingham/yarn dyed fabrics.
2. Cotton Sheeting.
3. Cotton Print Cloth.
4. Cotton coats.
5. Dresses.
6. Cotton Play suits.
7. Cotton Shirts.
8. Cotton blouses.
9. Cotton Skirts.
10. Cotton Trousers.
11. Cotton Terry Towels.

All other textile products of cotton, man-made fibres, are apparel of the vegetable fibre and silk blends other than the above mentioned items clubbed together with an overall annual group limit.

Indo-US trade agreement

4597. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indo-US agreement has been signed recently to promote trade, and technical and economic co-operation between the two countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). An agreement was signed between India and USA on 7th January, 1987 for the setting up of a US-India Rupee Fund for Educational, Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. The initial capital of this fund is approximately Rs. 127.5 crores. This amount has been provided from the interest-bearing rupee holdings of the US Government presently with certain US Commercial Banks in India. The life of the Fund is 10 years. During this period, the entire Fund is expected to be committed for mutually agreed collaborative activities between the two Governments.

While the resources available under the Fund are to be utilised for Educational Cultural and Scientific activities, no specific and separate outlay for any sector has been made under the Agreement.

Arrangements to educate children of Indians living abroad

4598. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign countries having a significant number of people of Indian origin;

(b) whether arrangements exist in these countries for educating the children of Indians living there and the children of the staff members of the Indian Embassies there through the Indian languages in order that they may remain culturally linked with India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Burma, Canada, Fiji, Guyana, Kenya, Kuwait, Malayasia, Mauritius, Netherlands, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, U. S. A.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of External Affairs have a scheme of teaching Hindi to the children of India-based officials of the Mission and other Indian organisations. Indian Council for Cultural Relations also deputes, depending on financial constraints, Hindi lecturers in countries where significant number of persons of Indian origin are residing under their scheme of propagation of Hindi abroad. Besides, Indian languages are taught in many regular and part-time Indian Schools.

[Translation]

Removal of Netaji's statue

4599. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a statue of Netaji was installed at Chandigarh Labour Chowk in the third week of January last and the same was removed from there by the police later on.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether demand for allotment of land for installing such a statue was pending with the Chandigarh Administration; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). A statue of Netaji was placed on a wooden platform at the Chandigarh Labour Chowk. The statue was got removed by the Chandigarh Administration as there is no provision in the City's bye-laws for installation of statues.

(c) There is no demand for allotment of land pending with the Chandigarh Administration for installation of such a statue.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

[English]

Missing minors and adults in Delhi

4600. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of missing persons in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of persons-minors and adults-reported to be missing during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (Uptil 1 March, 1987) and the number out of which traced by the Squad;

(c) whether the school going children are the frequent victims of being way-laid or Kidnapped;

(d) the steps being taken to adequately staff the Missing persons squad handling these cases; and

(e) whether any action is being taken to set up a Juvenile Aid Bureau and in the capital particularly for children who run away for various reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The figures given below do not indicate any increase during 1986-87 compared to the year 1985-86 :—

Period	Total minors missing	Total minors traced	Total Adults Missing	Total Adult traced
1985-86 (1.4.85 to 31.3.86)	4028	3257	3803	2581
1986-87 (1.4.86 to 1.3.87)	3634	2536	3906	2259

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Missing persons squad/Juvenile Aid Bureau of Delhi Police has a sanctioned strength of 6 Sub-Inspectors and 13 Constables. Proposal for further strengthening the missing persons squad/Juvenile Aid Bureau has recently been received from Delhi Administration.

Expansion of Indo-Iranian Trade

4601. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has taken keen interest to expand trade ties with India;

(b) if so, whether Indo-Iran bilateral discussion had taken place to improve trade relation between them;

(c) if so, when was Indo-Iran talk held in this connection; and

(d) the areas identified if any to improve trade?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indo-Iran talks on increasing bilateral trade were held during the Indo-Iran Joint Commission meeting in February, 1987.

(d) Areas identified to improve trade include crude oil, sulphur and other non-oil commodities like red clay, almonds, raisings, melamine, fresh fruits and cylinders as exports from Iran and CKD jeeps, machine tools and lathes, army boots, diesel engines, railway wagons, power generation equipment, tyres, textile fabrics and yarn, jute yarn and goods, automobile parts, chemicals including agro-chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals etc. as exports from India.

Import of cotton

4602. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cotton was imported during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the quantity imported each year and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Fire Advisory Committee and Khanna Commission

4603. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fire Advisory Committee under Major General Shinghal and the Khanna Commission appointed to inquire into fire in Siddhartha Hotel have since submitted their reports to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee and Commission;

(c) whether the recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such fire incidents in the capital in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The Fire Advisory Committee under Major General Shinghal submitted one report on the 6th February, 1986 and 2nd report on the 6th August, 1986. The Committee inspected various buildings constructed prior to June, 1983 and the 3 timber markets, advising fire fighting measures in each case.

The report of the Khanna Commission of Inquiry pertaining to fire at Hotel Siddhartha Continental was submitted on the 31st March, 1986. The report of the Commission along with the memorandum of action taken on the various recommendations made by it was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 18th November, 1986.

The recommendations of the Committee/Commission include modernisation of Delhi Fire Service with new equipment/appliances, training, organisational control, raising of funds, creating fire safety cell, etc.

(c) and (d). The recommendations made by the Committee/Commission have been generally accepted and their implementation has been taken up.

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 equipment and appliances and setting up of 5 new fire stations and underground water static tanks.

The management of the highrise buildings which have been found to be deficient in fire safety/protection measures, have been given a directive to make provisions like 6 mtr. approach, water storage, automatic sprinkler system, fire alarm, public address system, exit signs, emergency power supply, fire fighting equipment etc. Under the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986, recently enacted, penalty of imprisonment and fine can be imposed if the directions of the Chief Fire Officer are not carried out.

Strength of IFS

4605. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of the IFS as on 1 January, 1987 and its grades wise break-up; and

(b) the actual strength of the IFS on the 1 January, 1987 and the preceding year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The number of permanent sanctioned posts of the IFS as on 1.1.1987 are 528. The grades-wise break-up is as given below :

Grade I	16
Grade II	26
Grade III	97
Grade IV	84
Senior Scale	258
Junior Scale	47

(b) Actual strength of the IFS

(i) as on 1.1.86	492
(ii) as on 1.1.87	519

Indian fishermen killed/injured by
Sri Lankan naval personnel

4606. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian fishermen killed and/or injured due to the actions of Sri Lankan naval personnel on their visit to Kachchativu island;

(b) whether such action by Sri Lankan naval personnel violates the agreement signed between India and Sri Lanka in regard to Kachchativu island; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of any Indian fishermen having been killed or injured while on visits to Kachchativu island.

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

Passport Officers Conference

4607. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual All India Conference of Passport Officers was held on 6th December, 1986;

(b) whether during his address at the Conference he expressed concern at the recent suspension and detention of some Passport Officers on corruption charges;

(c) if so, the decisions taken at the Conference;

(d) whether any suggestions were made by him in this Conference; and

(e) if so, by what time the suggestions will be implemented and to what extent the corruption will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. The annual All India Passport Officers' Conference was held in New Delhi from December 4-6, 1986.

(b) Yes Sir. The External Affairs Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari during his closing address on the 6th December, 1986 at the conference, had expressed his concern over the circumstances leading to suspension and detention of some of the Passport Officers on account of allegations of corrupt practices etc.

(c) The following decisions were taken at the last All India Passport Officers' Conference :

- (i) To cut down the delays in issue of passports by streamlining work in passport offices and by requesting the State Police authorities to expedite their verification reports.
- (ii) To accelerate the proposed computerization of passport offices in India with a view to improve functioning of the passport offices.
- (iii) Passport Officers to have effective control and supervision of the officers and staff working under them so that there is no scope for any malpractices in Passport Offices. The functions of the Complaints and Grievances Officers in the passport offices are required to be further strengthened.
- (iv) To monitor closely functioning of travel agents in passport matters in accordance with the new guidelines.
- (v) To deal with cases as far as possible on first come first served basis and to follow the newly defined guidelines in according priority for issue of short validity passports in case of emergency.
- (vi) To improve security features and the get up of Passport Offices including prominent display of required signboards.

(d) The External Affairs Minister had given several guidelines and warned that corruption would not be tolerated in any way and that corrupt officials would be detected, punished and no leniency shown to them.

(e) The recommendations arrived at in the last All India Passport Officers' Conference are being implemented. It is hoped that considerable improvement in the working of our Passport Offices will be achieved by these measures.

[Translation]

Link of G.N.L.F. with foreign powers

4608. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any reports to the effect that Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) has link with foreign powers; and

(b) if so, the facts 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) and (b). The Government have no confirmed information indicating any foreign links of the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF).

[English]

U. S. deployment of SDI

4609. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the report that the U. S. A. is likely to deploy strategic defence initiative commonly called "Star Wars" as early as 1994; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government are firmly opposed to the militarization of, and the extension of the arms race, to outer space. This stand

has been forcefully expressed in various multilateral fora, such as the UN General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament and the Nonaligned Movement, and in bilateral discussions.

Outcome of talks held with Burma Government

4610. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of talks held with Burma Government during his recent visit to Rangoon;

(b) the outcome of talks held;

(c) whether any agreement has been entered into; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b). During his visit to Burma in December, 1986, the External Affairs Minister held discussions on international and regional issues and ways and means of strengthening Indo-Burmese bilateral relations. The prospects for improving economic and commercial relations between the two countries were also discussed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the Boundary 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 the course of which has been determined on the basis of the equi-distance 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 will 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.

Monitoring of defence projects

4611. SHRI NARSING SURYA-VANSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his reported address to senior officers of his Ministry in February, 1987, he has called for constant monitoring of defence projects, particularly those involving huge investments; and

(b) if so, the steps 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Progress of major projects is being monitored on regular basis at different levels, including at the level of Raksha Mantri.

UN's recognition of Afghan refugees

4612. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
SHRI A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNO considers as refugees in India, only those persons from Afghanistan, who are Muslims, etc. and that Hindu amongst them are not recognised as such by the said organisation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this discrimination on the basis of religion and also the action taken in this regard and results thereof ?

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

The concerned UN organisation has assured us that there is no discrimination in assistance being provided to Afghan nationals currently resident in India.

Grant of Freedom Fighters Pension to applicants from Andhra Pradesh

4613. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of Freedom Fighters of Andhra Pradesh in whose cases Freedom Fighters Pension has been sanctioned from 1 January 1985 to 31 December, 1986; and

(b) the total number of cases in which the claim for Freedom Fighters Pension was rejected by Government during the same period and brief reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Pension in about 1872 cases was sanctioned during this period to freedom fighters from Andhra Pradesh. This is exclusive of pensions sanctioned earlier.

(b) 3067 cases have been rejected during the same period. Out of these, 2423 cases were rejected on the recommendations of the Hyderabad Special Screening Committee and the remaining on the ground that the applicants were not eligible for grant of pension under the provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

Support for deficit between export realisation and domestic supply

4614. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have urged Union Government to give cash compensatory support for deficit between export realisation and domestic supply; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

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

The Ministry of Commerce have not received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to give cash compensatory support for deficit between export realisation and domestic supply.

ECGCI scheme for protection to overseas investment

4615. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India has evolved any special scheme to provide protection to the overseas investment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., has been operating a special scheme since 1978 to provide cover to certain investments made by Indians in foreign countries. The salient features of the schemes are as under :

- (i) To contribute to and promote the development of developing countries and also to further the interest of our national economy by promoting overseas Indian investment within framework of policy of our Government.
- (ii) All Indian firms or companies whose overseas investment proposals are approved by the Government of India/Reserve Bank of India are eligible for cover under this scheme.
- (iii) The scheme is mainly intended to encourage investments in developing countries but is not restricted to developing countries only.
- (iv) Mainly new investments in the form of equity or loans only are eligible for cover and portfolio investments are not eligible for cover.
- (v) The cover must be taken for a minimum period of 3 years and maximum period of cover allowed is 15 years.

(vi) The percentage of cover allowed under this scheme is 90 per cent and it covers political risks of (1) war, (2) expropriation and (3) restrictions on remittances to India. However, commercial risks are not covered under the said scheme.

Touting business at ISBT

4616. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the thriving touting business at the Inter-State Bus Terminus, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to identify the net-work and to liquidate the gangs involved in these activities at the Inter-State Bus Terminus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the period from 1st January, 1986 to 15th February, 1987, 12 cases of cheating etc. of passengers at I S B T., have been reported to the Delhi Police.

(b) Round-the-clock watch is maintained at the ISBT for suspicious looking persons. Announcements are made on the loudspeaker requesting the people to beware of cheats. Police patrolling has been intensified in the area.

Export of wheat and rice

4617. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in regard to export of wheat and rice for the year 1987-88; and

(b) the total quantity of wheat and rice exported during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Export of Basmati Rice is allowed under Open General Licence. Export of Wheat and non-basmati rice is allowed within limited ceilings.

(b) The total quantum of export of wheat and rice during April 1986 to January 1987, as per provisional data compiled, is estimated at 4.41 lakh tonnes.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the C.B.I. is the country's premier investigating agency...

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking on the same subject on which you have given notice.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Yes, I want a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : We are taking it up, either on Monday or Tuesday.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Very well.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I want a clarification of your observation. In the report that has appeared about yesterday's proceedings, fortunately this has already appeared : Sir, when I said that I am demanding a statement under Rule 372 about V. P. Singh's talks with the Prime Minister regarding the present Presidential crisis. You said :

[Translation]

"If the Hon. Minister agreed to your suggestion or whatever I had said, I would not prevent him."

[English]

Can I know, whether the Minister is willing to make a statement on that matter under Rule 372 ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is upto them.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Thousands of bank employees have come from all parts of India to demonstrate...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, they are demanding some agency for coordinating all the nationalised banks so that no more Sethia type case can take place.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We have tabled notices on both Call Attention Motion as well as under Rule 193...

MR. SPEAKER : Regarding what ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In regard to enquiry of Indian money abroad by a foreign detective agency.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You see me.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, regarding the tension in the borders, some agreement was entered into between India and Pakistan regarding the dispersal of forces.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : That will be discussed under the Foreign Affairs. It is not so.

[English]

Not allowed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I would like to have a statement from the Defence Minister as to whether the agreement has been carried out ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing. Mr. Amal Datta, this is improper; you give in writing and I will get it done.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am just demanding a statement from the Minister. What should I write about ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very bad habit on the part of Mr. Amal Datta that without my permission, he is speaking.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They should take us into confidence, and tell us whether they have stuck to that agreement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing; I will get it done.

[English]

Mr. Amal Datta, this is a very bad habit on your part. When I say that I will get it done, why don't you give it to me in writing ? There is no problem.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Very well.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I want to thank the Members of the ruling party for not shouting us down today.

MR. SPEAKER : What ? Shooting somebody ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, Sir. I said, I want to thank the Members of the ruling party for not shouting us down today.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 and the Spices Board Act, 1986 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Export of Paints and Allied Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 308 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4076/87.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986 :

- (i) The Spices Board Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 115(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1987.

- (ii) The Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 116(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4077/87.]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 122(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1987 appointing the 26th February, 1987 as the date on which the Spices Board Act, 1986 shall come into force, issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4078/87.]

- (4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 123(E) (Hindi and English versions)

published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1987 establishing the Spices Board under sub-section (1) and (3) of section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4079/87.]

- (5) A copy of Notification No S. O. 124(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1987 appointing the 26th February, 1987 as the date on which the Spices Cess Act, 1986 shall come into force under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4080/87.]

- (6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 145(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1987 regarding levy of duty of customs on export of cardamom of all varieties at the rate of three percent *ad valorem* with effect from 26th February, 1987 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Spices Cess Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4081/87.]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Spices Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4082/87.]

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4082/87.]

- (9) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 1985-86 (Vol. II) along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4083/87.]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of
Ministry of Steel and Mines
for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4084/87.]

**Annual Report and Review on the
working of Repatriates Cooperative
Finance and Development Bank
Ltd. Madras for 1985-86**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited Madras for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4085/87.]

**Notifications under the Customs Act,
1975 and Central Excise Rules, 1944**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 294(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated

the 19th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exclude certain articles falling under Chapters 84 and 85 from the Heading 98.06 under section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4087/87.]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 293(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1987 making certain amendments to Notification No. 63/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to grant excise duty exemption on fabrics coated or laminated with preparations with low density polyethylene when used in the manufacture of plastic woven sacks issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4088/87.]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Industry for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4089/87.]

12.05 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 20th March, 1987 :

- (1) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1987.
- (2) The Appropriation Bill, 1987.
- (3) The Appropriation (Nos. 2) Bill, 1987.
- (4) The Cotton, Copra and Vegetable Oils Cess (Abolition) Bill, 1987.

12.06 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Seventh Report presented to the House on 26th March, 1987, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each :

1. Shri G. M. Banatwalla	4th November to 9th December, 1986.
2. Shri Veerandra Patil	23rd February to 15th April, 1987.
3. Shri Sunil Dutt	23rd February to 22nd April, 1987.
4. Smt. Indubala Sukhadia	23rd February to 25th March, 1987.
5. Shri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi	4th November to 9th December, 1986.
6. Shri Udaisingrao Gaikwad	2nd March to 25th March, 1987.
7. Smt. Vyjayanthimala Bali	2nd March to 20th March, 1987.
8. Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil	23rd March to 3rd April, 1987 and 13th April to 24th April, 1987.
9. Shri Chhitubhai Gamit	12th March to 1st April, 1987.
10. Shri Charan Singh	23rd February to 22nd April, 1987.

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted ?

The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.07 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Fortieth Report and Minutes

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli) : I beg to present the fortieth report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Medical Stores Organisation and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Demand for banning lottery system in the country

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Gambling is punishable under law. But the lottery system which is almost as good as gambling, has been legalized by the Government, which is encouraging its citizens to take part in lottery. This gives rise to the tendency to depend upon speculation, and kills the spirit of devoting one's labour to earning a livelihood. This tendency to run after lottery gives birth to materialism, and also leads to exploitation, by suppressing the initiative to do honest work, which is inherent in human beings.

Our Constitution aims at equality and abolition of monopoly in all spheres of life. Thus, the system of earning money by purchase of lottery tickets not only makes a man to run after speculation, but also it goes against the spirit and letter of our Constitution.

So, I urge upon Government to change its policy; and it should not encourage the

lottery system. The lottery system should be stopped immediately.

(ii) Exemption of turmeric, chilli and coriander from excise duty

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Sangli in Maharashtra is internationally well known for turmeric and chilli trade. The cottage industries to grind the turmeric and chilli have come up in the southern part of India, due to availability of raw materials. Consequently, the exporters and spices manufacturers get their job work done from these cottage industries. Lakhs of workers from rural area are employed in these industries. This industry is basically rural unskilled woman-labour-oriented.

The limit of Rs. 15 lakhs sanctioned for turnover under MODVAT is exhausted within a month, due to the value of the material. In the total turnover, the value of the materials is 97 per cent. One can easily guess about its lowest profitability, and as the major amount of turnover is material value, there is no benefit of MODVAT scheme for grinders. Due to imposition of 15 per cent excise duty on spices, the industry has already stopped its functioning, and lakhs of rural workers are facing unemployment. The term 'spices' is not defined clearly. Among the spices, black pepper, cardamom, clove, ginger etc. are costly items, and can be considered as luxury items, but turmeric, chilli and coriander (*dhaniya*) specially, are poor man's daily needs. Turmeric, chilli and coriander are not treated as spices, when grinded and packed separately for sale. The imposition of excise duty on spices will result in shooting up the prices of spices, even common man's spices such as turmeric, chilli etc.

The imposition of excise duty will hit the said cottage industries, as a result of overall slow-down of domestic business as well as exports, which is against the national objectives. Due to increased tendency of using loose and adulterated material, there will be a revenue loss of Agmarkisation and standardization.

I request the Hon. Finance Minister kindly to grant exemption from excise duty levied on grinding turmeric, chilli and coriander powder.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to direct sugar mills to purchase the entire sugarcane available in the country

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards sugarcane growers in the country. Sir, today the owners of sugar mills both in private and public sectors are bent upon suspending purchase of sugarcane and closing their mills because sugar production is less in summer season as compared to the winter season. Under such circumstances, if sugar mills stop purchasing sugarcane, the farmers will be ruined. Therefore, we ask the Central Government to direct the concerned sugar mills not to stop purchasing sugarcane till the entire quantity of sugarcane, which is required to be crushed during this current crushing season, is not purchased from the farmers. If the mill owners do not do so, their licences should be cancelled and stern action should be taken against the managements of the public sector also.

[English]

- (iv) Need to revise the present method of calculating the loss for assessing the payment under crop insurance scheme

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : The Government of India had sometime back introduced a crop insurance scheme for the benefit of the poor and marginal farmers in the country. But, unfortunately, Rs. 30/- per acre is being deducted towards the premium by the Nationalised Banks at the time of advancing the loans. Our farmers are too poor to pay that much of premium.

For payment of insurance amount, the damage, if caused at Taluk or Mandal level, is being taken into account at present. Whenever there is any breach in the bund of a tank due to floods or any damage is caused due to various crop diseases like brown happer etc., the loss of the crop is confined to only a limited area. Hence to take into account Mandal or Taluk as a unit while assessing damage for payment of crop insurance is gross injustice.

Hence I earnestly appeal to the government to revise the present method of calculating the loss at Taluk and Mandal levels and to assess individual loss only for payment to crop insurance.

[Translation]

- (v) Demand for conducting research on adverse effects of eucalyptus trees on human beings and fertility of soil

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377 :

The work of plantation of trees is going on in full swing in various parts of the country and it is a matter of happiness that the Government is also fully helping in this work. There has been a sort of competition to plant more and more eucalyptus trees for the last four or five years. This tree was unknown in some areas but now plenty of these trees are found in those areas. The people are definitely earning profit on these trees and that is why they are planting more and more eucalyptus trees. But as per the research conducted by the University of Agriculture and Technology in Pant Nagar, the eucalyptus trees destroy the fertility of soil and the land becomes barren and there is a strong possibility of asthma disease being spread by these trees among the human beings.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to make a proper enquiry about the research conducted by the University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar and if these eucalyptus trees are really injurious to the health of human beings and the fertility of the soil, effective measures should immediately be taken to stop its plantation so that its possible adverse effect on land and human beings is checked in time.

- (vi) Demand for not shifting the T.V. Centre from Purnea to some other place in Bihar

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter with your permission under Rule 377 :

A T. V. station was set up at Purnea, a border district of Bihar, with the grace of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the people of that area were very happy because though Purnea is the oldest district yet its development works have been obstructed. Purnea is a suitable place from where all sides can be covered. Then why it is being discussed that this T.V. station should be shifted from Purnea to Katihar. I, therefore, request the Central Government that whatever be the stage of this proposal, it should not be shifted from there. Rather all the places should be covered by it. Katihar is only 24 miles away from there, then why the proposal of shifting is being considered.

(vii) Need to set up fruit based industries in various parts of Himachal Pradesh

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I raise the following matter under Rule 377 :

In the state of Himachal Pradesh, the economic condition of the people is solely depended on the cultivation of potatoes, ginger and apples in the upper regions and peaches, gaigal, lemons, pears and mangoes in the lower regions and in the plains. Some people buy their cash crops at cheap rates and thus exploit them. The farmers are not able to get the full price of their produce. The Government has set up some juice extracting units but as they are located at the Punjab and Haryana border, the people have to pay a very high fare to supply their produce to these units. Moreover, these units do not have sufficient capacities to utilise the entire produce. Due to this reason the people are facing a lot of trouble.

I want the Central Government to allocate funds to the Government of Himachal Pradesh to set up Public Sector units in the following areas :

Rohdu, Thiyog, Rampur, Shimla, Renuka in Nahan district, Nurpur in Kangra district, Chamba district, Una in Bilaspur district, Mandi Kullu and Lahaul spiti, etc. Survey of these areas should be conducted to set up units there as early as possible, so that the economic condition of these people could improve.

(viii) Need to ensure implementation of the Land Ceiling Act in the country

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Harijans and the people belonging to the backward classes are often fleeing from their villages in the country. In the Jahanabad area in Bihar, the number of such incidents is the most. On the other hand, extremism is also increasing rapidly. I want the Government to implement the Land Ceiling Act and the Minimum Wages Act under the 20 point programme at the earliest. The Government officials are expressing their inability in regard to these two points. Land disputes are the main reason. If the Government does not implement these two Acts in time, then the situation will deteriorate alarmingly.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88

— Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Human Resource Development—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, fifty Hon. Members including two of my colleagues have participated in this very enlightened debate and in the first place I would like to thank all of them for their suggestions as well as criticism. I am thankful to them particularly for the criticism because it has been particularly weak; so I could not thank them more on the side of the criticism.

Sir, I would not make a long speech conceptually because the policy has been accepted, the programme of action has been accepted, what remains to be done at this stage is to tell Parliament where we have travelled, up to what point and where we wish to go from here. I would be as crisp as these parameters would require.

Sir, the first point of criticism which needs to be explained was that according to

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

the figures given in the Budget Estimates there has been a surrender of about Rs. 43 crores out of the meagre amount of Rs. 352 crores or Rs. 351 crores allotted last year for Education.

Now, on the face of it, this would appear like a lapse and a case of non-performance. That is why I owe an explanation because the explanation is not apparent on the record. I would like to tell the Hon. Members that in reality the amount of Rs. 351.71 crores was not available to us although it was allotted. Out of this, as much as Rs. 36 crores came under a cut. It was a uniform cut applied at the instance of the Finance Ministry and decided upon by the Government for obvious reasons and so this Rs. 36 crores was just not available to us. And there was no question of our spending what was not available to us. So, what remains is Rs. 7 crores out of which, Rs. 3.5 crores — Rs. 3.28 crores — have been converted, with the consent of the concerned Ministries from the Plan to the Non-Plan Budget and what has been surrendered or shown as a saving, net saving, at the end of the year is only about Rs. 3.5 crores. So, the figure which would appear to be Rs. 43 crores comes so steeply down to about Rs. 3.5 crores and I do not think that this is some thing which actually reflects non-performance. So this is the real explanation for the apparent large saving which is shown in the figures which would otherwise be rather disquieting from the point of view of Members and also my own point of view.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to give a comparative statement, a comparative picture of what obtained in 1986-87 with what obtains in 1987-88. Sir, I will take only three items.

Elementary Education, 1986-87 budget : Rs. 50.15 crores and 1987-88 budget : Rs. 220 crores. For secondary education against a sum of Rs. 56.85 crores in 1986-87 Rs. 162 crores have been provided in the budget of 1987-88. For university and higher education against a sum of Rs. 89.88 crores in 1986-87, Rs. 198 crores have been provided in 1987-88 budget.

Now, taking the percentages of increase, I have no hesitation in saying and no Hon. Member would have any hesitation in accepting that the priorities as laid down last year during several debates that we had in this House, have been adhered to meticulously. In elementary education there is a 400 per cent increase in allocation.

We have spoken and discussed about the Operation Black Board. It is not realised that this programme has come in the Budget and in our entire activity for the first time. A sum of Rs. 4.5 crores was provided last year for appointment of women teachers in primary schools. That was the only item which is relatable to any item in the whole package of Operation Black Board and nothing else. Now, the allocation has jumped from Rs. 4.5 crores to Rs. 100 crores and a new package has come. This steep rise and the amount of attention and priority given to Operation Black Board again is by way of stabilising, strengthening and firming up elementary education at the primary level. And that is the first priority which we had fixed for ourselves, and this has been fully carried out.

Taking the figures of plan and non-plan, the same is the picture. In 1986-87 the total allocation was Rs. 315 crores and Rs. 357 crores. But in 1987-88 it is going to be of the order of Rs. 1200 and odd crores. So the proportion has been maintained, the priority has been maintained, the thrust has been maintained. This is the first submission I would like to make by way of general comment on the face of the budget, on the profile of the budget as compared to the corresponding budget of 1986-87.

Some Hon. Members said, rather mildly sometimes and more pointedly at some other times that after the programme of action has been finalised and accepted, nothing seems to have been done. Now, after the programme of action has been finalised and accepted, what remains to be done is to convert the Ministry, NCERT, UGC and all the other wings of the educational process into a beehive of activity to speak a little less and do a little more until such time as we are able to say something definite to Parliament and to the people. I think, this is quite logical and it is also logical that since we have not been speaking, Members might

think that we are not doing anything. This is the forum for me to rebut that assumption or that impression. This period of six months has been very well utilised, fully utilised and is being utilised for doing three things — review of the on-going programmes. We have to start a new programme or improve upon a programme which is already in force, then we have to find out where we stand, and this can be done only by ascertaining the facts from the State Governments, the State Governments ascertaining the facts in turn from the districts and right down to the grassroot level, because that is where we are jumping at the moment for the first time. So this information has been collected, assiduously collected, collated and now we know fairly accurately where the educational process stands in regard to the programmes to which we have given priority. Next is defining the priorities as adumbrated in the policy and programme of action. It is not just on paper or conceptual but we have to take up programmatically the priorities that are needed. Then, next is designing the schemes to be implemented. It is not just enough to say it is contained in the policy and the programme of action. Programme is a whole bundle. Programme consists of several schemes, hundreds of schemes at different levels and those have to be spelt out, and that is being undertaken, being done. Round the clock this work is going on. And last but not the least, the snidest remark which we got from everywhere in the country — not only in parliament but everywhere in the country — after completing the paper work was where is the money going to come from? So, everyone was convinced in advance that no money was going to come and this was all going to be something which just evaporate into thin air. That I need not expatiate on, but it has not come simply for the asking. The prime Minister was good enough to give us this amount. But even the Prime Minister had to do his own exercise, particularly as Finance Minister, to accommodate Rs. 825 crores, where nothing more than Rs. 400 crores was available in the normal circumstances. At that level it is not easy to find money of this order and this has taken quite a bit of effort on our part because we had to convince the prime Minister that the schemes are ready. We started with a much higher figure. I had to tell the Department that this higher figure is just not possible. We have to go into every scheme to find

whether some schemes could wait, and in this way we had to do a lot of exercise in the Department as well as going to the Prime Minister and convincing him that we are in a position to spend Rs. 825 crores, maybe we are not in a position to spend more. If you push down more money, it is possible that in some areas there may be wastage. So, we have been absolutely realistic and the Prime Minister has been very-very kind to give us the amount which, according to our calculation, we will be able to spend meaningfully — spending is not just spending but spending meaningfully — in order to get results. This is the position.

According to the priority, 'Operation Black-board' has been taken up first. Now, Rs. 100 crores to be pushed into one scheme in one year needs a lot of planning. That planning is being done. It has already been stated by me during answering question and so on, what exactly is proposed to be done. From the speeches made by Hon. Members, it appears that this 'Operation Black board', according to them, is a very diffused affair. They have been saying: "Out of so many schools, where are you going to choose the schools, how are you really going to give 'Operation Black-board' there, and so on." I would like to say that there is a scheme that is being prepared and, I am sure, after hearing me, Hon. Members will agree me that there could not have been a more practical approach to this scheme. There are 5,000 and odd Blocks in this country. We have said that twenty per cent of the schools will get the benefit of Operation Black-board. Now, we cannot choose at random twenty per cent of the schools all over the country. That will be wasteful.

12.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

That will be difficult to achieve. I cannot take one school here and another school at 200 miles. That is just not possible. So, as we did in the case of National Extension Blocks in the 1950s, we have taken the same decision and we have approached the problem in the same way. We said we will take twenty per cent of the Blocks. So, we know there is a compact Block, there is a compact area, there is a machinery there which we can press into service and,

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

therefore, we decided that twenty per cent would mean twenty per cent of the Blocks. Now I would like to make an offer to the Hon. Members to let them know the blocks in their respective areas which are going to be covered and it has been ensured that each District will have atleast one block. Some districts may have more. But I do not want to skip district after district and go to places where it may not be wanted as much. At least one block will be in each District and according to the educational backwardness priority will be given to the blocks. Once you know what blocks are being taken up you can double check. From the blocks we will know how many schools are there and what is the requirement of each school. So, it is a meticulous planning wherein we get the feed back.

Some time back, or probably in this very debate one Hon. Member said—why do you want the number of schools? If you have 20 per cent, there should not be any need for any further survey. I beg to differ. There is need for survey because after taking the blocks, we do not go outside the blocks for this year. Within that block we should know how many schools are there and in respect of each school we would know what the school requires. If it is building, we go into NREP programme, RLEGP programme. We took this to the Ministry of Rural Development as per the new policy and they were good enough to say that they will give high priority to this programme. So, we know where we stand and to tie up these things, if we take up all these schools in the block for taking up building programme, naturally we expect to complete that programme within one year. Now, this is the purpose of taking a block. At the end if we find that for various reasons that block has 20 per cent or 10 per cent work left, we would have to speed it up because next year we are going to take 30 per cent or 40 per cent, other blocks. So, this blockwise approach is the correct approach. It admits of verification. It admits of monitoring. It admits of concentrated work. So, this is the approach that we have taken. 20 per cent of the blocks will be taken and what will be given there has been standardised, is being standardised.

In regard to supply of teaching and learning material it is proposed to lay down specifications for each item with the help of the Indian Standards Institute and as far as possible from next year onwards we are not going to the open market to buy these things off-the-shelf. It is possible in our own institution to manufacture all this material. There is hardly any material which cannot be manufactured either in the polytechnics or under the scheme of vocationalisation or as a result of work experience. So, it will be an activity which is self-contained. It will produce whatever it will use on the other side and there will be hopefully no need to go to the market and buy off-the-shelf in a big way. It is quite possible that we may have to buy some things still. But that will be our endeavour. This is self-contained activity where one wing of the educational activity will depend on the other Wing. The other wing will always keep the first wing supplied of what the first wing needs. This is the kind of arrangement that we are wanting to do and I am sure it will be done. I have this experience of 15 or 16 years ago when I was Education Minister in my State. We were able to manufacture all the furniture needed for the junior colleges in our own polytechnics. First eye brows were raised and then pressure was brought but nothing happened. We did not yield. Finally we succeeded in doing it. I am quite sure it will be possible to do it except those very sophisticated items for which we do not have manufacturing capability in our own higher institutions. To that extent we will have to go to the market. But I must say that in the first year I will have to go to the market. It will not just be possible for me in this year to manufacture within the system. For the first year we will have to start from now on and results will show from next year. This is as far as operation black board is concerned.

Non-formal Education: Lot of things have been said about non-formal education, for and against. The strongest justification for non-formal education is—whether we like it or not. There are many children who are out of the system, out of the primary system. You cannot bring them back to the primary system. There is to be an alternative net to catch-them. That is my strongest defence of the non-formal education and I would say in connection with the non-formal and also adult educational centres.

Now, Sir, we have had a running battle. Some Members were saying that nothing is happening, all this is a waste of Money. Now, I must also say that some other Ministries in the Government of India seem to hold the same opinion because when you don't know anything about it, for opinions sky is the limit. I would like to make an offer to Hon. Members, I will give them 300 centres, 300 adult educational centres, and say, hundred non-formal educational centres where, according to us, you can see success stories; according to us, there are many other failure stories also. Now, we want to make these success stories everywhere replicated so that wherever there is a failure story, whatever correctives need to be applied, we could apply for comparison with these success stories. We will give you the list. Please go and see. Perhaps some Hon. Members—I say with due apologies are not aware that some of these may be in their own area. But be that as it may, I would like members to take this list, go there—we will arrange visits—if you don't criticise our arrangement by saying it is a kind of conducted tour—I mean we cannot conduct you in your own areas, that is impossible. So, we will give the list. If you wish to go, you please go. If you wish us to take you to explain things and to see how you would react to what is happening there, we would be very happy to take you there. So, after this, there should be no further discussion and no further criticism, particularly criticism without seeing things, seeing is believing. Therefore, let us see, let me at least understand whether I am wrong or the Hon. Members have not seen the place. If you have not seen the place, you are welcome to see the place and the centres. If I am wrong, I am prepared to apply any corrective steps that are wanted. I will make this offer open.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV
(Nalanda) : In Bihar, it is only at Peghar.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will talk about Bihar later.

[English]

In any case what happens in Bihar cannot apply to the whole of India.

[Translation]

Whether any work is being done or not and whether whatever is happening is wrong or not, we can say only after looking into it. I can assure you that we will sit together and see as to why it is not being successful in Bihar whereas it is successful elsewhere. We will sit together and look into it.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA
(Aurangabad) : When are you circulating that list so that we can go and see and then report it to the Ministry.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : In the near future, before the Parliament session is over and before you have time to go and visit those places, we will make this list available to you.

Sir, there is also a programme for eradication of illiteracy using educational technology. This is still being finalised. I am not in a position to place before the House anything ready-made without criticising it without ourselves, re-criticising it, coming back and forth. It is being finalised in that manner and the Prime Minister also has agreed to look into this technological mission and tell us where it is going wrong. We are a little hesitant to go to the Prime Minister because he has an eye for the weak parts of the thing. We would not like the Prime Minister to see any weak part because we would like to see them ourselves and strengthen them to the extent possible.

Sir, about the equity part, now the thrust of the new policy is equity, equality of educational opportunity, social justice in the field of education, I am glad to say that we are in very close touch with the Welfare Ministry. My colleague, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, was kind enough to attend the Education Ministers' Conference and addressed the Education Ministers and told them what her Ministry was doing. We said something about those who are engaged in unclean occupations, about pre-matric scholarships. I am glad to say that all these things have been looked into to some extent and she has also appointed another Committee to go deeper into all aspects of what more can be

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

done. Something has been done within this year. For instance, the rates of scholarships have now been increased from Rs. 145/- to Rs. 200/-. The income limit of parents has been increased from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/-. Now, this is good enough as far as it goes, but she is not satisfied, I am not satisfied either. We would like to see what more can be done and that is why a Committee has been appointed and after the Committee submits its report within a month or two, we will again come together and see what more needs to be done, and I assure the House that that part of the commitment which is given in the policy will be adhered to, will be implemented to the hilt, there will be no hesitation in implementing it in the spirit and letter of the policy.

Something was said about the core curriculum. Sir, core curriculum is not something which is ready for you to take from wherever it is. Core curriculum has to be put together. Now, the NCERT has been doing this work and I am again glad to report that something more has happened, more than what I had reported earlier. National core curriculum and the national system of education—once the core curriculum is prepared, the other inputs also come in and then we have the national system including laying down of minimum levels of learning at the end of classes 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12. The new curriculum and text books to be made available—this is what we promised to Parliament—text—books will be made available by NCERT for classes 1, 3 and 6 with effect from July 1987. We are ready to do it, the NCERT has come out with the books, but then here is the rub. The NCERT prepares the books. Who introduces the books? The State Governments. The State Governments have their own difficulties. They may say, "we have a stock of 10 million old books. What do we do with these books and when do we print the new books?" So, there will be a time lag. I am telling Parliament right now that the preparation of books by the NCERT is only the beginning. After that, it takes some time. And this has been the history of the NCERT. To begin with some State Governments rejected the NCERT books. They said, "They are no good for us." Now, fortunately, after 16 years almost all the States have

accepted NCERT books, particularly on Science subjects and mathematics etc. Maybe on some subjects they are still to accept. But I am sure that these books will be accepted because they are done at an expert level with no particular bias of any kind. That is what I am claiming in all humility, but as I promised to Parliament, the books for those three classes are going to be ready before July 1987. Teachers' guides, activity books are also going to be ready and books on not the normal subjects, the regular subjects, but books on some other areas of activity which is included in the total package of human resource development, like Arts, like music education, and physical education—all these and the exemplar material will be made available with the beginning of 1987-88 session on freedom struggle, on education in values and work experience. All these were taken as part and parcel of the total package of human resource development although, strictly speaking, they do not fall within that curricular framework of education. Therefore, the NCERT is approaching the whole problem as a package, and for the first time they are bringing these exemplar books. We will have an exhibition of all those books in the Parliament Annexe and for the Hon. Members it will be possible to look at the books and tell me what they think of those books.

Then I come to vocationalisation. Sir, it is a very important subject and last year one of the casualties of our cut was vocationalisation, but it was done more or less deliberately. That decision was taken by me. We had about Rs. 7 crores. Rs. 7 crores was neither here nor there, we were not able to do anything in Rs. 7 crores and in any case, the Committee under Dr. Kulandaiswamy had submitted the report only last year. After studying the report, it was just not possible for us to break it into schemes and therefore, I said, "This Rs. 7 crores we need not try to spread it too thin and too decided that wide and come to grief later". So, we surrendered it. We are not going to do anything by way of actual spending although we were going to do a lot of preparatory work for that. Now, we have been looking into several areas of activities. Health for instance, is an area where a lot of vocationalisation is possible. We hardly thought about it earlier. Which I also had a talk with the Health Ministry people, I was really heartened to see that there are many

areas in the training of health personnel where vocationalisation at the plus 2 level is eminently possible. Now, it is no use simply thinking on these lines. So, we had to appoint a committee, a committee headed by a very eminent health educationist, medical educationist, Dr. Bajaj and gave him the assistance on the education side. So, it was the first time that we had a committee of educationists, health experts and medical experts put together. They have now come out with about 12 or 13 firmed up areas where vocationalisation is possible and courses can be introduced from next year onwards in those areas.

In this country, we have a very peculiar situation, on the health side. We are producing 13,000 and odd doctors and only 7,000 and odd nurses. Now, this shows the mismatch; it shows the kind of disproportionate planning that has gone into it for various reasons; there are private colleges and so on.

So far as the middle level health personnel are concerned, not much was being done. So, it is at that level this committee has concentrated first and I am very happy to say that they have produced a very good report on which we can take action immediately and that is what we are going to do.

SHRI A. E. Y. BARROW (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : Will we get copies of it ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Certainly, I will make copies available from the Health side. I will make the copies available to you. This is a very important step in vocationalisation.

About the other thing recommended by Kulandaiswamy report, I am glad to say that we have Rs. 50 crores allocated for vocationalisation this year, which I think is a good enough amount. I do not think we can spend more than that. Rs. 50 crores we will spend in 1987-88 on vocationalisation.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr) : The traditional vocationalisation is already in vogue. What specific measures you are going to take to improve it ?

[English]

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : You are referring to the educationalisation of vocation. These are a sort of, you know, reflection of each other. I am sure that in principle, there is nothing wrong in it but we will have to see. I mean, that will have to be done by way of non-formal education; it will have to be done by way of some other activity in which those who are already engaged in vocation are brought into the stream of education, they are educated on the liberal side so that they become complete products. This is what perhaps Mr. Yadav wants to say. I am certainly aware of it and we will go into that. In vocationalisation, coupled with the programme of non-formal education, this will have to be taken care of.

I now come to the teachers and teachers' training. I hope I am not really taking more time on points than necessary. About teachers, we have already said it and we stick to what we have said in the policy and programme of action. We would like to see that the status of teachers, as a policy, is enhanced. But at the same time, it is a two-way process. Now, I would like to give some figures to the House. What has really been happening in this country in regard to teacher ? If anything I am a little unpopular as being very much pro-teacher, I would like to be unpopular on this account rather than the other account. So, I would still like to say to my teacher friends, that there is something which we expect of them. There have been a large number of agitations—in 1978 there were 738—in this country, and 442 in 1986. The number of gheraos, violent clashes and organised assaults etc., is also a sad story. I do not want to sweep this under the carpet and I would like my teacher friends also not to allow this thing to be swept under the carpet. It is good neither for them nor for the children nor for those who are beneficiaries of education. I am not apportioning blame. I am not saying that in every one of these matters, they were to blame or I was to blame or the State Government was to blame or some officer was to blame. Somebody would have been to blame, may be nobody was to blame. It is too late for us to know what happened in 1978 or 1979.

The point is that the total picture that is presented in regard to teachers is not a happy

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

one. I would like it to be a happy one. I would like to do whatever is possible, to make it a happy one.

I only want that the principle of accountability which has been very clearly stated in the policy and programme of action, has to be accepted by them. We are always ready to talk to them. I have been talking to them. I have seen more number of teachers' delegations than any other delegations during my office hours and even at home. I have been sitting with them late in the night and trying to convince them. My difficulty has been that when they show me, they go back with a smiling faces and I believe they will not go on strike. The next day they go on strike ! I really do not know ! Again, I am not apportioning blame. I am telling them with folded hands that this will not do.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : What about the position of college and university teachers ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will you kindly listen to me ? You know you are in my Consultative Committee, Mr. Roy.

What I really want to impress on the House and on the teachers particularly is, let us not continue this strike culture in this country. Let us convert it into work culture. In the interests of those who are to learn from them, it is necessary that from both sides, this kind of accommodating spirit should be shown. If until 1 AM in the dead of night, they say they are convinced and at 9 O'Clock in the morning, they strike, what can I do ? (*Interruptions*). That is why, I would only say that this does not help. Not help in the sense that, I am not really threatening them. Not at all. I have no reason to threaten anyone. I have only to say that this does not help the cause of education and the cause of education includes the cause of teachers and the students and of the Government, because that is the common objective of every one. So, there should be no need to continue this, unless conditions are so extraordinary that there is no other way at all. That is a different story. But I just cannot expect to see faces which agree with me until midnight and at 9 O'Clock in the morning go and sit in a strike ! This

should not continue. Whoever is responsible for it, behind the scenes, before the scenes, in front of the scenes, whenever, I would make this appeal to all of them, whether they are politicians, party people etc., whoever they are, may be my party or other party, does not matter at all. I am not politicising the issue. I am only saying that this is goes against the grain of the policy which we ourselves have accepted and if we really want to have any meaningful education in this country, this will have to stop.

About training, I have answered in Parliament, that from now on, the mushrooming institutions that have sprung up everywhere in this country, about which Hon. Members, very very validly, very rightly expressed their great indignation, I accept that this is so. I have accepted already and that is why the Plan now is to bring down the number of those 'mushroom-institutions'—to say one in each district; may be if it is a big district, there will be two; if it is a small district, there may be one for two districts—and that is a matter of detail. But, roughly, one for each district or may be on the whole there may be 50-60 more. There are 400 and odd district; we may go to 500. I am not being very accurate on that. But I am saying some 1500 to 500 means a closure of two thirds. That is not going to be easy as I have already told Parliament that this is the exercise which we want to undertake and in this DIETS, we are going to have all the facilities, all the requisite facilities of a good training institution—training both for those who are in service and for those who are coming into service and continuing education, the non-formal side, the formal side, the adult side and all the sides would have to be taken care of because in the ultimate analysis there is no watertight compartmentalisation between one area and another. Unless one has overseen the whole thing as one package, it will not be possible. So, this is the pattern. We would like to fund from the Central Government one institution in each district. That has been worked out. We are already with the money that is needed and we will be able to start this year—in 1987-88—we will be able to fund it. It is not just a platitude. It is supported and it is shored up by the presence of funds, by the availability of funds. I do not have to say much more on this. The whole thing is going to be reorganised and wherever necessary, unnecessary—

I mean—substandard institutions would have to be closed down and in that process I am afraid I am going to step on the toes of too many people. I would like to have the full and unstinted support of Parliament on that.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Definitely, Sir. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want one clarification. You are going to have one training college in every district...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : No. It is DIET. That is, I am talking of the teachers.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : It is only about teachers. Then, you have got primary school teachers; you have school teachers; there are training colleges again like B Ed, B P. Ed and how are you going to amalgamate all these things?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am talking of the primary schools District Institute. For all the other schools and all the other institutions also, we have a scheme to reform them to the extent possible. But Members would appreciate I just cannot bite more than I can chew. In one year this is what I would like to do. We have our eye on the other areas. But I must say that I shall have to keep up my priorities. I will not allow anything to distract me or make me depart from my priorities. This is my priority. I will stick to them and after the report to Parliament, if I am able to think of other things, we know what to do there. It is not that we do not know. The point is : just I cannot do too many things, on too many fronts.

Now, I go to technical education.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. If everyone goes on interfering like this, I cannot allow.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : What about the pay-scale of College and University Teachers?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : At the moment I am talking of Schools. I am talking of technical education.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Will the training be imparted only to the teachers of that particular district or to others as well?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is not that training will be given to the teachers of that particular district only. It is to provide this facility locally to the people in a district. It is not that outsiders will not be allowed. We want that more and more facilities are available to them.

[English]

Last year, I had promised and the Policy also very clearly states that the All-India Council for Technical Education will be given statutory status. I am very happy to tell Parliament that this is being done depending on the time available for legislation in this Session. We hope to bring the Bill in this

13.00 hrs.

Session itself. It is at the stage of Cabinet consideration. Therefore, it will be possible for us to make this a law as quickly as parliamentary business allows this, and in that, as I said, we are giving it real teeth. It will be possible for the AICTE later, after becoming a statutory body, to do whatever is possible to regulate technical education, to remove all kinds of malpractices that we have been talking about and all the rest of about, not only regulation but also think a little ahead of the frontier areas of technology and do something about keeping those things in curricula, and so on. They will be in charge of everything in regard to technical education.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : I want to know whether he intends to introduce a legislation in Parliament, so that these sub standard educational institutions are phased out; including capitation fee.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what I am doing. We do not want to do it ourselves. We would like a statutory body to go into that. If I my start doing, I have no expertise in the first place. Therefore, what has been adumbrated in the policy and what has been so greatly stressed in the House is becoming a reality through this legislation.

Some Members said something about brain-drain. Now I would like to correct, to the extent I can, the impression that is going round that almost every one who graduates from this country from the IITs and so on goes abroad, finds employment there cosily and never comes back. This is not correct; this is factually incorrect as far as we have seen it...

SHRI AMAL DUTTA (Diamond Harbour) : Then what is the fact ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The IIT Review Committee published its report after a very extensive examination of the IIT system in all its aspects, collecting information, analysing it and testing their conclusions with further interviews and personal evidence. After this extensive exercise, they have come to the following conclusions on this aspect—and I quote.

"One can hardly discuss the IITs without touching upon the phenomenon of migration of IIT graduates abroad. We did a questionnaire survey on this issue. On the basis of evidence received by us, we find that on an average about 20 per cent of the IIT graduates leave the country, constituting what the Prime Minister referred to as India's brain reserve abroad and what we generally refer to as brain-drain."

This is the magnitude of the problem.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Only 20 per cent ! Later on what happens ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will tell you what happens later on. Migration of IIT graduates is no more than 28 per cent of its annual output even if it is assumed that all students studying engineering in the U.S. have gone from the IIT system which is not correct; they have gone from other

systems also, not only from IIT. Therefore, as I said, what really IITs account for is not more than 20 per cent. There are about 5 or 6 or 7 or 8, whatever is the percentage, that go from Bangalore, Institute of Technology, BHU, Roorkee University, Jadhavpur University, Anna University and Regional Engineering Colleges, all together. Out of them—and this is very heartening—a very large percentage of the IIT graduates who go to the United States eventually return to this country. This is something quite heartening because, instead of a real brain-drain, what is happening is, we send a chap abroad, he stays there for five years or ten years, he gets full training in all the more sophisticated technology which is not available in this country, comes back at a time when we are able to give him a job; meanwhile, our technology is upgraded and he comes here and we automatically make use of all the training that he has received abroad. This is happening. I can tell you about doctors. I can tell you straightway about doctors. (Interruptions) Go to the Apollo Hospital, Madras. Who are the doctors there ? Have you trained all of them in this country ? Go to any sophisticated, very important hospital, where all kinds of operations etc. are being done, that are done in other countries. All these Indian doctors were trained abroad. They had been there for ten years, fifteen years and twelve years. They have come back to the motherland and they are serving the motherland.

Now why do we deny facts ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : After 15 years they are not able to serve any more.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : They are able to serve. If you and I have a heart-attack, we will have to go there.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They don't get any job in Government hospitals. Do you know that ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not talking of Government hospitals. I am talking of areas of activity in which these people are absorbed. Even if they had not gone, our Government hospitals would not have been able to absorb them. It is quite clear. (Interruptions) I would like to tell Mr. Datta that if he goes and finds out until

what year the doctors are employed, after graduation, he will find that the list has come upto six or seven years ago. After that nothing has been happening. They have not been given a job in Government hospitals. After all, there is a limit to the extent to which Government hospitals can be expanded and therefore, it is not reasonable that neither we do it nor allow others to do it. This kind of thing particularly in the matter of health is not desirable. Therefore, I would like to dispel that impression.

Meanwhile not depending even on these reports, I have now requested all these IITs, all the institutions of the highest level of learning in this country to keep a track of what their alumni are doing after they pass out. It is not easy because they don't report. But I am appealing to the alumni, appealing to the graduates that wherever they go, they could keep the Alma Mater informed of where they are, how they are prospering because the institution would be proud of them.

So, in course of time it will be possible to have a full census of what is happening to the graduates passing out of our institutions. Whatever surveys we have at the moment — and if others have any other surveys they could certainly quote me; apart from the surveys made by individuals because of brain-waves, that is a different matter. But brain-drain cannot be measured by brain-waves. It has to be something more dependable than that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There must be some kind of a brain to do that!

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is true. If that is absent, nothing can be done. I entirely agree.

The other very important aspect of higher education to which certain references have been made in this debate is the institution of autonomous colleges. There seems to be some kind of blind, total opposition, blanket opposition to the idea of autonomous colleges. I don't think that is correct because all educationists, including the Kothari Commission, have come out heavily in favour of autonomous colleges. If some

Member, or some person who considers himself more knowledgeable than all these educationists put together thinks that all this is wrong, I can only say that what the eminent educationists of this country have said on the subject I feel duty-bound to take that as the expert opinion on the subject.

Autonomous colleges as Mr. Barrow pointed out yesterday ..

DR. SUDHIR ROY : All teacher organisations are against it. They are also educationists.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Mr. Roy seems to be responding to something in which I did not take names. Well, if it fits, what he has said, I really cannot help it because the institution of autonomous colleges *(Interruptions)*. Let me explain... *(Interruptions)*. It is all right, it is very good... *(Interruptions)*. I entirely agree with Mr. Roy that whenever I say somebody that body should pop up and say I said it. It is OK. May be my mistake that I did not mention his name... *(Interruptions)*. He does not want to be an unknown victim. Victim, yes!

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is the Prime Minister's style which you have deprecated.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Oh, no... *(Interruptions)*. Is it all right with the Prime Minister? Can I report to him that is all right with the Prime Minister so far as you are concerned?... *(Interruptions)*. There is no need. I don't have to give all the credit to one person.

There is an opinion in this country. There are some people who think that all this is wrong. There will always be such people... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not saying everything is wrong but...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : As regards autonomous colleges as has been pointed out by Mr. Barrow and others autonomy is not of one kind. It is not just one dose of autonomy which is uniformly administered to the colleges or given to the

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

colleges. UGC also has taken a very sensible and balanced view of autonomy. They are not really going in only for those colleges which in the past have been serving the nation say for the last 100-120 years. It is not just the history of the college that matters, although such important colleges will come in for being given autonomy if they want it. But what the UGC has said is about those which have potential and promise; some colleges which are only 10 or 15 years old but there is a potential for innovation. There are several such colleges. Mr. Barrow knows and I know. These colleges are not very historical in that sense. They are not there for 100 years. But within 20 years of their existence they have shown certain promise of innovation. It has been proved that they can innovate and go in a different direction, break new ground and show results. So, such colleges would also be taken up for giving autonomy on the recommendation of the UGC. UGC is very carefully going into all these parameters and we are certain that we will be able to reach the number which we have set ourselves in the Plan. The Commission have received...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): What will happen to non-autonomous colleges?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: They will remain with the university. (*Interruptions*). The Commission has received 65 proposals from 11 universities in six States already. Whether we like it or not the thing has started. The caravan has started. Tentatively about 80 colleges are proposed to be selected during 1987-88. So the programme is well in hand and we are going according to the numbers which we have fixed for ourselves in the Seventh Plan.

As regards national testing service also, as this is connected with the whole system of examinations, education and particularly autonomy all these things would have to be taken as one whole. Conceptually they are one and they are being taken as one. One of the important problems that faces the educational system is overwhelming emphasis on examinations. This has been discussed time and again in this House and, therefore, what

do we actually do? It is not simply discussing and leaving it at that. We are planning the national testing service as something which creates conditions for equalisation of assessment at a national level. This is very important in a country of this size and diversity. If you do not have it then probably every State, every region and every small area will do whatever it likes. This kind of thing is not on and we will have to reduce all this to a national standard. At the moment and for quite some time to come we are going to keep it voluntary somebody wants to take it he is welcome. We are not going to make it compulsory for anything. Therefore, the national testing service about which I will have occasion to submit more to the House when the whole scheme is prepared in all its details, I will come back to the House and discuss it if necessary. I have no difficulty in saying that the national testing service is going to be very very useful from the point of view of those who want to be examined and from the point of view of those who want to know the comparative standards of universities, schools and regions in this country *inter se*. So, this is the idea of the national testing service.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: It will de-value university degree.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: No. It will not.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: Why not?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I will tell you why, not. Now in this statement that it will de-value the university degree there is an inferiority complex.

I am sure no university in this country is suffering from any such complex with which Mr. Roy seems to be suffering or thinks that they are suffering. They are not. I will tell you why not. Today, it is the UGC who wants this to be done. It is not at the whim and fancy of somebody else that I am doing it. I am doing it after full consultation with the universities and the UGC. Now even if you say that they have been only polite to me in saying that what I am doing is correct and, in fact, they don't hold that view, then I have nothing else to say. They have been fully consulted. The UGC Chairman had

occasion to say that this system of affiliation has become a bugbear to higher education in this country. All other countries have abolished affiliation... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is UGC ? You don't put everything to them.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Well that is a body which you and I have created in this House... *(Interruptions)*... That is our expert body on higher education... *(Interruptions)*... Which body has said that it is not so except your body. There are some two or three bodies here which don't think so but all other educational bodies agree with that, Sir... *(Interruptions)*.

Sir, I have covered all the points raised by Members.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is that National Testing Service at the graduate level or at the post-graduate level ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : According to what I have seen of these scheme which is not yet complete, they will start at the university level. They can go down to any level they like because it will be needed in so many areas. A graduation is not necessary. We have already taken a decision to delink some degrees from jobs and for those jobs some kind of uniform code would be needed. That is where NTS becomes necessary... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, about any university, including the Banaras Hindu University I would like to say that I am a great champion of autonomy. So are all the Members. Now I just do not know what the Education Minister or Education Department can do here in the Government of India. If something is done within the autonomy of a university, which you and I don't like—I just don't have a way. I will have to come back to Parliament to put the same question to Parliament. Please show me the way. Please show me the law.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Visitor has every power.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : There also we have very clear principles laid down,

guidelines laid down as to what are the circumstances under which the visitor can have a visitorial committee appointed. If you go into those guidelines and if you can convince me that in the case of a particular university conditions have reached that level where a visitorial committee is necessary only then I can act.—I have been telling this to everyone who came to me in regard the BHU, Sir, I have not made any secret of it. Even now this is an open offer. If anyone can convince me and the visitor, because I have to convince the visitor—that there is no other way and this is something which eminently is covered by the circumstances of the case, I am prepared to take action. So, the law being what it is, the principle of autonomy being what it is, it does not serve any purpose in coming up either with allegations or suggestions for taking action in individual cases. Sir, there is just no action that I can take. Not only the BHU, the matter has come up to me in regard to many other universities I would not like to name them. I have been telling everyone that this is just beyond my jurisdiction. Unless Parliament decides otherwise, I cannot do anything. I cannot be seen by Parliament as violating a law of the Parliament. It is just not so. So, this is the position, Sir.

One point which has been raised very clearly by many Members is about some Members of Parliament not being consulted on the location of Navodaya Vidyalayas. Some Members have been exercised. I would like to take the House back to 1986.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Some Members have raised that questions and he is answering that. Why are you interfering ? Whether you like it or not, let him answer.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Hon. Members from West Bengal are thinking that they are not concerned with this thing, but I would only say that they are not yet concerned... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : May I ask a question ? Why did you change the name from model schools to Navodaya schools ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will tell you everything, you come to me later on. Let us not talk of things you are not interested at the moment...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The man in the highest office objected to the policy of the model schools, and then they changed the name...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Chowdhary is not concerned with it, other Members are. They are equally Members...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are equally concerned.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : With this maney you can improve the other schools. That you are not doing.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Today, Navodaya schools have Rs. 60 crores and the operation Blackboard has Rs. 100 crores. That is the proportion.

Hon. Members from West Bengal have to bear with me because minus them all the others are interested in this...*(Interruptions)*. I do not mind standing and answering for the next two hours. I have the greatest patience I have been in this game long enough and I have not so far been accused of impatience. Let them go on interrupting as long as you allow them. I would like to tell you that there is a very categorical statement and they are opposed to it. They are a little premature, according to me, but they can please themselves.

I am talking of this point to make another point.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We are not averse to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No comments please. I cannot allow you like this. How can he reply if you go on interrupting? Have you finished, Mr. Minister?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have not finished and will not finish until I

have my say. I know that Members want to know what I want to say.

About Navodaya Vidyalaya, it has been said that Members of Parliament have not been consulted. Factually, Members of Parliament have come to me, given to me in writing where in a particular district they would prefer the Navodaya Vidyalaya concerned to be situated. I have taken all those suggestions. I have sent them to the State Governments. In many cases, the State Governments also agreed with them and it so happened that what the State Governments recommended coincided with what the Members wanted. In that case, there is no difficulty and I cannot possibly make them as witnesses to this here because with all responsibility I am telling the Parliament that this has been so. But there are cases where each district has three Parliamentary constituencies. Some have four, some have five; quite a few more than one. Probably there are very few districts where the whole district is one constituency. This happens to be the case. The pattern is that we have one for each district. I just cannot have three members fighting amongst themselves for one Navodaya Vidyalaya in a district. It will be very unbecoming of me and them and so I will have to go on merit. I have told the State Governments in no uncertain terms that the final selection is mine. They send their recommendations. I get offers from the general public and from quite a few institutions which have been there for 20 years or 25 years, which have very great assets, accumulated assets. But still they find that for various reasons they are not able to run those schools. Why should I not take them and run them? Why should I not convert all that asset that is being given to me. I am prepared to convert it into Navodaya Vidyalaya and I am not going to pay anything or spend anything for those assets to be created all over again. So, the choice is mine. If so happens, it could have happened that in the case of one district or two districts or ten districts, whatever the number, the choice of the M. P. did not coincide with the choice of the Navodaya Institution here. I am very sorry for that. But really, I cannot help it because I have to choose from many. If I have chosen and if that choice is not acceptable to one M. P., I just cannot give another Navodaya Vidyalaya to him just to see that his choice

is also kept up. It is not possible. In the very nature of things, the choice and the method of choosing, the location is such that there is bound to be some difference of opinion. Again, there is bound to be some difference of opinion here and there, between the State Government and the Member of Parliament. Now it is also quite natural because of parties being what they are, governments being what they are, the tendency to look at everything politically being what it is and so on. Now, this also has to be accepted. But we would like to steer clear of this.

I would like to see what the place is and what it is like. What is it offering to me? Where is it located? Is it possible for me to get all the rural boys there? Is it possible to get some facilities? Is the State Government giving me some facilities or asking me to run the school under trees? So, I have to look into all these things.

I would like to tell Hon. Members that if in any case their choice and my choice do not coincide, they should only bear with me and they should forgive me. I may be able to do something more for them in some other area but Navodaya is something on which everything is absolutely clear. According to those clear guidelines, I am afraid, I will have to go.

Now sir, last year when we were discussing the Policy, I did make an appeal, a fervent appeal, to the Members of Parliament. I told them—and I would like to recall, may be repeat again—this. Here is a policy which makes the Central Government a major partner in many of the areas in which it had no say so far. Therefore, it is the duty of Members of Parliament to help the Central Government by being involved in all these areas. I said that if I am really taking a big decision on Operation Black Board, I would like Members of Parliament, Members of Lok Sabha particularly, to join me to get involved, to see what is happening in each village.

AN HON. MEMBER : We also expect the same thing from the Government.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes. I am telling you that here I am committed

to a programme. That programme is as much yours as the State Governments'. Therefore Members should get involved. And what do I do Sir? After one year, I get only a few complaints that they have not been consulted on Navodaya Vidyalayas. Now, if you want to be consulted, I want you to be involved. This is a deal. I will consult you on everything if you are prepared to be involved. If Shri K. S. Rao can tell me that in 500 villages of his constituency, he has seen to it that there is not a single drop out, I will do whatever he wants. But, if I cannot depend on him for this, how can I really ignore the State Government or ignore somebody else and do exactly what he wants me to do? The involvement of the Members of Parliament is absolutely essential in order to making this involvement of the Central Government and the partnership of the Central Government a success. I do not want to tread on the toes of any State Government. Education will never be carried out successfully in this country, if there is a confrontation between the State Governments and the Central Government in the field of Education. I have been meticulously steering clear of all politics, all confrontation; and so far, I have succeeded, I would like to succeed further. I would like to succeed until the very end, when we can say that the entire policy, all aspects of the policy have been fully implemented. So, I would like the full cooperation of all Members in their own interest, in the interests of their constituents, and in the interests of the country and Education in this, and would like them to get involved in this work.

Sir, I have done. Whatever I had to say, I have said.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : What about Sanskrit teachers?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : About Sanskrit, I have already answered the question. (Interruptions) I have said that it is not a question of Sanskrit teachers. What we are really concerned is about the future of Sanskrit in this country. That is a much wider question. We are attending to that question. I will come back to Parliament when I am ready with my own solutions. I shall have

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

individual discussions with those who are interested, among Members of Parliament, and also among those who are educationists, who have done yeomen service to Sanskrit in this country, and are still doing it.

I hold a meeting in Bombay recently, calling all the top teachers of Sanskrit and Marathi. Some very good suggestions have come out of that. I would like to repeat such meetings in other parts of India; and then, perhaps, we will have a centralized meeting of CAGE or the Education Ministers of the States. Then, we will be able to plan out something for Sanskrit and other classical languages; not just Sanskrit but all classical languages. So, I would like to have a little more time. We are on this job, and I hope that we will be able to find a satisfactory solution. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development to vote together, unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his Cut Motions may be put separately. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Krishna Iyer, do you want your Cut Motions to be put separately ? *(Interruptions)* I cannot hear all. I have called Mr. Krishna Iyer. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, with regard to the Cut Motions moved by me...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing, or pressing your Cut Motions ?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : With regard to the Cut Motions moved by me, the Hon. Minister has replied to all the points, except one important point, which I would like to mention. *(Interruptions)* That is with regard to the medium of instruction in the Navodaya Schools. He knows the feelings of the people, particularly in the South, and also in Karnataka. We have admitted that we have got Navodaya schools in Karnataka. People are very sore that the medium of instruction, after the VIII class, is English or Hindi. I can understand Hindi being there,

because it is our link language. I want Hindi to thrive. We are prepared to learn Hindi, and we are committed to the three-language formula. But I cannot understand making English as the medium in the primary schools. The State Government's policy is that all Government schools will teach only in the regional language. The medium of instruction at the primary stage is the regional language. That is the case. Many of the Hon. Members here have repeatedly said this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please speak about your Cut Motion.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I would request the Hon. Minister...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have answered that question many many times in this House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : No, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When he is speaking, why should other Members stand ? Mr. Krishna Iyer, what do you want to say ?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : At the primary stage, I insist that the medium of instruction in the Navodaya schools should be the regional language of the State concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, has Mr. Barrow the leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motions ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes,

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 4 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing your cut motions ?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put the cut motions moved by Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 5 to 9 were put
and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now
put the Demands for Grants relating to
the Ministry of Human Resource Develop-
ment to vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceed-
ing the amounts on Revenue Account
and Capital Account shown in the
fourth column of the Order Paper be
granted to the President, out of the

Consolidated Fund of India to com-
plete the sums necessary to defray the
charges that will come in course of
Payment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1988, in respect
of the heads of Demands entered in
the second column thereof against
Demands Nos. 44 to 47, relating to
the Ministry of Human Resource
Development."

The motion was adopted.

**Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development
for the year 1987-88 voted by Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT					
44.	Department of Education	1,81,83,00,000	8,00,000	10,25,48,00,000	42,00,000
45.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	14,02,00,000	58,00,000	70,11,00,000	2,92,00,000
46.	Art and Culture	22,84,00,000	...	82,91,00,000	20,50,00,000
47.	Department of Women and Child Development	43,80,00,000	...	1,90,97,00,000	...

13.36 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now
adjourn for lunch and shall re-assemble at
2 30 PM.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till thirty minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at thirty-six minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**
1987-88—*Contd.*

Ministry of Labour

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 54 relating to the Ministry of Labour for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon'ble Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial number of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the List he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand, Nos. 54 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

**Demand for Grant in respect of Ministry of Labour for the year 1987-88
submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR					
54.	Ministry of Labour	27,80,00,000	3,00,000	1,38,98,00,000	13,00,000

[*Translation*]

*SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose

*Moved with the recommendation of the president.

**The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

the demands for grants for 1987-88 under the control of the Ministry of Labour. Sir, in the past the Government have not shown any interest in the welfare of labour who happen to be the backbone of our economy. The Government totally neglected the interests of the working class in the country. Not only that. The Government had been

denigrating the working force. It continued to criticise the labour force at each and every step. At the Congress centenary celebrations, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi lashed out at the working class. He said that the organised labour in the country was perhaps among the most inefficient in the world in spite of being very well paid. Sir, the work force is the backbone of our economy. They need every encouragement from the Government not discouragement. To speak against them, that too in such a harsh tone, is not only a shame but a sin too. If proper atmosphere is created and proper training is provided they will prove their mettle and show that they are inferior to none in the world. Already, the country occupies the 10th position among the industrialised countries. Who are the persons responsible for this extraordinary feat? Is it not the labour force? They worked hard, produced more and elevated this country to that pre-eminent position. They contributed every drop of their sweat and blood for the promotion of industries in the country. But unfortunately, forgetting their most valuable contribution. The Government had resorted to criticise them at each and every step. They are being humiliated. No avenues have been created for their promotion or prosperity.

Sir, slowly our economy is undergoing transformation. It was predominantly dependent on agriculture not long ago. Slowly the dependence on agriculture is reducing and industrialisation is on the ascent. If proper facilities are provided and training is given, our work force can take the industry to the top position. The day is not far off when the industries will take the driver's seat pushing the agriculture to a back seat. Our Hon. Prime Minister wants to take the country to 21st century. Only labour force in the country can help in taking the country to 21st century. Hence it is the responsibility of the Government to create congenial atmosphere for them which can inspire them to contribute their best for the advancement and prosperity of the nation.

Sir, many legislations were passed in the past on labour. But these legislations remained legislations only on paper. They were not implemented with any sincerity. Acts remained Acts and speeches remained speeches.

Many speeches were made by all the eminent speakers on this very floor of the House. From time to time new legislations were made. Now they are gathering dust in the shelves of the Labour Ministry. They did not serve the cause of the labour in any way. Many of those legislations have already become obsolete. It is high time to dispense with those archaic and moth-eaten labour laws. The Government should wake up at least now, and bring about a drastic reform in our labour laws which should be in tune with the changing times. These labour laws should be thoroughly overhauled. A new set of labour laws which are more dynamic should replace them. I hope the Government would realise this situation and act accordingly. I appeal to the Government to reform the entire gamut of labour laws and do justice to the labour community in the country as early as possible.

Sir, Labour Ministry is an important Ministry. In the 7th Five Year Plan only Rs. 334 crores have been allotted to it. It is quite strange. I fail to understand how the Government would solve the problems of labour and look after their welfare. The work force is increasing very rapidly. I fail to imagine how the Govt. can do justice to the ever increasing labour community with this paltry amount. I don't know how the Minister and bureaucrats who are looking after the Ministry can cope up with the mounting problems with this meagre amount.

Sir, one third of our labour potential in the country is not being used. Prof. Victor Petrov in his article "India—spotlight on population" has disclosed this fact. This huge labour potential, if it is tapped properly, can contribute immensely to the progress and prosperity of the nation. India could be one of the most prosperous nations on the earth within no time. Unfortunately, no effort has so far been made by the Government to tap this labour potential. Labour force is no ordinary force. We have failed miserably in utilising this force. Not only the Government, every one in the country has to hang his head in shame for this ghastly lapse. At least now steps should be taken to utilise this most valuable manpower. Sir, the proportion of specialists in the country is very low. The percentage of our experts is only 1.5, while in developed countries it is 5 to 8 per cent. If our

[Shri P. Penchalliah]

workers are properly looked after if they are given sufficient training, the percentage can go up without much difficulty. At present we are also depending heavily on foreign technical knowledge. This dependence will come down if our work men are properly trained. Needless to add, they can contribute more for the prosperity of the nation. The Government should take this responsibility on its shoulders and train our work force at least hereafter.

Sir, as I said earlier it is not enough if we make legislations. They have to be implemented with sincerity and a sense of purpose. The labour will benefit by these legislation only when they are implemented in letter and spirit. Mere eloquence will not serve the purpose. There is no use if the Government thinks that it had done its job by making some legislations. The concerned Minister and also officials should see to it that they are implemented properly. I am sorry to say, Sir, the Government is lethargic about the implementation of various labour laws. What is the use, if we make legislations after discussing them for several days if they are only to be ignored later. Hence proper method and machinery should evolved to derive some benefit out of these legislations.

The working conditions are very miserable in various industries in the country. The workers are not being provided with nutritious food. These workers are working in many hazardous industries. Yet, there are no proper precautionary or protective measures in such industries for the safety of the workers. Whenever there is accident and workers suffer he is not being take care of either by the management or the Government. They are not getting even the minimum wages. Whatever they get is hardly sufficient to make their both ends meet. Their children do not have proper educational facilities. This hapless children do not have books to read and proper clothes to wear. Primarily it is the responsibility of the industrialists to provide these minimum needs to the families of workers. But industrialists are least interested in providing these amenities to these workers. Hence the Government should ask the industrialists to take proper care of the welfare of their

workers. The Government should bring pressure on them. It should take all the steps that are necessary in making the industrialists realise their responsibility. The Government should see to it that all the welfare measures are strictly implemented.

Sir, the industrialists after getting the loans and enjoying all other benefits from the Government declare lock outs on the silly pretext that they are incurring losses. The workers are at the mercy of industrialists. The factories are being closed down. The workers are being thrown out of employment. They are starved to death due to unemployment. Almost every one here knows the pitiable condition of such workers. The Government should not keep mum on this issue. Whenever the management pleads its inability to run the industry, the workers should be allowed to run the industry. Production will also not suffer. Our economy will also not suffer. Our economy will also improve. Government's revenue will increase. Workers will not lose their jobs. Thus every body's interest can be protected. Hence whenever there is any case of lockout or closure of a mill, the workers there should be allowed to run it.

Sir, there are millions of agricultures workers in the country. There is no protection whatsoever for these unorganised sector of workers. They get far below the notified minimum wages. After their hard day labour, they do not get sufficient amount to spend on their minimal food. This is the situation today. Moreover, these workers do not have employment throughout the year. They will be engaged for only 6 months in a year and the rest is a slack season for them. During the slack season, they roam about for employment in towns with their bellies cying for food. It is the responsibility of the Government to protect these unorganised agricultural workers.

Sir, during last winter session of the Parliament, we have passed a bill to regulate and abolish child labour. During the course of discussion everyone expressed the opinion that the children in the age group of 5 to 14 years should not be employed. It is good. The Government also had the same opinion and we have passed the Bill. But what about those millions of hapless children who

have no food to eat. Parents cannot afford to provide one square meal a day to their children. Where should they go? The parents of such children take them to the farms and factories to work and earn their loaf of bread. Neither the Government allows them to work nor it provides food on its own. How can they survive? This is the position of millions of children in the country today. Hence the Government should try to remove the anomaly and take steps to look after such hapless children.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRARAD
SINGH (Jahanabad) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action against those engaging children below 14 years of age on jobs/works and violating labour laws.] (1)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure implementation of the Minimum wages Act by the State Governments on war footing for the agricultural labourers in rural areas.] (2)

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a comprehensive law for the welfare of agricultural labourers.] (3)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour. At the outset I have volleys of praise for the Labour Minister, Shri Sangma. Sir, the Hon. Minister is efficient and a man of action. The industrial relation in the country is very good. In 1984, about 56 million mandays were lost. In 1985, 29 million mandays were lost and in 1986, the mandays lost are only 22 million. Sir, in regard to Labour disputes, in 1985, there were 1755 labour disputes whereas in 1986, the labour disputes were 1581. This has resulted in the growth of production and

productivity. Earlier, the growth rate was about 3 per cent. But in 1986, it is more than 5 per cent.

Sir, another important feature is that in regard to the exchange of private transfer payment as per the Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India, for 1983-84, it was Rs. 2774 crores whereas in 1984-85, it was worth Rs. 3110 crores. So, the export of manpower, though not increased in number, the actual income in foreign exchange has increased. The skilled manpower going outside has also increased from 30 per cent to 70 per cent, though the number of workers going abroad has been reduced. In 1981-82, as I have stated earlier, it was 30 per cent and now it is more than 70 per cent. The manpower export was over 2.5 lakhs in 1981. But it has declined. It was 1,63,085 in 1985 and in 1986, it is 1,1400. There is a shift from unskilled manpower export to skilled manpower export. So, it is high time that the Hon. Minister will please consider and send some of his efficient officers abroad to study what kind of skilled labour are required in those countries especially in the Middle-East and accordingly the labour force can be trained here and sent abroad. The Indian workers have created very good infrastructure in those countries like hospitals, airports, colleges, roads, buildings, etc. They require some technical personnel to be there in charge of the work. Why not we take advantage of that?

Sir, there are three important areas with which this Ministry actively deals. The first is the unorganised sector. The Hon. Prime Minister has already mentioned about the setting up of a Commission for the rural workers. The unorganised workers particularly in the rural areas in our country, comprise of 90 per cent that is about 27 crores whereas the workers in the organised sector is about 10 per cent and their number is about 3 crores. In organised sector, they have the power to bargain. But in unorganised sector, they do not have any such facility. So, what is most needed is to see that at the outset the Minimum Wages Act is implemented in all sectors. Of course, in the recent Consultative Committee attached to the Labour Ministry to Sub-Committees have been formed—one is to see and find out various aspects of the unorganised agricul-

[Shri Somnath Rath]

tural labour and give a report and the other is to give a report on other unorganised labour, that is, other than the agricultural labour. Both the Committees have gone to different States and they will be submitting the reports. The Hon. Minister is not rest content with legislating laws but he is competent enough to see whether they are being implemented properly or not. I will give one instance here. We had been to Faizabad to see how the Child Labour Act is being implemented. The Hon. Minister and some Hon. Members were also present there. We went to one factory and we found the child labour working there, we saw the burnt injuries on their bodies, there is no facility for drinking water, dehydration naturally takes place as they are working in those factories under high temperature and while working, they are inhaling the smoke only and you will be surprised to hear that when we all visited one factory, the children working in that factory were confined and one of the M. Ps. had to rescue them and the Minister took immediate action, the manager was arrested and sent to custody. And a meeting was also held and in that meeting how the child labourers are to be protected, how they are to be rehabilitated was discussed and the Labour Minister of the U. P. as well as the State Minister were present. Of course, the next day there was a strike by the mill-owners, but now it seems that the child labour has been abolished automatically because of this visit in that area. The problem is now of rehabilitation. In respect of those children who are working there, their parents have come out with the demonstration to demand how best their children should be rehabilitated. So, the problem is that of rehabilitation.

Similarly, Sir, we have gone to Orissa and there also we found that in one factory at Barang, a glass factory that is about 20 or 30 kilometres from Bhubaneswar, the workers are not having any footwear and they are working on glass splinters practically bleeding. There is no drinking water. Some of the M. Ps. were taken to their residence which is said to have been provided by the employer, which are worse than a cattle shed. They are silent sufferers, they are fighting to survive, and that factory is above the Industrial Act and above the Labour Act.

Similarly, Sir, as far as migration of the labourers is concerned, it is inter-State, it is inter-district and it is also labourers going abroad. The laws of some States do not provide sufficient measures to protect them. I would suggest, Sir, with your permission that the Inter-State Migrant Workers Act as well as the Workers Compensation Act are to be amended because from one State if a worker goes to another State, if some mishap occurs there or he dies, he cannot claim the wages and get compensation from the original State. So, this requires to be amended. And the Liaison Officer of one State is not allowed to go to another State without the permission of that State where the workers work, but it is never given. So, these matters require the immediate attention of the Hon. Minister for amending the Act. The Act should be stringent. For example, in Orissa we found that from 1981, 559 cases had been lodged, out of which only 5 ended in conviction with a fine ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 and in one case Rs. 500, and 54 have been acquitted, and this is the state of affairs and there should be a law which should provide with and it should be implemented in all the States. We can pass a law here, but it is to be implemented by the States. So, about how best it is to be implemented, I suggest, through you, to the Hon. Minister to call all the Labour Ministers of the States and see that it is implemented throughout the country.

15.00 hrs.

What is required is massive public opinion and campaign against exploitation. When the workers go outside, Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 are extracted from them and they are exploited. You would also be surprised to hear, at least, there is one company which was deducting 10 per cent of the wages of the workers every week and given to the sub-contractors who are not authorised to be appointed by the company for recruiting the labour. Thanks to Mr. Tandon, the Joint Secretary of the Labour Department, he has probed the matter and at least one company has been asked to refund the amount that was deposited in the company name by the sub-contractor and ordered to be credited to the accounts of the workers. I would suggest that though a few cases have been launched and detected, yet it is not sufficient. Still the companies have not

give up their habit of collecting thousands of rupees through their sub-agents or their employees who go and recruit the workers who go outside, through the sub-contractors. For the file, only affidavit is required under the Immigration Act. In this House, time without number, we have discussed about this problem and we want that the manpower committee should be constituted in all the States. The manpower corporation should be set up to regulate manpower export inside and outside the country. In case some persons are asked to recruit these workers, they should do so under stringent direction and supervision of the corporation.

Of course, the confiscation of the bank deposit of the recruiting agent is a remedy as has been done by the Labour Ministry and that should be implemented in all the States. As far as the State Government is concerned, what is required is that the recruiting agency should have a photograph of the man whom he sends outside and give details to the Government concerned in the State where that worker goes. In case, there is death or mishap, it can be spotted and compensation given. But now it is not being done so.

The data bank is to be created in the States and in the Centre and all the data relating to workers should be maintained. Data is necessary in the Centre also because when we are to export our manpower abroad, specially skilled manpower, which is the call of the hour, unless data bank is there, we cannot export to other places whereas other countries can export it.

So, while once again thanking the Minister, I want to emphasise three important points, excuse me for repeating them. They are, one, implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the un-organised sector; two, to see that the laws that are existing in the country are implemented in right perspective to be benefit of the labourers; and three, all the corruption, all the exploitation that is going on for sending the manpower outside the country and within the country should be put an end to.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands

for Grants of the Labour Ministry. Our Labour Policy has been very meaningful and beneficial. It has enabled us to bring about improvements in the situation. Today, we are all discussing it. The policies, which are formulated, are all very attractive and beneficial but proper benefits accrue only when these are implemented comprehensively, honestly and sincerely. In regard to the implementation of the Labour policy doubts are often raised regarding production, wage policy, industrial sickness, training, unorganised rural and urban workers, bonded labour and child labour. If we look at all these points, there are many schemes and provisions in regard to these points and their importance has also been highlighted and facilities have also been provided but what is the actual situation? We will have to see that until production increases we can neither give higher wages nor solve other problems. We will have to reduce the cost of production. The role of the labourers should be seen in the perspective that all the old industrial training institutes are not modernised. These should be modernised. Along with it a suitable wage-policy should be formulated. Besides, in connection with our unorganised labour in the rural and urban areas, it is felt that there is a need for providing suitable wages and legal aid to them. In view of these facts it is felt that there is a great need to bring about improvement in the labour policy. As has been mentioned in the House just now, that 2 crores and 92 lakhs working days were lost due to strikes and lock-outs last year. Out of which 64.7 percent were lost due to lock-outs and 33.3 per cent due to strikes. In West Bengal alone the loss was 71.4 per cent. Similarly there was considerable loss in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, there is need to look into this as well. This problem has spread all over the country. Hence, there is need to pay special attention towards strikes and locks-outs because we have suffered a loss of more than Rs. 400 crores on this account. We should make some arrangements to ensure that there is no increase in such agitational activities. Moreover, such organisations should be banned which come forward in this connection but cannot settle any disputes and are always anxious to create disputes violating all norms.

Today, industrial sickness is on the increase in the country. About 90 thousand

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

small units are closed at present. In these units a sum of Rs. 3600 crores of Banks is involved. So it is all the more essential to see as to what are the reasons for the industrial sickness. As Shri Rath has just stated that a conference of various labour organisation was held in which it was decided that the reasons for this sickness should be ascertained and solutions found to solve this problem. What is net result of this decision? There is need to evaluate the results of such conferences and if there are some short comings; then steps should be taken to rectify them. In view of all these facts, it is also necessary to see whether the existing laws are effective enough to achieve our objects for which they were framed, or some alternative laws are required to achieve them and to bring about increase in production. These are the points which I have submitted to the Hon. Minister in connection with the Labour Policy.

I have two or three more points. One is regarding child labour. At present, more than one crore children are working to earn wages in India. According to the Constitution of India, children of the age of 7 to 14 years have no right to work and this has not brought about any improvement in the situation. Even now thousands of children are working in small scale industries like spinning, weaving, bidi, match box and carpet making jobs. In Jammu and Kashmir as many as one lakh children are engaged in the carpet industry. In Lucknow about 75 thousand children are working in the embroidery job. In Shivkashi, Tamilnadu as many as 75 thousand children are engaged in matchbox and crackers manufacturing units. There are other industries alsowhere innumerable children work as a child labour. So the important thing is to get the child labour and bonded labour freed. This can be possible only when the child labour is legalised. It is certain that however effort we make, we cannot stop child labour. When we are not able to contain this practice, we should legalise it so that the children are able to enjoy those rights which the adult workers are enjoying. In the absence of such a right, the rights which the adult workers are enjoying, are not available to the children. These children are treated as a bonded labour. They are given meagre wages. Due

to poverty, parents are compelled to send their children to earn wages so that they may be able to make both ends meet. Keeping in view this reality we should legalise it.

The U. N. O. had conducted a survey in this respect in which they have said that this problem exists not only in India. As many as 14 crore and 50 lakh children work in the whole world. In the national sample survey of 1981, it has been stated that about 1 crore 75 lakh children work in the country and now their number has increased more than 2 crores. In this situation, I would like to say that the child labour should get reasonable wages, legal protection and all those rights which the adult workers are enjoying so that they are not exploited economically.

I would like to say in regard to the bonded labour also. An Act was enacted in 1976, in which bonded labour was made a punishable offence. Provision has also been made in the Act to free the child labour and the bonded labour, to protect the interests of child labour and to rehabilitate them. I would like to know how many persons have been punished and how many have been rehabilitated? In my opinion, the policy of rehabilitation is wrong. In our Adivasi areas as many as 3 or 4 thousands children were got freed and they were given Rs. 4 thousand each in 2 or 3 instalments. The result is that they have not been rehabilitated. Some wasted their money in drinking liquor and some sold their houses which were allotted to them. If policies are implemented in this way, it will not do good to anyone. Of courses, the statutes will only decorate the library.

Now, I would like to say that worker's participation in the management should be ensured. The Government has also been giving assurance that they would participate in the management. Unless workers participate in the management, no one can make the management effective in industrial organisations. Worker's participation in the management can ensure enhancement in industrial production and industrial peace. The 20 Point Programme envisages a Joint Advisory Committee which aims at establishing cordial relations between workers and the management and removing of difficulties in regard to pay and allowances. It also

proposes to set up a Working Committee for this purpose. The Government should see as to what extent action has been taken and how much work has been done in this respect.

I would also like to submit that the officers of the Labour Department continue to maintain their liaison with the major factories even after retirement. They get their children employed in those factories in good position and also get themselves employed there after retirement. When they have such type of liaison with the proprietors of the major factories, one can understand how can they take action against those factory managements who violate labour laws. There should be restriction on their employment in factories after retirement, particularly so in case of officers of the labour Department. The factory Inspectors and Boiler Inspectors are in league with the managements of factories and they do not carry out inspection in time.

I represent Kota. There the Sri Ram Rayons Mill of D. C. M. is closed. Also the Sudarshan Textiles Mill is closed. Out of two thousand small scale units at least one thousand units are also closed. After all why not the labour officers implement labour laws properly. For this responsibility should be fixed and they should be made liable to punishment also. Action should be taken against those officers who are in league with the mill owners and do not check violations being committed by the management.

With these words, I conclude

[English]

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak.

The condition of a labourer in India is very bad. He has to work for 22 hours and 38 minutes to earn his normal food whereas in other countries workers can earn this by very little toil. In the USA, a factory workman can earn enough to buy a kilo of meat, a litre of milk, 500 grams of bread, fish butter, potato, sugar and oranges in one hour 50 minutes; a West

German employee can purchase these by working for only three hours and 23 minutes; an employee in the U.K. can earn this in three hours and 41 minutes; a worker in Switzerland can earn this in four hours and seven minutes; even in Japan where the cost of living is very high, a worker can earn this in seven hours and 53 minutes whereas in India our worker has to work for 22 hours and 38 minutes to earn the same. This is the condition of an Indian worker. Our workers are toiling like anything in the factories day and night, and they are not adequately paid. Even with these labour laws, nothing is being done. If a worker goes to the court, he cannot get justice because the judicial process is so slow and expensive that a trade union organisation and individual workers cannot afford to approach the court of law for getting justice. Such a state of affairs should be corrected immediately so that the poor workers in our country get justice immediately. Justice delayed is justice denied. I hope, the Labour Minister will look into this.

We have got so many labour laws, but the implementation is not strict, it is very poor. We have got the Minimum Wages Act. Some of our learned friends have spoken about the Minimum Wages Act. The workers are not getting the minimum wages. So many middle men and even wooden-headed management are taking shelter under the loopholes in the law and are preventing the workers from getting their legitimate rights. This should be looked into immediately by the Government and the loopholes should be plugged.

Similarly, we have got the Contract Labour (Abolition) Act. But throughout India contract labour is increasing day by day; even for Re. 1 and Rs. 2 workers are working day and night. In many factories casual and temporary workers are not being made permanent. The contractors are blocking the way by supplying manpower to the management; thereby they are preventing the workers from getting their legitimate confirmation and promotion. Stringent laws are necessary to check this also.

For many years we have been fighting for increase in the quantum of minimum bonus. The Bonus Act was introduced

[Shri N. V. N. Somu]

in 1965 with four per cent as minimum bonus. In 1971-72 that was increased to 8.33 per cent. For the last ten years or so the workers community is clamouring for a minimum bonus of 10 per cent and also to lift the ceiling on the maximum. All the trade unions irrespective of the political affiliations have been repeatedly demanding but Government did not give heed to it. I request this should be at least considered now. It is high time to increase the minimum bonus to 10 per cent from 8.33 per cent as well as to lift the ceiling on maximum bonus. Likewise the workers are demanding one month salary as gratuity. I think the law is there but some of the managements are adamant in opposing it. Fifteen days' salary as gratuity is nothing. I request the Minister to look into it and increase it to one month.

I also request the Government to introduce pension scheme in all sectors. In Tamil Nadu some of the private companies have introduced pension scheme on their own accord. Pension laws should be streamlined and each and every worker—whether in the public or private sector—should get pension after his retirement. A worker should be guaranteed of his basic needs in his retired life. He should not await anybody's favour for his daily bread in his last days.

The recognition of the union should be made only by elections. We are upholding democratic principles. When our people are trained and have participated in so many general elections we should also introduce that trend in our trade unions also.

Coming to my constituency, in my constituency I have already mentioned in this august House about the mis-management of the B & C mills at Perambur, Madras. Uptil now no positive steps have been taken to rectify the affairs. The workers are very much dejected. The working strength has decreased to half of its strength and production is double. In spite of this the mill is not viable due to the mis-management. I request the Hon. Minister to do the needful immediately. Likewise India Forge is closed for the last three years. Nineteen employees died of starvation. That should be taken

over by the Government. I wrote to the Hon. Minister, Mr. Sangma also. Whatever may be the obstacles they must be overcome and this should be taken over. People at the helm of affairs in Government undertakings are not respecting memorandum of understanding reached between the union and the management. To cite an example in the Richardson and Crudas Company the union had signed the memorandum of understanding eight months back for 11.7 per cent increase in total emoluments for three years' agreement. It is still pending in the Department. It seems they want to give 10 per cent. The Central Pay Commission has recommended 13 per cent pay increase for Government employees and this memorandum of understanding envisages only an increase of 11.6 per cent yet it is unnecessarily pending. I met Prof. Tewary who is in charge of this Ministry in this regard. He said that he would look into it. I request the Labour Minister also to use his good offices in solving the problem.

With regard to the Labour Progressive Federation to which I proudly belong has not been given recognition at the all India level. Only INTUC, CITU and AITUC have been recognised at the all India level whereas in Tamil Nadu so many regional unions are there. So recognition should be given to regional trade unions. Regional trade unions should also be given recognition at the all India level because they only can deliver goods with regard to their local problems. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants. The Labour Ministry has done a very commendable job and has taken suitable steps. It is a matter of pleasure that our opposition Members have appreciated the work done by the Ministry. They also hope that the Ministry will do good job under the leadership of the present Labour Minister. It is a very commendable feature of the Budget that for the first time effective steps have been envisaged to realise the amount of Provident Fund of the workers from the owners of factories which they do not deposit in time. Similarly, amendment is being made in the

Gratuity Act so that the factory owner may not be able to deny the payment of Gratuity fund to the workers. A separate fund will be created for this purpose and it will be treated as money deposited under LIC so that if the industry becomes sick or is closed at the time of the retirement of a worker, the concerned worker will not be a loser but will get gratuity and he will not have to face any difficulty after retirement. These are all commendable and progressive steps. This commendable work has been done in a very short time. Never before such a good work has been done. But the expectations of the workers are still high and there is much work to do. I think the Ministry will do good work under his leadership.

The main issue before us is to remove unemployment and make employment available to the people. We will have to provide jobs to about 48 lakh unemployed youths during the 7th Five Year Plan. We cannot achieve this target by providing jobs or getting the people employed in industries only. For this we will have to introduce the scheme of 'self employment' and for making it a success we will have to improve the facilities in training centres like I.T.Is. It is shocking to note that only an allocation of Rs. 17 crores has been made for providing more facilities in such training centres. How can we bring about modernization with such a meagre allocation. The Ministry has great responsibility to bring about necessary improvements in the working of the Ministry. If we do not increase allocation in consonance with the responsibility, we will not be able to the needful.

The workers have great expectations from the Government. The workers contribute a lot towards strengthening the economy of the country. A sum of Rs. 15,500 crores towards the provident fund of the workers is deposited in the security of the Government and is invested in the economy of the country. Out of this amount Rs. 13,500 crore under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme and Rs. 2,000 under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme are deposited with the Government. Public Sector Bonds are issued and people are asked to invest their money in these bonds for which they would be paid interest at the rate of 15 per cent 16 per cent and 17 per cent and they would not be asked to disclose

their source of income. They would also be granted exemption from payment of income tax. Even the black marketeers are proposed to be paid interest at the rate of 15 to 17 per cent and the poor workers, who have made a huge contribution of Rs. 15,500 crores in the economy of the country from their hard earned money have never been paid interest at this rate. After so much hesitation an arrangement has now been made to pay them only 11 per cent interest, but I am of the view that payment of 11 per cent interest is not enough and this rate of interest will have to be increased. I would, therefore, like to suggest that workers should be paid at least the same rate of interest i.e. 15 to 17 per cent on their hard earned money which is being paid on the Public Sector Bonds. Workers' interest should not be ignored.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may please continue on Monday next.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Private Members' Business. Bills for Introduction.

[English]

PROHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS, COMMUNAL AND SECTORAL POLITICAL PARTIES BILL*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of the formation of religious, communal and sectoral political parties.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of the formation of religious, Communal and sectoral political parties."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose

*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, part II, section 2, dated 27.3.1987.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

this motion for leave to introduce the Bill. I submit that the Bill is a politically tainted Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the objection that you have ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : That is the objection I am raising.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have only to mention the grounds; do not give a detailed speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : You have not even heard me. I have only spoken one sentence and you have started sermonising me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to go according to the rules. Do not make a speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Please give me a single instance where I have flouted the rules in this House. I yield to none in my objective to eradicate communalism which is prejudicial to communal harmony or the unity and integrity of our country and the democratic system, but the present Bill does not take this particular point into consideration. The mover of the Bill will be satisfied if only a particular type of organizations are banned from entering the political field, but there may be organizations not entering the political field and yet they may be preaching communal disharmony and hatred... *(Interruptions)*. I am not going into the details of it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Is he challenging the competence of the Parliament... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Yes, I am coming to that... *(Interruptions)*. My notice is there in his hands and I am developing that point.

Even the so-called secular parties will be following policies which are prejudicial to communal harmony, unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, banning of parti-

cular types of political parties irrespective of the policy that they may pursue is defective and in violation of the constitutional provisions. It also shows that the Bill is politically tainted and motivated not by considerations of the unity and integrity of the country, but solely motivated with considerations of political expediency. As I have given you in my notice, I submit, that the Bill is in violation of Article 19 of the Constitution which guarantees the Fundamental Right to form associations. It is also violative of various other provisions of the Constitution. Even the Supreme Court... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : On merits no objection can be raised at this stage. He can raise objections at the introduction stage only on the ground of competence... *(Interruptions)*. He has started arguing on the substance of the Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : For all the reasons stated by me, the Bill is in violation of Article 19 and other provisions of the Constitution... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : I rise on a point of order. I would like a clear ruling from you whether at the stage of introduction of the Bill we can discuss the merits of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We cannot.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Then, he is out of order. Please rule out. I have also sat in that chair. I know what is being done. You have to give a clear ruling... *(Interruptions)*. Sitting there and waving your fingers like that does not mean anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please finish, Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, all these remarks that your moving your hands does not mean anything have come on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. You forget all that. His argument is that you cannot discuss the merits and demerits of the Bill. That is what he is telling. I am also accepting that. This is my ruling. You cannot discuss the merits and demerits of the Bill now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Whenever I do so, you please stop me. The point I am raising is that for various reasons that I have placed before you the Bill is in violation of Article 19 of the Constitution...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all. That is the point. You may stop with that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Then there is the Supreme Court ruling also...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not necessary to quote it now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Why not ? According to the Supreme Court observations in *Madras versus V. G. Row* (1952) SCR 597, over-riding a basic freedom guaranteed to the citizen cannot receive judicial approval as a general pattern of restriction on fundamental rights. In view of these observations I appeal to the mover of the Bill to withdraw his motion to seek leave for introduction of the Bill, though I have no hope of his seeing any reason in this particular thing, because it is moved as political expediency. Anyhow I appeal to him to withdraw the Bill. Failing which I have to appeal to this House to throw the motion out.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Sir, he has the cheek to say all those things.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : He is speaking with his tongue in cheek !

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : My learned friend is objecting to the introduction of this Bill not on any technical ground but on a substantive basis, which can be

discussed in this House later. Secondly, the Preamble of our Constitution says that ours is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. The very words are 'secular democratic republic' and we require a bill of this nature in our present context.

Moreover, the President in his Address to both the Houses of Parliament had promised that there would be action to curb communal activities in this country. The Prime Minister while replying in this House on 3rd March, pointed out that politics has to be delinked from communalism and that steps would be taken to that effect. In the Rajya Sabha also, the Prime Minister swore that such steps would be taken. Also, I need not go into the various aspects of the present conditions through which our country is passing now with growing communalism and all that in various parts of our country. So, I thought that this has to be a subject matter of discussion by this House and proper guidelines and proper methods have to be formulated by this House. That is why I brought forward this Bill before this House.

What is provided in Article 19 is freedom of association. That does not mean freedom to form political parties on a communal basis just like in Pakistan or elsewhere in the world. It is not permissible in this country. It never happened in this country that freedom is given to organise political parties on the basis of communalism. Article 19 provides only the guarantee to form association. Political parties have been a subject matter of discussion in this House and the sovereign powers of this House have been extolled even in the last session of this House when we brought out an amendment that defection from a political party to another is a subject matter of legislative competence of this House. Therefore I submit that it is within the legislative competence of this House to regulate a political party in the larger interests of the guarantees given in the Constitution. Therefore, this Bill is in order and this has to be discussed in detail in the present context. This is very much required.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of the

formation of religious, communal and sectoral political parties."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Insertion of new articles 4A, 4B and 4C, etc.)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA (Machhlishahr) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Substitution of new article for article 371)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 27.3.1987.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27.3.1987.

15.42 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[Translation]

(Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971"

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : I introduce the Bill.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

(Amendment of Section 4)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of Section 5)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

RESERVATION FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE PEOPLE (HIGHER EDUCATION AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT) BILL*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in public employment and of seats in higher educational institutions for various categories of persons belonging to economically weaker sections of the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in public employment and of seats in higher educational institutions for various categories of persons belonging to economically weaker sections of the people"

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27.3.1987.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27.3.1987.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

[English]

(Amendment of Article 315)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration. The Bill further to amend the Constitution of India moved by Shri Shantaram Naik on 13th March, 1987, Dr. Rajhans.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I rose to speak on that day, the bell rang. I want to draw your attention towards only two or three points. As my friend Mr. Naik has said that when the persons living in the Union Territories have to come to Delhi to appear in any examination or interview they have to face a lot of inconvenience which could be realised only by those persons who live in those areas. Secondly, so far as Engineers or doctors are concerned, whether they are to be recruited for Goa or for Andaman, only such persons should be recruited who know the local language. Because only those persons, who know the local language and also are aware of the circumstances prevailing there, can serve that area in a better way. Thirdly, a person coming to Delhi has to spend a lot of money unnecessarily to appear in an examination or interview at Delhi and despite his long journey to Delhi, a person residing in or around Delhi is often selected who is lost at a new place, as he is not aware of the local environment. Sir, this is an occasion when I should say two or three things about the U.P.S.C. The policy of the UPSC is very impracticable. All the recruitments in the Central Services, especially in I.A.S. and I.F.S. are urban oriented. The report of UPSC is presented in the House every year. I would request that a study should be conducted to find out the number of persons belonging to the rural areas as also the number of persons belonging to the urban areas and elite class

were selected for central services during the last 10 years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said earlier also in this House that an enquiry should be held to find out as to how a son of an I.A.S. officer is selected as I.A.S. officer and sons of I.P.S. officers and I.F.S. officers are selected as I.P.S. officers and I.F.S. officers respectively and the sons of farmers are not selected. It appears that there is here a dietary hold on these posts. Here they have created a monopoly because they do join I.A.S.

Sir, I know many such persons who appeared in the examination and being experts were selected for central services. The fact is that when a son of a bureaucrat or an IAS or IFS officer appears before an Interview Board, he is asked about his background and when he says that his father is a Secretary of such and such Department in such and such State, then the mentality of the members of the Interview Board is changed. The members of Interview Board take it that a son of an IAS officer is born to become an IAS officer or to enter Central Services. If by mistake, or by chance, a candidate belonging to a rural area passes the written examination and appears before the interview board, he is asked about the profession of his father, then he replies hesitatingly that his father is a farmer. Then the mentality of the entire Board is changed and it appears to them as to from where this stranger has come here. They ridicule him saying that his father is a farmer and he wants to be an I.A.S. officer and the members of the Board ask such questions which confuse the candidate. I would, therefore, like to ask whether bureaucrats are recruited in the Central Services through examinations to service the people or to govern them. I would say that the name of the Indian Administrative Service should be changed to People's Service. They are to serve the people. Bureaucrats in China serve the people by visiting each and every house and when such a practice is prevalent in other countries, why could it not be adopted in India?

Sir, I would like to submit again that a very strange rule is prevalent in the U.P.S.C. Conducting of examination in Hindi or

regional languages is merely an eye-wash, because interviews are always held in English language. There may be a candidate, who has never seen a railway train in his life time and with a great difficulty he comes to the district headquarters and is otherwise very intelligent, but unfortunately belongs to a poor family and has not got any chance to speak English fluently. When he comes to Delhi to appear in an interview of the UPSC, he is asked questions in English. The poor fellow, though well versed in his subject, cannot properly reply in English language and thus fails to qualify. There is not one, but several such examples.

Would the UPSC adopt a realistic approach in the country? It is not the mistake of UPSC, but it is the mistake of our Government. We have developed a mentality that I.A.S. officers or bureaucrats are there to govern and we all are to be ruled by them. We ourselves have deemed that their status in the society is the highest and the remaining people are inferior to them. It has been proved in a recent instance also that they got the pay scales revised to the highest pay scales very cunningly leaving all others behind.

Has anybody ever tried to find out as to how bureaucrats, especially I.A.S. officers with only 5 to 7 years' service at district headquarters or in state capitals raise palatial buildings? In Delhi also, retired I.A.S. officers have constructed buildings worth 60 lakhs of rupees in Vasant Vihar and at other places. Will anybody ever do so? No body can do so. A person like me, who speaks in the House would receive a telephonic call in the evening saying that I should be careful while speaking.

I would say that bureaucrats are like demon 'Bhagmasur' which we have created ourselves. That is why they work for our destruction. We indulge in tall talks here. The people think that M.Ps. are their elected representatives and they will speak here for them. But have we ever thought as to what a great injustice is being done to the people by us unknowingly? How many children of the public at large have been provided an opportunity to complete in the U.P.S.C. examinations? It means that a son of the poor would never become an I.A.S.

officer and this Moghul system would continue forcing politicians to dance to their tunes.

You are well aware as to how I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S. officers ridicule the politicians. They do not know that now such persons have entered the politics who are more capable and more efficient than them. It is high time now for the U.P.S.C. to adopt a realistic approach and to select such bureaucrats who serve the people. If it cannot be done then what is the use of having this U.P.S.C.?

Do not know as to what sort of activities the UPSC people indulge in? Last year an employee working in the UPSC appeared in the I.A.S. examination and somehow managed to change his answer book later on and cleared the examination. But later on this scandal came to light, four officers of U.P.S.C. had to go to jail. A lot of hue and cry was raised and they got themselves released on bail with a great difficulty. I would like to say that such persons should not be released on bail. Their right place is jail.

What I mean to say is that the UPSC should be somewhat people oriented. Your syllabus for the UPSC examinations, especially for Central Services is knowledge oriented. I agree that the candidates who appear in the examinations, should have the knowledge of law, Commercial Law, Economics and Sociology but the most important thing is that they should have the knowledge of the history of the freedom movement. As many as 90 per cent students of this generation are ignorant about the history of the freedom movement of India. When such people go to the villages what work will they do there?

I have seen in my Constituency that the Collector of the area requisitioned a Japanese unit generator in the summer because he cannot live without electricity whereas the whole district remains in the dark. Besides attendants are these at the service of the Collector for 24 hours and they help in running the generator. As many as 5 servants look after the children of a collector. The Government says that there is socialism in the country but we see with our own eyes

[Shri G. S. Rajhans]

that the Collector is ruling the people. This situation cannot be tolerated. People are surprised at such a situation. We try to explain this to them but they refuse to hear because examples are before them.

Parents prefer to send their children to the Delhi University and the Jawahar Lal Nehru University for pursuing studies because the students coming out of these institutions mostly complete for the central services. Even a school teacher wants to get his son admitted to the J.N.U. and the Delhi University. But unfortunately he cannot do so. Have you ever thought over it? Of course, a Collector, an Engineer or a person, who has amassed lakhs and crores of rupees by way of bribery, can send his children to the Delhi University and the J.N.U. His children will also not have to face difficulty in getting admission there.

A sum of Rs. 55 lakhs was seized from a Commissioner following a raid at his premises in my constituency. He had amassed this money by way of bribery by doing favour in stalling transfer of some one or by siphoning off money while implementing I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. and other programmes. You will come across not only one but hundreds of such cases. I asked a question during the question hour in the morning that senior IPS officers had amassed lakhs of rupees. But the Government did not pay any heed to it. The Government say that IAS and IPS officers are under their control but we find that corruption is rampant everywhere. They are simply looting the people before our very eyes. No action is taken against them. Are they above law? You should streamline the U.P.S.C. before mending those bureaucrats. You regard them as a sacred cow and hesitate to touch them. At no other place corruption is as rampant as there. Only the children of bureaucrats are selected as I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers. It has no place for the children of a farmer. The people of this country is a mute spectator to all these things. Now the time has come where the services should be made people oriented.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Bill seeking to amend article 315 of the Constitution brought forward by Shri Shantaram Naik. This is an epoch making measure. This Bill provides for establishment of public service commissions in Union territories. This is a welcome measure.

16 00 hrs.

The residents of Pondicherry are handicapped as far as competing in all India service exams is concerned. They have to come to Madras to sit for the examinations. I, therefore, request the Government to set up a separate public service commission in Pondicherry. A centre for conducting UPSC exams must also be established in Pondicherry. Establishment of a High Court in Pondicherry is also imperative, particularly when litigation costs are rising. A Bench of Madras High Court may also be established in Madurai. I request the Government to grant statehood to Pondicherry as the Hon'ble Prime Minister was kind enough to do in the case of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

As far as All-India service recruitment is concerned, a few States are dominating in this regard. The benefits are not equally flowing to all the States. I, at this juncture, draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the regional imbalances in the recruitment to all India services. I, hence, suggest that the vacancies in all India services may be apportioned among the States. Suppose, there are 1000 vacancies, certain vacancies must be earmarked to Tamil Nadu and certain number for Uttar Pradesh and like that, a State-wise quota must be fixed. This, I hope, would remedy the regional imbalances in the recruitment to all India Services. I am also sad to note that representation of Tamil Nadu in IAS and other all India services is declining. My suggestion may also remedy.

In the same manner, all the 24 States in India must have equal representation on the Board of members of UPSC. The Board may consist of one member from each State and

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

the Central Government may have 7 or 10 of its nominees. This would give UPSC an all India colour.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Sir, I am constrained to refer to certain scandals in the selection of candidates to all India services. Recently, one Under-Secretary was restrained from undergoing the necessary training in Masoorie after he was selected for IAS on the charge that he indulged in some malpractices in his selection to that cadre. How the malpractice came to the notice of the Government is one question. How he is being allowed to continue to function as Under Secretary is yet another question. IAS is an apex service and malpractices of this nature must be seriously looked into. Those indulging in malpractices must be severely dealt with. The Under Secretary involved in the scandal must be removed from service. Such malpractices in UPSC and other Public service commissions must be prevented at all costs. Government should take all possible steps in this regard. I suggest to the Government to computerise all selection procedures to obviate corruption.

Nearly 50 per cent of our population are women. They must be given adequate representation in all India services and other service commission examinations. Vacancies must be earmarked exclusively for women candidates in all India service examinations.

As our Hon'ble Member who spoke just before me pointed out, the number of candidates selected from rural areas for IAS and other service is very low, not even 10 per cent of the total number of candidates selected. Mostly candidates are coming from urban areas are selected since they have all basic facilities like library, colleges etc., in cities especially in capital cities. The people in the rural areas suffer a deprivation on this count. Therefore, some concessions in evaluation must be provided to people hailing from rural areas so that they could also get selected to all India services. Suitable amendments to the existing laws or rules must be proposed by the Government in this behalf.

To ensure effective evaluation standards, the Government must prefer to appoint educational administrators like retired vice-chancellors and like others as members of various public service commissions instead of retired IAS and IFS personnel.

An Indian Cost Accounts Service was formed by the Government in 1982. However, no direct recruitment to that service has been made so far. Vacancies in that service are being filled with persons belonging to IAS and IA and AS. The Cost Accounts Service is supposed to play a vital role in the economic development of our country by planning cost-efficient production in all sectors. I, therefore, request that immediate steps should be taken to fill the vacancies in Cost Accounts Service by direct recruitment.

I learn that IES examinations have not been conducted for the past one year. The IES also have an equal role. I could say a pivotal role, in the development of our economy, and, therefore, vacancies must be filled expeditiously.

Further, Sir, facilities to write public service examinations in all regional languages must be provided so as to assure equal opportunity to all in India.

Promotion of regional languages must be the prime aim of the Government of India and this should be reflected in the conduct of all India service examinations too. Till now, a candidate can write UPSC exams in English or in Hindi. Candidates should be allowed to write all papers in their regional languages.

Next, Sir, about the holdings of IAS and IFS posts by more than one member in a family. In some families, grand father is an IAS officer, his son and grandson are also IAS officers. In some other families, 4 to 5 members in each family are IAS officers. This smacks of dynastic perpetuation of IAS posts. Government must, as a minimum, prescribe that more than one or two member in a family cannot become IAS officer. Such dynastic holding of all India posts deprives the others of their opportunities.

[Shri A. C. Shanmugam]

Government should also minimise the delay in the processing and announcement of results of all examinations. The delay gives added advantage, from the point of view of time, to perpetrators of malpractices.

I have so many times pointed out that Government should stop appointing IAS and administrative cadre personnel to man public sector companies. Government should formulate a healthy policy of appointing only technocrats to man Government companies. This would increase productivity and thereby profits.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Constitution Amendment Bill brought forward by Shri Shantaram Naik includes only one provision and that is for establishment of separate Public Service Commissions in Union territories. The reason is that mostly the candidates hailing from big cities compete successfully in the examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission whereas those belonging to the rural areas either fail to qualify the examinations or only a few qualify. Separate Public Service Commissions should therefore be constituted for different Union territories. This will benefit the people. This is the main aim of this Bill.

It is true that mostly candidates from Delhi or other big cities like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta compete U.P.S.C. examinations successfully. The number of successful candidates from the villages is very few because better facilities are available in big cities. The students study in the reputed public schools and thus get good education in cities. The students of the rural areas study in such schools where neither books nor exercise books are available. Even blackboards are not there in these schools. The students of villages after finishing their education aspire only to become a patwari or a teacher or a clerk. The Hon. Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs belongs to a village. He should make some improvement in this situation. This is very necessary.

But these I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers will not allow their powers to be curtailed so easily. As has been stated, these officers have amassed properties worth lakhs of rupees. But no action is taken against these Officers. The federation and association of these IAS and ICS Officers are so strong that no one dare to take action against them. Even if our Prime Minister wanted to take action against them, he would fail. Their association is very strong. In Rajasthan, a senior Officer was suspended on a charge of corruption and the Rajasthan Government wrote to the Centre to dismiss him but the Centre did not dare to take action against him and he is still there on his post. He has indulged in corruption and amassed properties worth lakhs of rupees. Their association is as strong as any union of workers in the Public Sector where even the Managing Director cannot take action against the office bearers of the union. He has to accept their demands. This is the situation which the IAS and ICS officers have created. They do not pay any heed to the State Government. Wherever they are posted, they try to rule thereby ignoring the directives of the Government.

These officers have created such a peculiar situation. It is very necessary to control them. Our Prime Minister is endeavouring to do something in this direction. Training and refresher courses have been arranged for them so that they can be motivated to serve the people. Our youthful Prime Minister is taking steps in this respect. The Cabinet should cooperate with him in his effort and the Members of Parliament should also strengthen his hands to enable him to exercise some control on them. This will make the IAS Officers to behave. Only then the administration of the country will run smoothly. The hereditary hold on posts of I.A.S. Officers should go now. I have seen a number of such families where if one member of a family becomes an I.A.S. officer or I.P.S. officer, all the members of that family become I.A.S. officers or I.P.S. officers, they deprive other people of an opportunity to become I.A.S. officers. This is the situation prevalent in regard to such services. At present, high officers are appointed to serve as members of the UPSC. This system should change. People's representatives of integrity should be appointed to serve as members of the UPSC so that

they take care of the youths of rural areas properly. The schools in rural areas are in a very bad shape although the students are talented. The drawback is that the village children cannot speak English fluently and they do not have manners like that of children of cities. Taking all these points into consideration some system should be evolved. India is predominantly an agricultural country. 80 per cent of the population lives in villages. The country is poor. Even in cities, out of 20 per cent 15 per cent population is poor. There is no representative of the poor in the UPSC. High officers have become members of the U.P.S.C. They say that as they have been granted autonomy so no one can interfere in their affairs. Then why not give them all the powers and let them harass us. There is need to change this system so that some improvement is brought about and the structure of the UPSC is changed. This will enable the children of poor people to occupy high positions and thereby contribute their mite in strengthening the country. The age limit for I.A.S. and I.P.S. has been reduced from 28 years to 26 years. In rural areas, a child goes to a school at the age of 6 or 7 years and when he passes M.A., his age crosses 26 years. Thus the rural people are put to a disadvantage, whereas age limit for other technical services has been kept at 28 years. It has been said that for technical education, it takes more years. But it is not a right approach for the persons belonging to rural areas. The age limit of 28 years must be restored so that rural people can get more representation in these services.

Similarly, examination should be held in other languages also. It has been seen that generally English language is used in the examinations and other languages are not used. There are many languages like Tamil, Oriya, Malayalam, Hindi and Bangla etc. which are spoken in our country. Examinations and interviews should be held in their mother tongue so that the persons who are not expert or who can not speak English fluently are also able to prove their excellence through their own language. There are many persons who are well versed in regional languages. They should feel that as they have acquired knowledge in their mother tongue, they would also succeed in the examination. It will be possible only when

all the languages are recognised and examinations are held in these languages.

I would also like to submit that though the Ministry of Finance has been conducting raids at offices and residences of rich people, engineers, doctors, income-tax officers and others, but no raid has so far been conducted at the residence of any I.A.S. or I.P.S. officers, though these officers are making a lot of money. The reason for this is that the Ministry of Home Affairs provides protection to these officials. The Police Department as well as the I.A.S. officers are under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs and that is why the Ministry of Home Affairs does not allow any action to be taken against these people, though they are more corrupt in comparison to other people. But as they have powers and rights with them no action is taken against them. Their Association is very strong and they think that despite their blunders, no action can be taken against them. I would like to submit that whenever any officer is found guilty or any complaint is received against him or when any State Government writes about his misdeeds or misconduct stern action should be taken against him. Unless this is done, there can be no improvement in the administration. If the Ministry or the Hon. Home Minister is pressurised by the Association of these officers and no action is taken against them, then these Officers will be encouraged to indulge in further misdeeds and ignore any Government in India. Therefore, there is a need to streamline the entire system. I think that necessary steps will be taken in this direction and the situation will improve.

So far as the object of this Bill is concerned, I think that though Public Service Commission is already there in every State in the country to select officers etc. for their respective States, yet there is a need to bring about improvement in their functioning. We see that whenever doctors, engineers, lecturers or any officers for administrative or judicial posts are to be selected, question papers are leaked out by the officials working there. The persons who examine the answer books and also the members of Interview Board show favouritism. Even the meritlists of candidates are changed. There is disorder everywhere. All these things should be

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

beyond doubt and people should have confidence in P.S.Cs. and they should have the feeling that P.S.Cs. would do justice to them. But the situation today is the other way round. The situation in P.S.Cs. in Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh etc., is even worse than that of the U.P.S.C. People in every State have lost their faith in P.S.Cs. and they have the feeling that the people there are corrupt and prepared to do anything by accepting money. Therefore, the spirit behind the Bill moved by Shri Naik is good. He wants that there should be a separate Public Service Commission for every Union Territory so that the people of that particular region are also selected and he is right also because when candidates are selected in Delhi, the people of Delhi are selected and the candidates from Goa, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar or Lakshadweep are not selected and thus people from other regions are deprived of an opportunity for being selected. Though the spirit behind the Bill is good, but the situation in all the P.S.Cs. of the country is even worse than that of the U.P.S.C. Something should, therefore, be done so that a feeling of confidence is developed in the people. People should have the feeling that justice is done by P.S.Cs. and selections are fair and the interests of minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and the poor are protected. The inculcation of this feeling of confidence is most essential. All of you would be one with me that making a show is very essential in today's world. It should appear to the people that Government ensures justice, P.S.Cs. ensure justice and it should appear to one and all that justice is being done every where. Unless this is done, people would not have confidence in you. Therefore, while accepting this Bill, we should make such an arrangement that honest people are taken in all the P.S.Cs., who should command the confidence of the people. No body should have any chance of any complaint. The manner in which the party and the Hon. Prime Minister are working is creating a feeling of confidence among the people towards the Government. All these measures are very necessary to strengthen this feeling of confidence. Therefore, able and dedicated persons be taken in P.S.Cs. who may extend their active contribution in strengthening India and develop-

ment of India. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr, Chairman, Sir, Shri Shantaram Naik has introduced a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I support this Bill which seeks to amend Article 315 of the Constitution. There are 24 States and 7 Union Territories in our country. We have very recently granted statehood to Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, which has been very much welcomed by the people of the country. First of all, I would like to know as to what was the necessity of enacting the Government of Union Territories Act of 1963. This provision should have been made in the Constitution itself. Therefore, the present amendment has been brought forward with the same purpose. The explanation should have been provided under Article 315. Even now we should make it a part and parcel of the Constitution.

Sir, Secondly, Shri Shantaram Naik has stated in his speech that a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the Union Territories. If it is so, it is not good. We had thought that Union Territories like Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Goa were being treated properly. There is a history behind the taking over of Goa and it is a tourist Centre of the country which attracts a large number of tourists. Steps should be taken for its proper development. Goa is also trying to achieve Statehood and in our view it should be granted. It would be a good step if it is done. When Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have been granted Statehood, Goa, Daman and Diu should also be granted Statehood.

Sir, I would also like to submit that the name by which the Indian Administrative Service is known is not proper. The officers belonging to this service think that they are there to run the administration. Earlier this service was known as the Indian Civil Service. It was better than the present nomenclature. The present name creates a feeling of pride among I.A.S. officers. The name given to the Indian Police service is all right. Therefore, the name of I.A.S. should be changed. It is because of the nomenclature of this Service which creates of feeling among

them that they are there to govern the country. As a result, they have become very powerful. They get united in such a manner that it becomes very difficult to take any action against them. I would, therefore, like to know the number of I.A.S. officers who were arrested during the last three years as also the number of officers among them against departmental enquiry was held and action taken. I know to some cases Government accommodation has been got vacated, but no other action has been taken by the Central Government. This means that an I.A.S. officer will be fully protected. The State Governments cannot take any action against them as they are not at all capable to do so. In all matters, they come to the Central Government. In the Central Government, IAS officers are at the helm of affairs, who protect them and in this way they get protection.

In districts, Collectors are posted. The directions are that the persons appointed as Collectors should have 12 years experience of different posts but it has been observed that the IAS officers with 3 years' experience have been appointed as Collectors. Several such persons have been posted as Collectors in the border areas. In the event of Indo-Pak War, such inexperienced persons will not be able to fulfill their responsibility.

Similar situation exists in Pali district in so far as posting of the Collector is concerned. This is the main reason for the bad law and order situation there. A Collector of a district should be capable and efficient. If they lack capability law and order cannot be maintained there. You can put pressure in this regard. You can instruct that for this service a minimum experience of so many years is a must. In Karnataka this arrangement has already been enforced. Why this cannot be done in other States. You should ensure such an arrangement. Very efficient and honest persons should be posted as Collectors in the district headquarters.

Earlier, during the decentralisation of Panchayat Samitis, District Councils and other democratic institutions, it was felt that IAS Officers should be posted as Development Officers but this system too was abolished. Who were responsible for eliminating this system? We were responsible for it. If

today the Secretary of the District Council is an IAS officer, then people's representatives can also be effective. At present, Panchayat Samitis and District Councils need to be strengthened and for this IAS officers should be appointed as Secretaries. When they can be appointed as Secretaries to the Ministers why cannot they be appointed as Secretaries of the District Councils? Why do we not take some concrete steps in the direction?

Presently, the situation is that the foundation stones for different projects are laid by the IAS officers and all functions are also inaugurated by the IAS officers. Why do not the Government issue clear orders prohibiting its IAS officers from laying foundation stones or inaugurating functions? These activities should be confined to people's representatives. These are the things which make these Officers feel that they are there to rule.

Today what is happening is that in such functions the Collectors, IAS officers not only lay the foundation stones, they are incharge of the whole affair also. By doing so he earns good name and then misuses his powers. Certain people take advantage of this situation. They also lay down the foundation stones or inaugurate private institutions, firms or corporations also. People take undue advantage of it. You should strengthen your Government. Your orders of this kind will be acceptable to the Governments of Bengal and Kerala also. If you issue such directions, they will be complied with also.

What I mean to say is that we are the rulers but the policies which are being formulated by the Ministers are in reality prepared by the Secretaries and Officers.

For the last two years we have been undergoing acute sufferings. These people have changed the formula in regard to supply of drinking water. They have fixed the formula on the basis of 50 per cent of the population. Regarding poverty it has been fixed at 20 per cent. The Plan has been given a shape which is contrary to the wishes of the Planning Commission. The Hon. Minister dares not to change the policy fixed by them.

[Shri Virddhi Chander Jain]

Whatever policy is formulated, the Ministers and the Prime Minister should study that thoroughly. While selecting the Ministers only the ablest persons should be taken after studying their antecedents in detail. The policies should also be formulated after detailed studies. If the Government sheds this responsibility on these IAS officers then the reigns of Government too will slip into their hands and these will be the persons who will go on laying foundation stones. It is, therefore, essential that a change should be brought about. It is very necessary to bring a change in the existing democratic structure. If we do not take such a step, then we will not be able to fulfill our responsibility.

With these words I support the Motion presented by Shri Naik.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Constitution Amendment Bill brought forward by Shri Shantaram Naik. The object of Shri Naik in bringing the Bill to amend the Constitution is to provide equal opportunities to people of the Union Territories for appearing in the examinations and bringing them at par with those hailing from urban areas. The Motion brought by him is worth supporting and it should be accepted.

Before discussing this Bill, it is necessary to have a glance at the Union Territories. There are several Union Territories, including Goa, Andaman-Nicobar, Pondicherry, Chandigarh etc. Though, Chandigarh is quite a big territory and people there get benefits because of this but under the Union Territory of Andaman-Nicobar Islands, there are about 250 to 300 islands. People there speak different dialects, belong to different communities and live at so much distance from each other that you cannot even imagine. While talking of India, we conceive of it upto Kanyakumari only. The people there can get the benefit of appearing in the examinations in Delhi, Chandigarh and other cities but now a days it is not possible for them to do so. If you want you can get a survey conducted for the period since independence. After the survey you will come to

know that their position is equal to a nought. Therefore, such a Bill should be brought forward and accepted.

While leaving India, Britishers left their style of ruling behind. I dare say, and I have a right to say also, that we are still today slave of that mentality. Though we got freedom but our mentality is still that of the English. The same old structure of IAS, IPS and IFS is continuing and they are still working in the same old style. They are ruling the country with the same oppressive methods which were used by the Britishers and the peoples' representatives as well as 70 crore people are looking towards them helplessly. It, therefore, becomes the responsibility of this House not to remain a silent spectator but to face the situation boldly. The foundation of the democracy was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and strengthened by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government will further strengthen it and sustain the rights of the people. When we talk of sustaining the rights of the people, we must keep in mind that majority of the people in our country live in villages. The people there speak their own dialects and regional languages. They speak in Hindi and in the local languages. We will have to take care of them also. We will have to provide for permission to appear in the UPSC examinations in the local languages and Hindi because at present only those persons are selected who have been educated in Model schools, the Doon School. They should be able to speak fluent English. Therefore, what is needed to strengthen the democracy and to give shape to Pandit Nehru's dreams is to give facilities to the villages, to the poor and to the backward.

Sir, we do not have means of education. We have neither libraries nor books. Therefore, this aspect will have to be taken care of. What is happening to day is just their reverse. Engineers and Doctors are corrupt but IAS officers and IPS officers are more corrupt. In order to measure I. Q. of a candidate a written test is held but when someone clears this test for entering IAS, IPS or IFS, he is asked to appear before the IAS officers for interview. Why do Government give so much discretion to the IAS officers? When someone has cleared the Intelligent Quotient test, that should be sufficient to know whether he can be an IAS

officer or not. In spite of this he is asked to appear for an interview before the bureaucrats so that they may see whether the candidate is the son of any IAS officer, Chief Secretary or Secretary or not. You have put a rider through which they reject most of the candidates. People clear the written test but in the interview they are rejected because they are not the sons of a big man, IAS, IPS or IFS Officer. That is why they are in a wretched condition. There are exceptions in IAS officers. They are sociable, their behaviour is exemplary and they are honest but majority of them are arrogant and peevish. Their Association is quite strong. Everyone including MLAs, M.Ps. and Ministers are afraid of their Association. There are only few exceptions who may not be afraid of their Association and may not kneel down before them to beg as to what should they do to formulate policies and procedures? Therefore, what is required is to change them. As has been said by the Hon. Members, who spoke before me, some other nomenclature should be adopted for the Indian Administrative Service.

You have given powers to them to reject candidates in the interview. I know of several instances of different States where one or two years before retirement, IAS officers start thinking of ways and means to join some Commission so that they may get an extension of 4 or 5 years. Then they start approaching MPS or Chief Ministers to get them recommended for appointment to some Commissions because in the State Service Commission they will be retiring at the age of 64 years instead of 58 years. No one can predict as to what they do during 4 to 5 years. Therefore, you will have also to see that a person on the verge of retirement should not have liberty to adopt such type of procedure while working in any commission.

•

Similarly there are so many such organisations under Public sector and Private sector and Private sector where these people are appointed as Chairman, CMD or M. D. There is no need to do so. Secondly, we have adopted a democratic system and have taken oath to protect public rights but we have not changed this psychology. It is true, as you have also a long experience as a Member of Parliament and various Ministers who are sitting here also know that the

bureaucrats give no importance to the public representatives. The Government is actually run by the Ministers as per the Constitution but it is all merely on papers. Today, the Chairman of D. R. D. A. is the District Magistrate. Whenever an M. P. or MLA goes to him for some development work in his constituency, it happens as if he has gone there to beg with a begging bowl in his hand. Even for the construction of a half km. road, an MP or M. L. A. sitting in the DRDA cannot do anything and whatever is done, is done by the District Magistrate only. While sitting in his Bungalow, he may ask an Engineer of R. E. S. an Engineer of District Council or an Engineer of P. W. D. to construct the road or if he does not want to get that work done, he does not take any action. He does not pay any heed to the request of any M. P. or M. L. A. An M. P. and 2 to 4 MLAs together cannot get anything done from him.

I tell you one incident. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Prof. K.K. Tewary, proposed to visit Azamgarh on February, 8, 1987. Some students were on agitation there but Prof. Tewary, who is true to his words and action went there. But the S.S.P. Azamgarh who is an IPS officer informed me on wireless that the tour programme of Prof. K. K. Tewary had been cancelled and as a result of that neither any Police officer nor any Magistrate went to receive him. I suggested him that there was some disturbance only in Mau so barring Mau his programme to visit villages should not be cancelled. But he did not agree to my suggestion. Now when I asked for an inquiry, the Chief Minister, Home Minister and Chief Secretary have issued orders for enquiry, it is still going on and God knows what is being enquired into. Even if an inquiry is to be conducted that will be conducted by IAS and IPS officers.

One more incident I would like to tell you. Several years back 17 Harijans were beaten severely by the police in a Harijan Basti under the Madhuban Police Station in Azamgarh district. I asked for a Magisterial inquiry into the incident. At first the D. M. did not agree but as an advocate, when I explained the provisions of the Cr. P.C. to him, the magisterial inquiry was ordered. But the report of the inquiry was the same as we used to read that "rewrite in your own

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

sentence." The Magistrate had written the facts furnished by the S.H.O. in his own words. This is the magistracy of this country. Among these 17 Harijans who were beaten up severely, many persons were Military and Naval personnel who were on leave for solemnisation of their marriage ceremonies. I was the eye-witness of that incident but nobody approached me to ask me about the facts. What is the use of such an enquiry conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate which goes in favour of the S. H. O. and is untrue. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate said that he could not do anything. The S. P. put pressure on him through D. M. to favour the S. H. O. Therefore he was helpless because he had to work under the District Magistrate.

In another case, which relates to the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Ghaziabad, I lodged a complaint against him for corruption, inertness and bribery. In this regard nothing was inquired from me and no inquiry was conducted. Instead of making an inquiry, the police wrote that Shri Raj Saheb was unhappy with D. L. C. Why should I be unhappy with anybody? On the basis of information, I receive, I write about the cases of corruption and ask for an enquiry. A vigilance enquiry is also going on against the DLC but even then the police has given such a report. This is the bureaucracy of this country.

There is another case in which I referred four cases of transfer of four employees to the Additional Director of Khadi and Village Industries to transfer them from Border Hill area and all the four were transferred from Hill Border area to the general cadre. He issued an order to this effect to the Chief Executive Officer but the order was not obeyed. Instead of obeying the order, the concerned employee was served with a show cause notice as to why entry should not be made in his Service-Book as he had tried to put pressure of the Member of the Parliament for his transfer. It is my Parliamentary privilege that whatever I think right I tell or write to the Minister. Therefore, what is the mistake on the part of the employee to whom the show-cause notice has been served. Everything is done arbitrarily by the IAS officers and even the policy

formulation is also being completely done by the I. A. S. officers.

I would like to refer to another incident. The fact is that even a smallest officer can get any work done from these IAS officers. Shri Jain has just referred to laying of foundation stones and performance of inauguration, I agree with him that the bureaucrats should not be allowed to do so. In Azamgarh district, a new tehsil named Mau has been formed for which I had been struggling for 4 or 5 years. The District Magistrate inaugurated it when he realised that I was going to become a Member of Parliament. These are the state of affairs.

Today it is necessary that arrangements should be made as per the Bill brought by Shri Naik. I thank him very much for bringing this Bill. So long the democracy is there, the discussion in Parliament will continue.

[English]

It is high time when the Parliament should take a decision once and for all on this matter.

[Translation]

How long this set up of IAS and IPS coming down from the British period will continue in our country? We should change it. I think we will have to take a strong step for this purpose. The rural people, the poor and the farmers will have to be brought in place of them.

Only the weaver knows where the shoe pinches. They do not know as to how a heat wave blows in villages, how the fields are irrigated and how the corruption is rampant there. They cannot go to the rural areas and it is therefore, necessary to bring rural people in place of them. And it is only possible when we shall have such Commissions in union territories also so that the rural people and the poor also gets an opportunity and their exploitation ends. Only then the democracy will be protected in real sense for which our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi and all of us have committed. With these words, I thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, I heartily welcome the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by my esteemed colleague Shri Shantaram Naik. I expected that granting statehood to Goa will come first and then Shantaram's Bill. However, I am sure that will also come up. Otherwise the honourable Home Minister will see to it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : First you ask him to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : It is in your hands, you see. Sir, I really welcome this long overdue Bill and also I am sure that the day is not far off when I will have an opportunity even to support the Bill granting statehood to Goa.

Sir, we have been discussing the Union Public Service Commission and also the administration in general. I personally feel that the Public Service Commission in our country are losing their credibility. It is high time that this august House thinks seriously about this matter and does something so that people get confidence in the Public Service Commissions whether in the States or in the Union. It is absolutely necessary. It is unfortunate, Sir, that we are not discussing the UPSC reports regularly. If I remember correctly, only once in 1985 we discussed it. Last year, I don't think we have discussed it though it was very necessary. We must know how the UPSC and the Public Service Commissions in our country are functioning. It is very necessary. I am sure the Hon'ble Home Minister will see it is discussed here. It is a constitutional requirement. It is obligatory on the part of the UPSC to submit their report to this House. But so far we have not received the latest report from the UPSC. It is not only receiving the reports but might also see that before the session concludes, we must have a thorough discussion on the UPSC report.

Sir, I am familiar with how these Public Service Commissions function. As I have already said, people have completely lost faith in the UPSC. It is very necessary that

just as the people have confidence in the judiciary, they should also get confidence in the Public Service Commissions. Now for more than one reasons—it is so what is happening is there is no coordination at all between the departments and the Public Service Commissions. The departments take their own time to notify the vacancies or to inform the Public Service Commission about their requirements. The Public Service Commissions and the Union Public Service Commission, in general, take their own time to advertise and hold examinations and conduct interviews. The time lag between the departmental communication and the final results will not be less than two years. That is my experience, whether it is the Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commissions. By the time the results are announced, many candidates become age barred and many other lose their enthusiasm. That is the position. It is, therefore, very necessary that we should streamline the administration of the Union Public Service Commission as also the State Public Service Commissions. This is particularly so in the case of Union Public Service Commission.

We are one nation and we believe that every citizen has a right to appear for the UPSC examinations. If you take a census of all the UPSC selections to find whether all the States are getting proportionate representation according to their population, you will find that it is not so. Several Hon. Members have referred to that. The main reason for Shri Shantaram Naik to bring forward this Bill is that the UPSC is located somewhere, the examinations are held somewhere and the interviews are held somewhere else and the candidates do not know what their fate will be. Therefore, I strongly suggest that the UPSC must see to it that their advertisements are released in all the regional languages. That is a pre-requisite and a must. They must hold examinations not in a few centres in the country, at least in every revenue division, if possible. The best thing would be to have examination centres in every district headquarters, but for the present you can have in all the revenue divisions. I do not know whether every State has got revenue divisions. Many candidates have to go for hundreds of miles. For example in Karnataka if a man has to go from Gulbarga or Belgaum for examination, he has to go for about five hundred

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

miles to appear for the examination. It is, therefore, necessary that you should decentralize it.

From my experience and from what I have come to know in the last two years is—of course, I know what was happening in the State Public Service Commission—that only the urban people are getting preference. I am saying this though I represent a hundred per cent urban constituency. I do not attribute any motive, but the rural folk, particularly the lowest of the low, people who have got qualifications of eligibility, cannot come all the way from Gulbarga to Bangalore and sit in the examination. You may say that if a person is interested, he must come. That is a different question. Poverty in our country is such that everybody cannot afford to spend Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 on railway ticket and come to that place. That is why I suggest that firstly, advertisements must appear in all the regional languages and the examinations must be held, if not in all the districts, at least in the revenue division headquarters. Secondly, the time lag between the examination and the results must be reduced. Of course, certain selections are made by examinations only and for certain selections, interviews are also necessary. What are the guidelines for that? The Government must define the time lag between the two. I suggest that between the examination, interview and the result, the time lag should not be more than six months. They must be able to conclude within this time. Otherwise, people lose their confidence. Then, if necessary, even by a constitutional amendment, certain percentage of posts must be reserved for the rural folk, otherwise we will continue to have people only from the urban areas. Even though the urban people may mistake me, I personally feel that unless rural India prospers, India cannot prosper.

17.00 hrs.

That is why I suggest that the Government of India must give the guideline even to the State Public Service Commissions. You may ask as to how we can define 'rural people'. A person who must have studied S. S. L. C. or 10th class in a rural area may be categorised as a person coming from a rural

area. You can include those who have studied their junior college level education also in rural areas because now many parts of the rural areas have got junior colleges. You can define it and you have better equipment to do so. Certain percentage must be reserved for rural folk. I am sure that the Central Government will take necessary steps and see to it that people get confidence in UPSC and State Public Service Commissions.

Then I come to the selection of members of public service commissions. Not only at the State level but even at the Union Public Service Commission level also, it is very very important. The three distinguished members who spoke before me gave an account of how the UPSC is loaded with IAS officers and how they are functioning. I do not want to repeat what they have said. But I want to mention only one thing. After the advent of Independence, I thought and I was under the impression that the style of functioning of the bureaucrats would change and I thought that they would understand the hopes and aspirations of the people and would act accordingly. I would request the Hon. Home Minister through you to please ask the IAS officers and other bureaucrats just one thing. Let them not think that they are the masters of the people. They must think that they are servants of the people. Even our Rashtrapati says that first he is the servant of our people. Our Prime Minister also says so. But do you ever think that an IAS officer will admit that? You must make them realise this. Every one has some experience with the IAS officers. I have also some experience because I have been a Minister for sometime. I know them. They have not changed their style of functioning. For that I do not blame the IAS people or the bureaucracy. I rather blame ourselves and particularly the Government. You have not changed their style of functioning. It is very necessary to change it. I can give you my experience in the past two years. I have been writing a number of letters to Ministers and Secretaries. That has been my habit. Whenever any complaint is received by me from my constituency, I immediately write to the concerned Minister or the concerned Secretary. I am very happy to say that so far as the Ministers are concerned, the very next day, I get the acknowledgement. They say that the letter is received. Afterwards they also say as to

what action is taken on the matter. But unfortunately it so happens that whenever I write to the officials also, they do not have even the courtesy to acknowledge the letter of a Member of Parliament. Then, how can the poor villagers have any access to these officers either at the State level or at the Central level? Of course, this is not directly connected with the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. But many members have referred to it and I also referred to it. I do not want to elaborate on this. I am sure the Hon. Minister who is a very noble person and who is a real representative of the poor will see that the Central Government take action. I say Central Government because at the State level, the IAS officers have no check on them. I do not say that all of them are like this. There are very good officers and very efficient officers who realise the spirit of the time and act accordingly. Not all of them are bad. But in general, the bureaucracy is such and they must change their style of working. They must have rapport with the people and they must know the mind of the people. How many officers go to the poor people? Our Prime Minister goes to the cottage of even poor persons in the tribal areas. Do you think that any officer has gone there? You lay down policies and ask them to implement them. Now all the political parties are in power in the States and in the Centre. Every party has some experience of the style of functioning of bureaucrats and this is the general feeling. But Central Government has a greater responsibility in changing their style by laying down policies because the IAS people are under the control of the Central Government only. I am sure the Hon. Minister will take these steps. I am sure that the Hon. Minister will see to it that the report of the UPSC is placed at the earliest and we must discuss it here in detail. With these words, I support this Bill.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of 1986, moved by Shri Shantaram Naik. I congratulate him for bringing this very useful Bill.

I would like to say a few words because previously many of our friends have spoken on different aspects and I do not like to repeat them. There are a number of Union Territories in our country today. They were there but now they are progressing. It is

absolutely necessary that Public Service Commission should be constituted in each and every Union Territory. It is not possible for the boys and girls, I mean the candidates, to come to the cities now, not only due to expenses but also due to various other reasons. When a boy or a girl, I mean a candidate, is coming from an interior part of the Union Territory, can you think that he or she will be adjustable in a city just for two or three days for appearing before the Commission? I am sure, many of the friends who have acted as Consultants or as Experts in different Commissions might also have realised all these things.

From my personal experience Sir, I would like to say that I have seen the candidates coming from the villages become nervous, when they appear before the Selection Committee. It is quite natural. Coming from the far away places, it is impossible to expect the real talent to express before the Commission. They do not have any place to stay. They do not have any money to spend. They do not know anybody. So, it becomes a very difficult life for them. What I would like to say is that in the Public Service Commission, usually experts are invited. I would like to say that Union Territory Government should come forward with proposal. This expense should be incurred by the Government. They should suggest that, when the Government is incurring other expenses, they should also include this expense. This Public Service Commission of Union Territory may be formed with a very limited number of Members. When they invite the experts, they should invite them in large numbers so that the problem may be lessened.

I would like to suggest two things categorically and I hope, the Hon. Minister will take note of it, that is, about the persons who will be selected as Members of the Public Service Commission, the standards of integrity of these persons should be seen. I am sorry to say that that integrity is not sometimes there. They must have the human approach. They must have the consideration for the candidates, that they are coming from poor families; they are coming from the villages; they are from different linguistic regions and they are afraid of facing the Commission. There must be a sympathetic approach, and the members must provide

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

that atmosphere there. It is absolutely necessary. Unless the members provide a very good atmosphere for the candidates, it becomes very difficult for a candidate to face the Commission.

I would not like to repeat what has been said by my previous speaker, but I would like to say that members of the Commission should not continue for long, term after term, because otherwise sometimes it becomes a vested interest. I am sorry for making this remark. I am not talking about all the members; but it does happen. So, you must take care of this fact.

The Minister has already said that he will ask Shri Naik to withdraw the Bill. It is the usual thing. If he does that, Mr. Naik has no other alternative but to withdraw it. But I would say that the Minister may ask him to do whatever he likes; but the Minister should do it with a definite intention that he will bring in this type of a Bill in this Session—otherwise certainly in the next Session. He should give that assurance to us, viz. that it will be brought before the House—I mean by the Government. In that case, certainly Mr. Naik has to withdraw his Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You suggest that the Member should extract it as a promise from the Minister.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Yes; that is why I say this. He must get the assurance that the Minister will bring in a Bill from the Government benches during this Session itself—otherwise in the beginning of the next Session.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We will give him something, as a result of which he himself would withdraw the Bill. (Interruptions)

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: I would like to say one thing, for which I hope I will be excused; in the Public Service Commissions—whether it is at the Union, State or Union Territory level—you should see that women members are taken. Now you ignore

them completely, with the result that women have no place in your Commissions. (Interruptions) I am talking of the candidates also—not candidates from the cities, but those from villages. When they come before the Commission having all men, sitting around her, they become afraid or nervous. A woman member of the Commission is absolutely necessary, in the interests of the candidates, particularly of women candidates.

17.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Apart from that, even male candidates, when they see a woman member, will feel a little consoled. If it is an elderly woman, they will feel she is an elder sister or *mousi* or *auntie*. This psychology is there. So, I hope the Minister will come forward with the assurance that he will bring in a Bill in this Session, or in the next Session, and that he will allow Union Territories to form their own Commissions within this year.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, moved by Shri Shantaram Naik for setting up Public Service Commissions in Union Territories, I want to submit some points.

Besides the Union Public Service Commission, every state has its own Public Service Commission. The young boys and girls living in states feel that they can fulfil their aspirations to some extent, but the Union Territories do not have Public Service Commissions. It amounts to an injustice being done to the people of these Territories, particularly those of territories like Andaman Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli which are inaccessible and the people have to face so many problems. They have to wait for so many days for a ship or an aeroplane for travelling. Sometimes they have to wait due to bad weather.

It is generally seen that the UPSC conducts its examinations in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The people of these Territories face a lot of inconvenience to reach these cities. Some times they face

financial problem and in addition to it, they face communication problem also. They do not come to know about the advertisement and some time they come to know after the expiry of the last date and then they cannot do anything. And if sometime any candidate appears in the test he feels nervous at the very sight of other candidates of big cities and he forgets everything. He also suffers from a sort of inferiority complex. If you look into their difficulties you will find that they are facing a number of difficulties.

Just now an Hon. Lady Member has said that though the tenure of the Members of the Public Service Commissions is 5 years only yet they continue their membership for many more years. They are granted extension after completion of 5 years and thus they continue to hold the posts at least for 10 years. This leads to a lot of confusion. For in my state there are three different regions inhabited by three types of people who are culturally different from each other and speak different languages. They cannot understand the language of each other. However, our common language is Urdu. I belong to Ladakh. We have to learn our own language. We have a vast literature.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One minute please, Mr. Namgyal. The time allotted for this Bill was two hours and that is already over. If the Hon. Members feel, we can extend the time.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : We have had enough.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Let us extend by one hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have a long list of Members. There are many Members who want to speak. How long can we extend ? There are ten Members.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : One hour is more than enough.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For the present we extend by one hour.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : One hour is more than enough. The subject is such a narrow subject; we have had plenty of discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that we have three distinct regions where three different types of people live. Hence we have to first learn our own language and read its literature and then learn Urdu or Hindi which are new languages for us as they have no link with our language. The Kashmiri and the Dogri languages have some link with Hindi and Urdu. Therefore, it is easier for the Kashmiri speaking and Dogri speaking people to learn Hindi or Urdu. But for our people it is a problem and we are not able to compete with the other two regions. As a result, in the entire Secretariat of Jammu and Kashmir, there are only two officers belonging to Laddakh and none in the lower ranks. You will appreciate that under these circumstances, it becomes very difficult for the people living in the remote areas, in the tribal areas or in the union territories to compete with the candidates of big cities. It is, therefore, essential to bring about drastic changes in the working of Public Service Commissions keeping in view the changing situation, changing educational standards, the aspirations of the rural people and other things. I request the Hon. Minister that in view of the changing conditions, directions should be given to the State Government of every state to bring about changes wherever necessary.

Along with it, whatever my Hon. Friend Shri Naik has presented, I support it and I feel that a separate Public Service Commission should be set up for Union Territories. So far as Union Public Service Commission is concerned, as I have already stated, there anyone can apply, but under the States Service Commissions there are certain rules which are limited. Sometimes it is said that a candidate applying for a post under the Public Service Commission of a particular state should belong to that state only. Candidates belonging to the Union Territories like Delhi, Chandigarh will be found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu because the people there are sufficiently advanced. Thus the people in the far-flung

[Shri P. Namgyal]

areas will not be able to get justice. In such circumstances, while supporting the Bill, I will request the Hon. Minister to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to enable the people of the Union Territories to get the facility of a separate Public Service Commission.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Hon. Shri Shantaram Naik. So far as the Motion is concerned, it is of special importance that the people of Union Territories like Lakshadweep, Goa, Pondicherry, Dadra, Nagar Haveli and similarly Delhi and Chandigarh have to suffer the most because of the non-existence of Public Service Commissions there. The I.A.S. officers who are posted in the small islands of Andaman and Nicobar and from where an Hon. Member Shri Sayeed has come here, are not interested in serving the people of these islands. Their sole intention is to lead a comfortable life there and create conditions for their early transfer by working in a manner which would invite maximum number of complaints against them. In this way the people belonging to those islands are not able to get any justice from them. I have a personal experience of it. I went to the Andaman and Nicobar islands. The programmes which the Government has prepared for these areas will not be implemented by them even in the next 2 or 3 years. The people feel that they should also get an opportunity to enter into Government service. The most important thing is that whether you visit the Car-Nicobar, Andamans or Lakshadweep, in all these islands people speak different languages. Their language is different and their customs are also different. Attempts are made to spoil these customs. Their plight is such that if they want to set up their own cooperative societies to undertake a business in coconuts by which they can strengthen their financial position, they have to wait for four or five years to get their things done and thus they are not able to do any work. Enough efforts have not been made for the upliftment of the tribal people there.

Specially, I would like to say that the Motion he has brought forward is a very

good one and we should provide such facilities to the people in those areas. The interviews are held in Delhi or Calcutta instead of in Goa or Andaman. It is very inconvenient for the candidates of these islands. If the ships are not available for Calcutta the candidate will not be able to present himself for interview. He may not be able to come to know about the advertisements published in this regard. I want to say that our Hon. Minister is a man with a great insight and the Hon. Minister of State is responsible for internal security of the country. They would understand the difficulties of the people and try to ensure that the people are able to get the required facilities.

I am also to say that so far as Public Service Commissions are concerned, whether under the Centre or under the States, even today no Harijan or Adivasi Member is appointed. It is on account of this that there is a backlog everywhere in every department. A feeling of disappointment is prevalent among them and they think that justice is not being done to them. I hope that he will withdraw his motion but so far as giving facilities are concerned, the Hon. Minister would assure us that a separate Public Service Commission would be set up for Goa to enable the people of Pondicherry and Goa to make full use of it.

Just now submissions have been made regarding the IAS officers. Some IAS officers are very good and are doing excellent work. But with the increase in the number of the I.A.S. officers, the law and order problem has also increased. There used to be only a few I.C.S. officers in the beginning. The work was very well handled by them. When there was disturbance in Punjab Shri Rao went there and set right the administration while sitting at Patiala. Now the I.A.S. officers function as B.D.Os. After being trained in this position they become customs officers and then S.D.Os. Within the next 2 to 4 years they get higher positions and they enjoy high status. If they are to be posted to Goa, or to the Andaman island, proper arrangements are made for them. The Hon. Minister perhaps gets all the facilities for being in the cabinet but the same are not available to Members of Parliament. The Hon. Minister gets a car at the site and it takes him to the

rest house. All the arrangements are made for him. Whereas the M.Ps have to go on foot. Therefore it is essential in a democracy that we should be more powerful from them. Whatever is going on today is not proper.

We know that our Hon Prime Minister wants to uplift the poor and the backward people of the country. It is our duty to make full efforts in this direction. The Hon. Minister is an old Member of the House and now he is a Minister, we hope that the period of his Ministership will prove useful to us. We are also hopeful that he will fully support this demands now. It is a very good demand and he should fulfill it. Special attention should be paid to these areas about which I have mentioned. Thank you.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill brought forward by Hon. Shri Shantaram Naik. This Bill must have been brought earlier but still it has come in time. It is a very essential Bill. The Hon. Minister should accept it.

Firstly, our country is a federation of States. Keeping in view the different languages, its physical structure, etc. there should not be any objections in accepting this Bill. The candidates have to come from far off places to take the examinations conducted by the Service Commissions. Their language is different. It has been rightly said that they are not able to gain fluency in the language by staying here for 2 to 4 days. It is for this reason that they are unsuccessful.

Along with it, if candidates from our rural areas, who are brilliant and studying in the Universities want to take the aforesaid examinations, they have to cover vast distances for this purpose. Moreover it involves heavy expenses. From this point of view also it is necessary to accept this Bill.

There are, however, certain shortcomings in this Bill on which light has been thrown by previous speakers. The result of these examinations are declared after two years. In the

meantime, there are chances to influence and adopt illegal means to get the actual performance of candidates changed. Secondly, interviews are held in which general knowledge of the candidates is tested. When a candidate has passed a written examination and his intelligence has been tested then they are asked to come for interviews in which the rural people are not able to compete with those hailing from urban areas. Improvements should be brought about in this regard. This has been happening for the last 125 years. Substantial changes have been brought about in the society, the feudal system in villages has also changed, who were never accorded any respect are being respected now. But there has been no change in the administration. We are M. Ps. and M.L.As and as we are vested with special powers, they come and meet us but the poor people, the farmers and the workers, the people living in the rural areas are not even listened to leave along meeting them. I was a Member of the Bihar Assembly in 1967. When the Ganga was flooded, I was surveying the area along with an I. C. S. officer and the concerned Minister. There we saw some people carrying empty kerosene oil tins. Seeing them the Hon. Minister asked the officer as to why oil has not been supplied to them when they are facing such difficulties? The officer replied that they were rough people. The Hon. Minister said that we all came from the same rough stock and to which the officer replied that he was not born in such a family and he did not belong to such people. Hence they have not changed so far with the result that they have a hold over the administration. Only a handful of people are controlling so many poor people. This has given rise to discontentment among the masses. This is the state of affairs in our country. In view of these things this Bill should be passed so that the talented people belonging to the remote areas are able to participate in the administration. They indulge in arbitrariness because there is no people's representative in the Commission. Even the Hon. Prime Minister is concerned about this situation because the Government is spending billions of rupees on programmes, like raising the people above the poverty line but the poverty is increasing at a faster pace. There seems to be some deficiency in the process of implementation of the programmes. In my constituency, Jahanabad, crores of rupees are being spent on the schemes that are going on there but these are benefiting

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

neither farmers, unemployed and nor the workers. Large sums of money are being spent there but it is of no avail. I have written to all upto the level of the Prime Minister and in this respect but all in vain. I am raising this matter in the Lok Sabha. The Government has delegated so much powers to these bureaucrats that it may prove suicidal for the Government. So the Government should curtail their powers and induct people's representatives in the Commission so that they are able to hear the people's grievances. Then only we will say that the administration is functioning properly.

[English]

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Shantaram Naik deserves congratulations from all sections of this House for having brought forward this Bill, for the services of the Union Territories. Sir, I remember that in 1967, when I came to this august House first, all Union Territories had informal forums where we used to discuss the problems of the Union Territories. We fought for many things and we got many things and the most important thing was the bifurcation of the judiciary from the Executive and that had really helped the Union Territories in arresting the harassment especially from the I. A. S. and I. P. S. officers deputed from the Centre.

Now, Sir, Shri Naik has brought forward this Bill with a specific purpose. In the Union Territories we do not have any Public Service Commission and our size is very very small. Sometimes, rather more often, we suffer for want of size. But in many cases, larger the size, the bigger the problem will be. Now, in Goa, for a population of 10 lakhs, about 50,000 educated youth are unemployed. In Andaman, with a population of 2,50,000, there are about 14,000 to 15,000 educated unemployed. In the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, out of 50,000 population, there are about 5,000 educated youth who are unemployed. Where is the employment opportunity in these Union Territories? We do not have any industry worth the name. In some Union Territories, there is not even any public sector

unit, particularly in Lakshadweep. There is not even any private sector industry in the Union Territories.

Sir, in regard to the self-employment scheme, I may point out that raw material availability in and around the Union Territories is very very limited and the educated youth, as are in other parts of the country, demand in the Union Territories only white-colour jobs. They do not want to take any risk in engaging themselves in self-employment schemes because they have to invest huge money and take the risk. Therefore, unemployment situation in the Union Territories is becoming very acute. I should put it that it is now in very explosive situation. Therefore, this Bill is brought forward at an opportune time in order to see that at least some employment opportunities are created these Union Territories so that the educated youth if not all, but at least a larger number of them, can get employment. Now, what is the position? Many of our colleagues here mentioned about the abuse of authority who act as recruiting agencies for the filling up of posts. I can say from my experience that being in such far flung areas, they have to come to the mainland and then to Delhi for writing the examination and attending interviews. As Mr. Sultanpuri has said, first they will have to reach the mainland by ship.

17.44 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Mr. Sultanpuri has just now mentioned, they have to wait for the ship and that also for 3-4 days they will have to wait and from there if they come to the Mainland, by that time the interview date will be over, they may have to go back. On many such occasions I, as the representative of the people, had to contact the Union Public Service Commission. What happens, Sir, is, you and I if we contact such organisations, immediately they will term it as a direct interference by the politicians. There also the fellow who is really entitled will lose the chance. This is the position and therefore, it is the primary responsibility of the Home Ministry to see that the essence of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill which has been brought by my esteemed friend and colleague from Goa is given effect to by bringing an appro-

priate Bill in this very Session. Then only as esteemed friends and colleagues, we can prevail upon Mr. Shantaram Naik to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Otherwise ?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Otherwise he may press for it. Perhaps he may press or otherwise, I do not know. Whatever it may be, I will request him to see.....

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : That is the sentiment.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : That is the sentiment of the whole House. Sir, a little while ago he has just uttered a gesture. Yes, Mr. Shantaram will get bigger things. He may not be under the influence of bureaucrats. They are known for their divide-and-rule policy. He may not operate that policy here and divide me and Mr. Shantaram in this case, and therefore, my fervent appeal is... (Interruptions). What I want to say is that the Union Public Service Commission—what they have been doing will be known if I give you the figure for the Union Territories. In the case of Union Territory of Lakshadweep, after 40 years not even a single IAS or IPS or IFS officer was selected. Not that they have not attempted, I myself brought so many boys here giving shelter to them in my own flat, years together they remained here, made honest effort, but at the same time the limitation is there for you and me, Sir, to interfere in their functioning. I do not want to cause any reflection on the mode of functioning. At the same time this is the situation in which most of the Union Territories are suffering. And all the more my esteemed friend and our Hon. Minister, who has assumed office recently—the Union Territories' responsibility is on his shoulders, he knows our plight, he has already visited Andamans, I do not know whether he has visited Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, almost seven Union Territories are now left. And I request him to visit almost every Union Territory and see the prevailing conditions.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Ladakh also.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Ladakh as well. Mr. Namgyal is prompting me to mention

Ladakh. They are also suffering. Now they are under J. & K. Administration, they are also suffering in the same way, they are in the same boat. Therefore, I do not want to prolong my speech. But I want to give two concrete suggestions. One is, in the case of States they have Public Service Commissions. According to the provisions of the Constitution, they can have more than one—in one State they can have one Public Service Commission and my appeal is to have Public Service Commissions for all the Union Territories, and at the same time, if the sizes of the Union Territories are too small to have one Public Service Commission each, at least put two or three Union Territories together and have one Public Service Commission. This is at least reasonable. You should give us that much of consideration. Now, in the case of Union Territories, it is all the more important because, we feel suffocated sometimes. Junior—most IAS officers are sent to such far-flung areas. What happens is, firstly our people are denied job. Secondly the implications of the denial of the job would be serious. These educated youth are rejected by the U. P. S. C. though they fulfil all the qualifications and the required experience. There are three cases where they have done *ad hoc* job for 10 years in the colleges and other establishments. They have not been called for interview. When they came here, after my intervention, they were rejected. What is the ultimate effect of this misbehaviour ? They are going to give a call, "Sons of the Soil". You are going to create more problems in the far-flung areas. Therefore, your responsibility to be fulfilled in this area is more than anywhere else. You should see that enough experienced officers are sent to such far-flung areas so that at least some soothing effect on such occasion can be given to them.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Bill and request our Hon. Minister to give an assurance to this House that he will bring forward an appropriate Bill before the end of the Session and at the sametime, I request, my Hon. friend, Mr. Shantaram Naik to withdraw the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill brought

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

forward by Shri Naik. Really it is a matter of surprise that no facility of Public Service Commission has been provided in the Union Territories.

It cannot be said that the Public Service Commissions in other States are in a better position. I would like to tell our experience to Sayeed Saheb that Public Service Commission has been constituted with a good intention. The responsibility of Union Public Service Commission and other Public Service Commissions, that have been constituted in the States, is huge. If the rules that were framed at the time of the constitution of these Commissions are observed fully, I think no scope is left to doubt the integrity of Public Service Commissions. Unfortunately, some doubt arise on the integrity of the officers that are nominated to the Public Service Commissions. I support the contention of Shri Sayeed that many Union territories are attached, is the Public Service Commissions. I would like to say that while making appointments of officers or experts to the Public Service Commissions, care should be taken that these officers should be above board. It has been seen that there is corruption inside and outside the commission. We are aware of a number of cases of corruption in the Commission. Corruption prevails in every section of the society in one form or the other. It is, therefore not proper to say that the Public Service Commission is a den of corruption. It should however be constituted in a proper way. There is no dearth of good people in the society. If we adopt such system, it can bring about a change in the whole situation. Care should be taken that erudite persons and retired judges whose integrity is above board, should be nominated in it. If you nominate such persons to the Commission, it enhances its dignity but if persons like those of the Commissions in our States are nominated in it, it undermines its dignity. Members of doubtful integrity do harm the cause of a Commission and it cannot give a clean administration. When they are exposed, we have to face the people's wrath because we are in the Government and besides this we are the representatives of the people. When action is taken against them, it directly affects us and our party. Therefore, nomination of persons of integrity to the Commis-

sion is essential in the interest of the party. You should nominate such persons to the Commission which may help in increasing the faith of people in it. Persons of doubtful integrity should not be nominated to the Commission.

Now I would like to say about the procedure. Sometimes candidates do not get interview letters or appointment letters in time due to some trouble in the postal delivery. The Hon. Minister of Communications is sitting here. I would request him to activate the postal staff because it is a matter of life and bread for the candidates. When he does not get interview or appointment letter in time, he cannot do anything but curse his fate. The candidate should get interview letters in time.

A lot has been said in regard to the Central Services. I would not like to repeat what has already been said here. What basic infrastructure you have provided in the rural areas to enable the candidates belonging to those areas to successfully qualify the examinations conducted by the U. P. S. C. ? There are a number of institutes like Rao institute running in the private sector. But the candidates of families with modest income cannot join them due to its high expenses. I would suggest that the Government should open such institutes in every district where the wards of ordinary people may take advantage of it. There are some institutes in Patna that are catering to the needs of the private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue your speech next time.

[English]

COMPULSORY LABELLING OF PACKED ARTICLES OF HUMAN CONSUMPTION BILL*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Member is permitted to introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 23.3.1987.

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for proper labelling of all packed articles meant for human consumption.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for proper labelling of all packed articles meant for human consumption."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : I introduce the Bill.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Cleaning of Ganga Water

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Today, we confine Half-an-Hour Discussion to half-an-hour only. I request the Hon. Members to be precise.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : You cannot break the convention.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you and also the Hon. Speaker to allow me to raise this half-an-hour discussion on this important question. This question was tabled for 18th of this month but unfortunately it could not be covered in the Questions for oral answers on that date. Therefore, it has become necessary to have discussion on this subject.

The Ganges is regarded a sacred river for crores of people of our country. A large number of pilgrims come daily from far flung areas to take a dip in the holy water of the river. It is believed that the Ganges absolves

us of our sins. As the mother tolerates the mischiefs of her children so the Ganges also absolves sinful devouts of their sins. It is a matter of concern that the Ganges has been polluted in its 2525 kilometres long journey from Gangotri.

Sir, the Ganges needs no mention of its importance. About one third of our population depends on the Ganga for their living. 37 per cent population of the country lives along the banks of this river. About 47 per cent of the total irrigated area in the country falls in the Ganga Valley. In this valley there are 48 big canal projects. A number of large dams have been constructed across it. A number of tributaries flow into the Ganga on the way like, the Ramganga falls into it at Kannauj, the Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati rivers at Allahabad. Beyond this place other tributaries like the tons, the Sone, the Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak, Burhi Gandak and Kosi join the Ganga before it flows into the sea after touching Bhagirath and Hubli. No scheme has been formulated to check pollution of these tributaries. So I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what scheme has been formulated to check pollution in these tributaries because if effluents from these tributaries continue to flow into the Ganges, the pollution in the Ganges will go on increasing no matter how much we clean it.

Sir, during summer, there remains very little water in the Ganges when it flows through the plains of Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, the water level increases as 60 per cent water flows into it from the tributaries, 20 per cent from Ghaghra and 16 per cent from Yamuna. The Ganga Valley supply water for the use of the people of 4 States. It serves as a drainage for Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. Therefore, it is very necessary that scheme for cleaning all the rivers passing through this region should be formulated so that the Ganga goes on getting adequate water. What scheme has be formulated to ensure a constant flow of water in the Ganga throughout the year ? To what extent the Ganga may be cleaned, unless there is adequate water in it, things are not going to improve because water itself has a characteristic of cleaning itself. In its absence that characteristic will remain no more and the

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

Ganga will be reduced to merely a source of sewage disposal. I would, therefore, like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what scheme has been prepared to see that there remains a minimum continuous flow in the Ganga protected from the industrial as well as residential pollution?

In addition, I may submit that a scheme regarding water transport is going to be enforced. In fact, upto Varanasi shipping has already been started which ultimately will be available between Hubli and Allahabad. For this heavy machines have started coming. I want to know as to what arrangements have been made to protect Ganga waters from pollution which will be caused due to mixing of diesel with water as a result of shipping etc.?

Sir, the Ganga is a river of faith, that is what Pandit Jawahar Lal had said. I, therefore, feel that if we keep this in mind our task will become easier. The story of the Ganga, from its emergence to its merging in the ocean is the saga of India's culture and civilisation from ancient times to modern times. The Ganga does not belong to Hindus only. Emperor Akbar too liked to drink its water and his successors, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb also kept this tradition alive. When we talk of mass awareness in regard to operation 'Ganga Cleaning', we should know that it will not be sufficient to bring to light its religious and cultural aspects only. I am of the view that its economic, geographical and political importance too should be stressed. In our country, if something is linked with religion, it impresses more. That is why the people think about it and take interest in the scheme of cleaning the Ganga. It is correct also. Therefore, alongwith mass awareness, what is needed is that its economic and political aspects should be highlighted.

Out of the country's 2300 cities, 692 cities are in the Ganga Valley out of which 27 cities having more than 1 lakh of population are situated on the banks of the river. Calcutta is a metropolitan city, one of the very big cities in the world. It is a sort of challenge to us as to whether we will let that river, which has given life to many

of the cities be reduced to just a drainage system for the cities. We have to think over it. The scientists have researched as to how much Ganga water has become polluted. Dr. Brahm Dutt Tripathi of Banaras Hindu University has been on this job for quite a long time and he is the first man who has drawn attention to the Ganga water pollution. Research on this subject is going on in Banaras University but cooperation of other scientists should also be sought in this project.

3/4th of the total rain falls in 4 months during June to September in the Ganga Valley. For the remaining 8 months the valley remains dry. Therefore, the Ganga waters are being used for irrigation on a large scale. During the shortage period, more than 90 per cent of the Ganga waters is utilised for irrigation etc. At present, drinking water for Delhi also is coming from the Ganga. In this way, the water from the Ganga is getting lessened. In this connection I want to submit that the Government of India should see that during summer upto some minimum level water in the Ganga is maintained. Under the agreement that is going to be finalised with Bangla Desh, the Government will maintain a certain flow in Farakka but I want to know as to what level of water the Government will maintain upward Farakka during summer and lean months which fall after the rains and whether in future also there will be the people will go on enjoying the same relaxation of taking as much water as one wishes. Between Hardwar and Allahabad the River is reduced to just a thin line. Therefore, in such a situation mere controlling of water pollution is not sufficient, it is also necessary that steps should be taken to conserve water also. The Water Commission should consider and survey the situation and should find out as to how a minimum level of water can be maintained in the river.

Alongwith checking the Ganga water pollution, we have to prevent siltation also. The fertile soil flows down from the hills to the Ganga River. It is estimated that 3 tonnes of soil comes to every square km. area in the Ganga catchment area. That is why Shrimati Indira Gandhi had paid attention towards it and had asked in 1980 to make a study of the basic reasons of the

Ganga pollution and to prepare a programme to prevent such a pollution. In 1984, a detailed study was made in this connection. It was stated that due to lack of afforestation and continuous felling of trees, pollution was increasing. To prevent this, what special project is being implemented to plant trees in the Ganga catchment area? I want to know whether any arrangements have been made to clean the polluted water falling into the Ganga from 88 per cent of the 87 first class cities. This is not being done and this is causing the maximum pollution. Cleaning of the Ganga is a big task. It is not an easy one. Bhagiratha had brought it on earth from Lord Shankar's head for the salvation of his 7 thousand relatives. Today, the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken upon himself this Herculean task, of cleaning the Ganga. In Kanpur, 269 million litres of waste per day pollutes its water. Besides 105 million litres of dirty water from Varanasi, 164 million litres from Patna and 30 million litres from Kanpur leather factories falls into the Ganga everyday. In order to stop pollution some special project should be started immediately in the case of Kanpur. I think that maximum dirt is thrown in it from Kanpur.

Sir, while addressing the Nation, the Prime Minister declared, "the Ganga is a symbol of India, is the source of inspiration to our Puranic tales and poetry and is the bread giver of lakhs of people. Presently, the Ganga is one of the most polluted rivers of India. We will restore its ancient sacredness". Within one month of this declaration, the Central Ganga Authority was constituted. There must be very few countries who might have taken upon themselves such a challenging job. People welcomed this declaration of the Prime Minister with enthusiasm. The programmes are being chalked out to deal with the problem of pollution of cities situated on the banks of the Ganga. Along-with it a Rs. 292 crore scheme has been formulated out of which Rs. 240 crores have been allocated under the Seventh Five Year Plan.

One more thing I would like to submit that fish breeding too should be started in the Ganga so that much of the dirt is cleaned. It will be better to have more fish in the Ganga.

Sir, Varanasi is the pivotal point of the Ganga Action Scheme. Unfortunately, it is a heavily polluted city. That is why the work started there first and the Prime Minister inaugurated the scheme on 14 June 1986. Therefore I want that a regional office of the Central Ganga Authority should be set up in Varanasi so that the work may be properly monitored.

Sir, 400 kms. long drainage system in Varanasi is more than 75 years of old and most of the drains were constructed even 200 to 300 years ago. Due to the rapid growth in urban population this old drainage system has almost damaged. I think the plan formulated to improve the condition of this city is not sufficient. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to make it more comprehensive and the old drainage system in Varanasi which has sunk, should be looked into. After making an investigation a comprehensive plan should be formulated so that any intolerable condition does not arise there. If it is not done, the drainage system in Varanasi will remain incomplete and the people will not be much benefited.

Sir, there are 264 Industrial units along the banks of the Ganga out of which 68 units are causing most of the pollution. What concrete measures have been taken to check their pollution. There is a big liquor factory near Nandganj in Ghazipur and its dirty water flows into the Ganga. There are so many industries in Varanasi and their dirty water is also thrown into the Ganga river. Therefore, what arrangement has been made to stop this practice and what provision in this regard has been made in the Budget?

Sir, the dead animals are thrown into the Ganga. What arrangement has been made to stop this practice? Dead bodies of human being are also thrown in it. Therefore, I want to know as to what arrangement are going to be made to stop these practices? The arrangement should be made at every place.

There is also a dire need of 'Sulabh Shauchalayas.' In some places where they are being constructed, the work is going on

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

very slowly due to the shortage of cement. I want to know as to what measures are being taken to speed up this work?

The Government has set up implementation machinery in various cities under the Ganga Action Plan but the public representatives have not been associated with them. In our State also, the officers have got this programme approved which create doubts among the people and they do not have informations about it. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that in all the cities such as Allahabad, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Patna etc. Where the work is being carried on, the public representatives should be associated so that all sorts of doubts from the people's mind could be removed and the work properly supervised. Such arrangement must be made so that the work could be executed properly. Various countries like Britain, USA, Poland, Nigeria, France etc. have offered assistance for this work. I want that we should take advantage of their experience as to how such work should be carried on. Such works are being executed in Britain, France and Poland also. The Hon. Minister should look into it and tell us about the proposal of the Government. The Hon. Prime Minister inaugurated this work at Varanasi and started the Ganga Seva-Bharat Seva. I would like to request the Hon. Minister that the Ganga Seva-Bharat Seva symbol should be given to every M.P. hang it in his drawing room. It will give inspiration to them to make this task successful. After the completion of this work, it will also be a task of great responsibility to look after it and if such arrangement is not made, it will result in heavy loss to the country. There is need to enforce the Environment Protection Act, 1986, strictly. The Officers of the Central Ganga Authority are working efficiently. They have prepared a very good document of the plan. Therefore, I would like to commend them that they have done a remarkable job through the Central Ganga Authority. I also would like to thank the Hon. Minister that he visited Varanasi and Calcutta in this regard and took keen interest in it. Shri Bhajan Lal and Shri Ansari are diligent leaders and, they are taking keen interest in it and this scheme

will definitely succeed. We believe that the Ganga water never becomes dirty and we shall regain that faith.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ganga cleaning work is a very significant one because it is very important not only for Indians but also for all human beings. As has been said by Shri Yadav Sahab that Ganga is a holy river and the man feels blessed after taking a dip in it and it destroys the sins. We believe that immersion of ashes of the deceased person into the Ganga leads him to attain salvation. Our Hon. Prime Minister has done a remarkable job for the humanity as a whole and for the entire world by taking this work in his hand.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the question of early completion of this work is concerned, I would like to tell Yadav Sahab that out of a total provision of Rs. 249 crores made for this work in the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 116.30 crores for Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 42.46 crores for Bihar and Rs. 133.25 crores for West Bengal have been allocated. The total estimated cost is Rs. 292 crores but under Seventh Five Year Plan, we have earmarked Rs. 240 crores only. We shall make every effort to complete this work as early as possible.

Besides, Yadav Sahab has raised 5 to 7 issues more. The most important point which he has made is that the dirty water of other rivers flows into the Ganga which pollutes its water. Therefore, so long as the water of other tributaries of the Ganga is not cleaned, the cleaning of Ganga water will not be possible and the expenditure being incurred on it will go waste. The suggestion of the Hon. Member carries enough weight but I would like to tell him that if we initiate cleaning other tributaries the Ganga, that will require much more resources and heavy amount to carry out this work. Beside the Ganga, there are 14 other rivers in our country which are also considered holy rivers. If we want to clean all these rivers, we will require an amount of Rs. 3,000 crores as per an estimate. There are 14 main rivers in our country which are considered holy rivers namely,

the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Godawari, the Krishna, the Narmada, the Mahanadi, the Caveri, the Brahmani, the Sindhu, the Tapti, the Brahmaputra, the Pennar, the Mahi, the Suvarn Rekha and the Sabarmati. Beside these rivers, some other rivers are also under consideration.

But we have initiated the work of cleaning the Ganga and as you know that we have limited resources and due to the shortage of funds we face so many difficulties. Therefore, I would like to tell you that we cannot take up the cleaning work of all rivers simultaneously. We have taken up the work of cleaning the Ganga river and there are 27 big cities on the banks of the Ganga, out of which cleaning work has been initiated in 22 cities. We think that the cleaning work will be completed at some important places within next two years and after that we propose to take up the cleaning work of other rivers referred to by me just now. The priority to undertake the cleaning work of these rivers will be fixed later on. We shall take full care that the cleaning work of other Tributaries of the Ganga which polluted the Ganga water will also be taken up by the Government under the next Five Year Plan.

So far as the flow of Ganga water is concerned, I would like to tell that during the summer season water level decreases in the Ganga and as a result the water flow also slows down and the Ganga river takes the shape of a small stream. Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the completion of cleaning work, clean water will flow in the Ganga whether the water is less or more. Besides, we have also written to the Irrigation department as to how to keep the Ganga water clean. They should make arrangement to keep the water clean and ensure a constant flow in the river. Our Ministry is fully aware of these things.

Another Hon. Member has said that the dirty and poisonous water of some factories falls into the Ganga which is polluting the Ganga water. It is true. We have made proper arrangement for it and for this purpose, we introduced a Bill during the previous session. We have issued notices to these factories and have also issued instructions to them that no factory should throw its dirty

water into the Ganga. Such notices and instructions were issued six months back and they were told that they should set up their own treatment plants. Many factories have given undertaking in the court that they will set up their own treatment plants within one year and if not, they would close their factories.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the problem of diesel pollution in the Ganga is concerned, I would like to state that we have written to the Transport Ministry to see that some device is fixed on the diesel boats operating in the Ganga river so that the diesel does not leak into the river and the pollution is checked.

It is rightly said that the soil erosion from the Hill areas and silting problem in the Ganga river cause many difficulties. The soil erosion in the hill areas is due to the cutting of trees which create silting problem in the Ganga, the Yamuna and other rivers. We have been always saying that to stop the soil erosion, we will have to protect trees and to meet this end, the cooperation of all people is a must. We propose to introduce a Bill in the current session to provide full protection to the forests.

Besides, it has also been pointed out that the existing treatment plants are not working properly. It is also true. The treatment plants set up at various places are not working properly. Shri Yadavji was also with me when we inspected a treatment plant in the Banaras University which has not been working for the last ten years. Now we hope that the said plant will start working soon. Similarly at various other places also, the old treatment plants have been re-started and at some other places, new treatment plants are being set up so that the dirty water of the cities may not flow into the Ganga river. So far as flow of dirty water is concerned, it is also true. The maximum dirty water is thrown into the Ganga at Kanpur city and then cities like Allahabad, Mirzapur etc. come afterwards. We have formulated a comprehensive plan to see that dirty water is not thrown into the Ganga.

Sir, we are giving too much importance to the Varanasi because it is a historical place and our Hon. Prime Minister has

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

realised its importance. That is why this work was first initiated at Varanasi. We are going to spend Rs. 44 crores in Varanasi alone so that its dirty water does not flow into the Ganga river.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, An Hon. Member has referred to fish-breeding. We have formulated a programme for fish-breeding as well. The water after due treatment would be collected in a reservoir and utilised for fish-breeding or supplied to the farmers for irrigation.

Sir, similarly he has said that a regional office should also be there. We have decided to open regional offices in 3 states namely, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

SHRI SAYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, I have requested that a regional Office should be opened at Varanasi.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We propose to locate this office at Allahabad where there is a confluence of the three rivers and also because it is situated in the midway from where every area can be covered. Otherwise it will remain on one side.

Sir, another point has been made and it is that the water and sewage disposal system is not working properly. The drainage system is very old. It is about 70 to 75 years old. Although it is the responsibility of the Municipality and the city people but still we want that proper arrangement should be made there so that the Ganges is cleaned properly.

So far as throwing of dead animals into the river is concerned, we are looking into it.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Will you conduct an inquiry into the water and sewage disposal system ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Yes, we will conduct an inquiry. We will see that the State Government spends some money and the Central Government also gives some assistance so that the work can be completed.

There was a reference about *Sulabh Shauchalayas*. A Scheme for the same is under our consideration.

So, far as association of representatives of the people is concerned, I have talked to the Chief Minister today itself. In Varanasi and everywhere high-powered committees have already been constituted. These committees consist of M.P.s as Members and the Chief Minister as a Chairman. Today we have decided that the inquiry committees at the Divisional level should consist of M.P.s and those should be headed by a state Minister of the Department concerned, so that M.P.s and M.L. As can be associated with them.

Similarly so far as foreign assistance is concerned, we are making full use of the foreign technology. We have invited tenders from outside also.

Thereafter he referred to the symbol "Ganga Seva, Bharat Seva", we will send it to all the M.P.s. Thus the Government of India is taking keen interest, but the co-operation of all the officers and the representatives of the people is also important and that we are getting.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was born on a bank of the Ganga, hence I am emotionally involved in it. It is an emotional relationship. I mean that when you talk about the pollution of the Ganga river you may think of Bihar and stop at Patna. You think that pollution is there only at Patna city and if it is checked, then the Ganga flowing across the entire State of Bihar will be cleaned as well.

But it is not so. In Patna there is not even one-fourth of the pollution. When the River Ganga flows beyond Patna through a place called Mokama where the Bata Shoe Company is located, maximum pollution is there. The dirty water of water of Barauni refinery flows into the Ganga. In Munger there are pollution causing industries, dirty water of which falls into the Ganga. There is extreme pollution in Sultanganj which is situated between Munger and Bhagalpur. It should be remembered that 50 to 60 lakhs of people bathe in the River Ganga at

Sultanganj and take that water to their homes as well. If you cannot check pollution here then where will you check it? There is a lot of pollution beyond this area as well.

I would like to submit one more point. Japan has evolved a technology. Fishing is not allowed in polluted rivers. Some chemical is transfused into the fish and they start eating the pollution causing elements in the river and thus the water becomes clean. Will the Government make some arrangements to see that fishing is not allowed in such rivers.

I want to submit that the Hon. Prime Minister has stated in the very beginning that we will clean the Ganga, through voluntary contribution of labour. How this will be ensured in Bihar.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has taken a very good step. I fully support it. The water of the River Ganga has to be mixed in *Panchamrit* the mixture of milk, curd, sugar, ghee and honey for purification of heart.

Corpses can be found lying on the banks of the River Ganga in cities like, Kanpur and others. Some of those are half burnt and others are just thrown there, which is shocking. Has the Government any scheme to construct a crematorium there?

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : There is an Act known as Environment Protection Act 1986. There is also an Act known as Water Protection Act, 1974. There is also an Act known as Air Protection Act 1981. In all these Acts there is no provision for a private individual to take a sample and give it to a laboratory for its testing. As a result of this, no private citizen can prosecute any person who does that pollution. Similarly, in both these Acts,

Water Protection Act as well as Air Protection Act, the punishment that is provided for is merely a fine. But the latest Environment Protection Act says that if an offence is committed under the Air Protection Act and the Water Protection Act, then the person shall be charged under those Acts and not the Environment Protection Act 1986. That means under that Act, it is only a fine. Therefore, are you going to move any amendment to nullify that Act or to make it more stringent?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now the Hon Member has referred to industries like the Bata Shoe Company in Bihar. The Bata Shoe Company is setting up its plant there and the work is going on. Secondly, he wants to know the names of cities at which this work is going on. In Bihar, the work is going on in Patna, Chhapra, Munger and Bhagalpur and we will complete it very soon. Thus 21 schemes are being implemented in 4 cities.

The Hon. Member wants an amendment in the law. Even otherwise any individual can do it and it is not necessary that only the Government should take action against it. An individual also has the same right and there is no restriction in this regard. If the Member reads the Act, he will find that there is some difference between the Air and Water Acts. Hence, it is being amended to remove the same. In addition, electric crematoria are being set up at 18 other places.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to meet on Monday, 30th March, 1987 at 11 A.M.

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, on Monday, the 30th March, 1987/ Chaitra 9, 1909 (Saka).