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Friday, August 28, 1987
Bhadra 6, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 71 to 80)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, August, 28, 1987/Bhadra 6, 1909
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of two of our former colleagues, namely Sarvashri Krishna Dev Tripathy and K.K. Shetty.

Shri Krishna Dev Tripathy was a member of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Unnao constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a member of Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67.

An educationist, Shri Tripathy started his career as a teacher and served in various capacities in a number of educational and social institutions in his native State. He took active part in Quit India Movement and suffered imprisonment in 1942.

A renowned social worker, he evinced special interest in the uplift of the down-trodden and weaker sections of the society.

A veteran parliamentarian, he was associated with several Parliamentary Committees and took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contribution to the debates.

Shri Tripathy passed away at Orai (Uttar Pradesh) on July, 31, 1987 at the age of 57 years.

Shri K.K. Shetty was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Mangalore constituency of the then State of Mysore. He was also a member of the Mysore State Legislative Council during 1956-70.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Shetty served as Deputy Chairman of the Mysore State Legislative Council during 1956-58. Later in 1968, he was elevated to the high office of Chairman and occupied that position till 1970. A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment.

An agriculturist by profession and a protagonist of trade union activities, Shri Shetty was associated with several trade unions. A well known social worker, he took keen interest in the spread of kisan movement and worked for uplift of weaker sections of the society. A widely travelled person, Shri Shetty was also a journalist and a

litterateur. He wrote several novels, stories and dramas, and also edited and published three Kannada weeklies.

Shri Shetty passed away at Mangalore on 15 August, 1987 at the age of 87 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Members stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, if you look at the List of Business that has been circulated today, you will find that there are two bills for introduction, nine for consideration, two discussions under rule 193 and Private Members' Bills. I do not know how, physically, such an agenda is going to be accommodated. I do not know what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a professor of physics; you can do anything. With your cooperation and the cooperation of all other Members, we shall try.....
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We can live in time, but not in space, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will see. After the Question Hour, we will see.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(S. BUTA SINGH): It only shows how much of the time of the House has been wasted on frivolous issues.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Question 480.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Applications for Pension to Freedom Fighters from Tamil Nadu

*480. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for grant of freedom fighters' pension duly recommended by Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) out of which how many applications have been considered so far; and

(c) the number of applications still pending and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTA MANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). No separate figures have been maintained about the number of applications recommended/not recommended by the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, 11925 applications had been received within the prescribed time limit from the State of Tamil Nadu. This includes delayed applications in which delay has been condoned. Pension has been sanctioned in 3850 cases upto 31.7.987, 2 cases are pending for want of verification report/clarification from the Government of Tamil Nadu and the remaining cases have not been found eligible for grant of pension under the provisions of

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Tamil Nadu Govt. has sent 11,925 applications. Out of these, 2850 applications have been disposed of favourably. 8000 applications are still pending. In 1980, a relaxation in the income-ceiling for eligibility for pension was announced. Many of the freedom fighters are not aware of this relaxation. Due publicity was not given in newspapers. Adequate publicity regarding this relaxation of the income-ceiling must be given freshly. A committee at the State Level must be constituted to review all the applications. Even after 40 years of independence, freedom fighters are yet to receive concessions due to them. Nobody knows whether they will be alive for 10 more years or not. Hon. Minister may review all the applications expeditiously.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: There are many good suggestions that the hon. member has put before us. But I would like to place the facts before the House. It is not that all the 8000 applications are pending before the government. The total number of applications that were received was 11,925 by the Tamilnadu State Government. Out of them, we have sanctioned 3,850 on 31st July, 1987. Many hon. Members urged to clear the pending applications immediately. So a clearance drive was taken up in 1986. Because of want of evidence of sufferings and because they did not fulfill the prescribed eligibility conditions, these applications were rejected during the clearance drive. Therefore they are not pending with us. Then the Non-official Advisory Committee recommended and many eminent free-

dom fighters and their associations appealed to the Prime Minister for making provisions for appeal and review of the rejected cases in the drive. The government accepted that if genuine cases had been rejected without any detailed consideration then the scope of appeal should be there for review of such cases. So appeals were coming. I had replied that in case of Tamil Nadu only two cases were pending for want of verification. We have asked the Tamilnadu Government to have the verification for that and we will sanction them. Therefore, it is not correct to say that all the 8000 cases are pending.

Regarding raising of income ceiling, it has been sufficiently publicised. Even today if my hon. friend brings any instance to our notice. I will look into it; he has already brought before me some instances and we have sanctioned them. If any genuine cases come to our notice which were rejected because of income ceiling limit we will look into them. But that ceiling limit we have also removed. Therefore, they can again apply as they had applied in 1972 and in 1980. We can again consider them because most liberal considerations are being made so far as genuine freedom fighters are concerned

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Sir, there are no sound reasons for rejecting 8000 applications. There are many freedom fighters who had undergone imprisonment for 1 or 2 months. Hon. Minister may constitute a committee, immediately call for necessary reports, review all the applications and come to a decision expeditiously.

Besides, wards of many freedom fighters remain unemployed. Hon. Minister may issue directives to employ their wards in public sector companies.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I hope I had clearly told my hon. friend when he met me that the Non-Official Advisory Committee is for our freedom fighters and there are persons like Shri Uma Shanker Dixit Shri Range and others. The guideline was fixed that a minimum imprisonment period should be six months and not three months. Again when the representations came from many women freedom fighters and even from SC & ST, we liberalised it; we said that so far as SC & ST and women freedom fighters were concerned, we could reduce it to only 3 months. But six months is the minimum suffering period.

The question of another committee being set up does not arise because already we are reviewing any application which is coming to us. The Government itself is reviewing. Therefore, there is no question of having another committee. We are referring them back to the State Government to seek their recommendations and we are most liberal in sanctioning. During the last eight to nine months we have sanctioned about 5,000 cases which have come to us, in appeal or review or because of delayed applications.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The hon. Minister knows that my district of Medinipur is famous for freedom fighters. During the freedom struggle thousands and thousands have been jailed, several dozens hanged and many have been whipped and many of them were killed in police firings. There are a large number of cases of freedom fighters whose cases are still pending, with him. The Government of West Bengal had set up an Advisory Committee led by an eminent freedom fighter, Comrade Ganesh Ghosh. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Has he heard his name?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: He knows. He knows very well.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is related to Tamil Nadu and those who have applied from there.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I know, you are interested in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is about applications from Tamil Nadu. It is a very specific question.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: This is about freedom fighters who have to get pension. Would you like to look into this matter, and especially about Medinipur district?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: If you allow me I will answer it. There is no difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot enlarge the scope. There will be other questions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: With you permission, I can answer Mr. Choubey. There are many cases pending from Medinipur and other places, and recently some of the cases have been sanctioned. Because there was some difficulty we are also suggesting that there should be another small committee of, eminent freedom fighters, two or three people, including Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit for considering W.B. cases. I hope that it will come very soon before the Prime Minister or the Cabinet. Once we have this small three-member committee we will call for all the information and if they recommend, because they know the cases also, we will sanction, as we have done in the case of other cases. Recently, the Prime Minister has sanctioned to form a committee for considering the cases of freedom fighters from sindh. This special committee will

assess us in considering the cases of about 100 freedom fighters from Sindh area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Manoj Pandey. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is Mr. Madan Pandey.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought you wanted to put a supplementary. You take your seat. I am asking Mr. Kolandaivelu. I will come to your question later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is a freedom fighter in the party.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I took part in the freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu.

The freedom fighters have sacrificed their lives and they have dedicated their lives to the country. Therefore, we have to take the freedom fighters into confidence, first of all. And I want to put one particular question to the hon. Minister. Whenever there is an application from a freedom fighter it is a genuine application. Then, why have 8000 applications been rejected and disposed of as if they were not eligible for the pension?

Secondly, we must take an on the spot decision with regard to the freedom fighters. Will the Government come forward to take on the spot decisions because in any part of the country, in one part or the other, they might have taken part in the freedom struggle. Why do you reject the applications? After all at the time of retirement they are getting some pension from the Government; that too because of the mercy of the hon. Prime Minister they are getting this pension. I congratulate and appreciate the Prime Minister for having celebrated the Fortieth Independence Day and the freedom fighters have also been given a place on the Independence Day.

Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government, particularly the Ministers, can use the discretionary power and take on the spot decision in order to dispose off these applications.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, as I have said earlier, the sacrifices of our freedom fighters cannot be measured in terms of money or pension that we are giving. We always respect them and they are held in high esteem. It is because of our late Prime Minister Indiraji, who in 1972 decided that the freedom fighters be given pension because of their sufferings and the sufferings of their families. Therefore, this Scheme was introduced in 1972. Certain guidelines have been fixed by the Non-Official Advisory Body and they advise the Government so far as the policy decisions are concerned. They have decided the policy. There are five or six guidelines and these are sent to all the freedom fighters. If any one of them conforms to the guidelines, then there is no question of going to anywhere, simple it will come to us and we are sanctioning those applications. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also evinced great interest in coming to the help and assistance of our freedom fighters.

So far, we have till today sanctioned 1,42,277 cases and during the last eight months, we have sanctioned about five thousand cases. Therefore, on the spot decision is not possible, because the applications have to be scrutinised and processed.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: What guidelines. They are freedom fighters and they are showing their imprisonment certificate. On the basis of that, you can dispose of their cases. Why do you take three or six months, by that time they might be dead.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRICHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: If the suggestion of the hon. Members is that we shall reduce the suffering period from six months to three months, as we have done in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women freedom fighters and if they want that scheme to be extended generally to all freedom fighters, then we have to submit it before the Non-Official Advisory Body. We shall seek their advice and take a decision. We want to honour them, and we want to help them. That is what we are doing. We are doing all our best. We are spending about sixty crores of rupees and the way the amounts are sanctioned, it may increase further. We are doing all our best.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I want to know from the hon. Minister, when he was not the Minister, he had recommended that such and such a person is entitled for pension. Now, such cases are rejected. Whether the Home Ministry will attach sanctity to the recommendation of the Minister when he was not the Minister. This is my first question. My another question is about a matter of policy. Genuine freedom fighters, who did not opt initially for the Central pension and after ten years if they opt for it, whether they will be entitled to get the pension from the beginning or not.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It has been made very clear that in the cases of those who first did not opt for central pension and later on opted for central pension, we are very liberal in conceding their cases and we are sanctioning them, if supportive evidence is there.

In this Fortieth Anniversary year of Independence, in the case of many eminent freedom fighters, who did not send any formal application, we are referring the matter to our hon. Prime Minister and we are perhaps going to sanction many of such cases,

because we did not want them to apply formally. (*Interruptions*)

Regarding the question which Mr. Mohanty has referred to, there are cases which some of the hon. Members also recommend. We take them and we consider them. Supposing, there is any difficulty in their reports or even in their suffering certificates we are seeing that as much as possible that kind of difficulty does not exist. We shall be very liberal in such cases.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Nothing will go on record.

[*Translation*]

Moscow Meet on Import and Export

*481. **SHRI MADAN PANDEY:** Will the Ministry of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any working group is going to Moscow to participate in a meeting to be held there in connection with import and export;

(b) if so, when the meeting is to be held; and

(c) the commodities whose import and export possibilities are to be discussed at the meeting?

[*English*]

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

STATEMENT

The next meeting of the Working Group

** Not recorded.

on Trade is scheduled to be held in New Delhi in September/October, 1987. The meeting will discuss proposals relating to increase in bilateral trade turnover between the two countries by 2.5 times in the next five years, new forms of economic cooperation which will help attainment of the above targets and other measures including possibilities of joint ventures and undertaking civil construction projects in USSR by Indian companies. Discussions will cover the entire range of commodities, manufactures and machinery in which long term possibilities for increase in bilateral trade are identified.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: It is not clear from the reply of the hon. Minister as to in which field the Indo-USSR bilateral co-operation is going to increase. No list to this effect has been given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in which fields efforts are being made.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as promoting Indo-USSR bilateral co-operation is concerned, a number of items are being considered for import-export purposes. There is immense scope for promoting import-export from both the sides. So far as the question of list is concerned, they are desirous of participating in heavy projects in our country. It will involve an expenditure of 1.5 billion roubles and a number of technical machinery and equipments will be imported into our country. The D.G.T.D. have already selected more than 100 items. It is being considered to export leather goods, agricultural goods, engineering goods etc. to their country.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the import-export agreement to be entered into with Russia which are the items which can possibly be exported to them? The people should be informed about it so that they start production of qual-

ity goods right now. So, I would like to know about those items.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATTTIWARI): Sir, the hon. Member would recall that when in November 1986, the General Secretary of CPSU, Shri Gorbachov, had come on a visit to India and when prior to that our Prime Minister visited USSR in the year 1985, the guidelines in this regard were made and it was decided that trade will be increased by 2 1/2 times. Besides the items listed by my hon. colleague, special attention will also be paid to items like machine tools, chemical machinery, coal mining machinery, automotive industries, electrical and industrial machinery, electronics etc. Besides our traditional exports with USSR, these new items will also be taken into consideration. A meeting of this working group has already been held and it has been decided to hold the second meeting in the month of September. I had the opportunity of visiting Soviet Union and there I had detailed discussion with their Deputy Premier, Shri Kamens, and his colleagues. Therefore, efforts are being made in all directions with a view to increasing our trade. Besides, a delegation from the private sector has also gone there under the leadership of Shri Suresh Krishna and detailed discussions are going on with them. It is hoped that in the near future the outline will be clear by this year end.

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Is it a fact that the Soviet Union has offered capital goods and other equipment to be given to Indian entrepreneurs on a rental basis? What is the reaction of the Government to this? Is it going to encourage this type of bilateral trade?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: In so far as Soviet Union's offer of equipment and other

technical goods is concerned, it is not a fact that individually they will give something to the Government for being given on hire. They will provide credit worth 1.5 million roubles for several projects like the Bokaro Steel Plant, Tehri Dam, four underground coal mines in Jharia and also hydro-carbon in West Bengal. In these sectors, whatever equipment and machinery is required, they will give that to us. The DGTD delegation is further discussing with the Soviet Union as to how many of them can be made use of by us for permanent operation and how many of them will be obsolete after the project is over.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, manufacturing of hand-woven carpets is done on a large scale in my constituency and we have been exporting hand-woven carpets to European countries. In the meanwhile there has been a fall in the exports of carpets because China, Pakistan and Iran have also joined the competition and we are facing stiff competition from them. It has put an adverse effect on our exports. In these circumstances, I would like to request the hon. Minister to take some concrete steps about exporting hand-woven carpets to USSR.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, in USSR, carpets are already being made on traditional basis in Ajerbaijan and Baku regions. So, our carpet market has not been so perfect as the hon. Member expects. But it will be definitely our effort that export may also be made in this field to some extent.

[*English*]

SHRI D.N. REDDY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Arabian countries are very eager to have trade with India and they are also interested in many articles manufactured in India. May I know the value of export in the last one year with the Arabian countries. Is there any scope for further

improvement?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Sir, this question is related to the Soviet trade only.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: As all know, good friendly relations continue to exist between India and U.S.S.R. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has been the quantum of imports and exports between India and U.S.S.R. during the last 5 years. May I know whether imports from Soviet Union were more or exports to them?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: So far as the imports and exports are concerned there has been a little decline in our exports as compared to imports and our exports have been of the value of about Rs. 3,600 crores. In terms of percentage, the fall in our export is 8.7 per cent. It is because the price of oil of USSR had fallen with reference to international market. As a result of this, though our volume of trade was not affected, there has been a little fall in the exports in terms of value. But it does not mean that there has been any affect on our trade relations. The hon. Member wants to have the import-export figures of the last 5 years. These figures are a little bulky. But figures for the last 5 years are available with me. In the meanwhile, between the period 1980 to 1986, we made maximum exports in 1985. If the Chair permits me, I can read out the figures before the House. But it will take a lot of time. However, I can send the figures to the hon. Member with your kind permission.

[*English*]

Utilization of Capacity of Mills under NTC

*482. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the mills under the National Textiles Corporation are not being utilized to the maximum capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been contemplated to utilize the capacity of the mills to the maximum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The overall utilisation of capacity in spinning and weaving was respectively 72% and 71% during the year 1986-87.

(b) The reasons for low capacity utilisation include adequate power supply, lack of working capital funds, obsolete plant and machinery & difficulty in marketing.

(c) NTC has prepared an Action Plan for improving the performance and capacity utilisation of the Mills.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, a Committee called the Srinivasan Committee was engaged some time back to review the performance of the National Textile Corporation. The report was accepted by the Government. But the recommendations have not been implemented. The report identified some officers to be poor performers and who have had various vigilance cases against them. These officers are still working as Directors. Whereas good and efficient people like Kelkar, Joshi, Srivastava and Banerjee were practically driven out, no action had been taken against inefficient and corrupt officials. I would like to

know from the hon. Minister whether the present Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the N.T.C. is only a temporary incumbent of this organisation and has a very bad record of performance or whether any C.B.I. charges are pending against him.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The recommendations of the Srinivasan Committee on reorganisation of the NTC especially in relation to staffing requirements and improvement of management are being progressively implemented. There have been serious difficulties in manning the important executive positions in the N.T.C. The turnover of the Managers has been large. 64 vigilance cases which are pending are being pursued. Last year, because of the difficulties of finding a suitable Chief Executive from the trade, a decision was taken to find out a suitable Senior Officer with public sector experience to be the Chief Executive of the Corporation. The present incumbent of the post has got an excellent record. It has been examined by the Department of Personnel and no vigilance case as such is pending against him. He has got a very good record of turning round some losing enterprises, enterprises such as Allwyn in Andhra Pradesh. As regards the names mentioned of certain officers, I may state that officers are promoted to senior executive position on the basis of merit, after their work is assessed by Committees, not only in the N.T.C. and in the Ministry but also by the Department of Personnel and the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, all of us know that the textile industry is the oldest industry in the country. I do not see any reason why good, talented officers experienced in the industry should not be found out in the country for this organisation. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken in inducting talented textile expert and good managers and stop induction of I.A.S. offi-

cers, in this organisation.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, with regard to the manning of the senior executive position in the N.T.C. several experiments were tried by the Government from time to time. Government do not feel that one can type-cast managers on the basis of which cadre they come from, whether the private or the public sector, whether they belong to the I.A.S. or not. We would like to select the best man for the right job. Our experience of inducting Senior Executives from Private Sector in the NTC has not been very successful. There have been many vigilance cases against them. Their services has often to be terminated. Many of them had come from the old textile industry its particular management culture and all its implications. The pay scales of the NTC are also not considered satisfactory by the very best talent in the private trade. Under these circumstances, an experiment is being tried now to select IAS officers with public sector experience. We have selected one person as the Chief Executive. We have selected another person as the Chief Executive of one of the subsidiary companies.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: As we all know, the National Textile Corporation is in a bad shape because a number of private sick units are being taken over and they cannot be run efficiently as evident from the answer given by the Minister because of the obsolete machinery.

The Minister in his reply has said that an action plan has been prepared. I would like to know as to what the action plan is and as to whether the action plan includes selling away of the prime land in important cities of the country including that of Bombay so as to generate surplus resources. Is this proposal a part of the action plan?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The action plan to turn around the NTC into a profitable

undertaking embraces a large number of initiatives. They are: optimal utilisation of existing capacity; closing down uneconomic operations; improving the product-mix and so on.

It is true that for some time, the proposal for utilising the idle capital available with the NTC in the form of surplus land, which is not required for the functioning of the NTC is pending. But this proposal has not yet fructified. The total value of a land available with NTC-if we get the market value-may be above a hundred crores at a conservative estimate. The NTC is making annual losses beyond that. But NTC as well as the Government see no harm whatsoever in utilising the idle capital in the form of land to improve the functioning of the Organisation. This proposal is pending. We are in continuous touch with the concerned State Government and are having a dialogue with them to resolve the issue.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I would like to remind the Minister of a little flaw in his reply. He said, the reason for low capacity utilisation includes adequate power supply, lack of working capital funds etc. Is it adequate power supply or inadequate power supply, I do not know. How can "adequate power supply" be the reason? I would like to correct that answer given in the statement at (b).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The hon. Member must give adequate margin for such mistakes.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The Minister says that the weaving and spinning capacity utilisation is 72%, 71%. 13 textile mills in Bombay were taken over by NTC in October, 1983 and still 12,000 workers in Bombay city are out of job. Those are now under the NTC mills. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what the Government is doing to give them jobs.

Is there a proposal with the Government to close the weaving section of some of the textile mills in Bombay which will further render these workers jobless?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The answer in the main Question recites one of the issues leading to low capacity utilisation, as adequate power supply. (*Interruptions.*) It can be both ways.

As regards 13 mills taken over by the Government in Bombay, they are managed mills. When the mills were opened, there were only 8,500 workers or so. Now, about 25,000 workers are working in those 13 mills. The number originally before the strike was about 40,000. Of the difference of 17,000, the number of workers who have taken the terminal benefits and left is 8,500.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Have you not given benefits to them also?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: There is a balance of 7,500 workers. the policy followed by the NTC is only to absorb such workers as can be absorbed based on the working capacity of the units taken by us. There is a court case about that in the High Court of Bombay. There was a decision by the Labour Court. The NTC has gone in appeal to the High Court and the matter is sub-judice.

(*Interruptions*)

Demand of Indian Commercial Vehicles

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

(a) whether Indian commercial vehicles are in great demand abroad;

(b) if so, the number of commercial

vehicles exported annually and the name of the countries to whom exported;

(c) whether Afghan Government has shown their interest to buy commercial vehicles from India and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any negotiations are going on in this respect; and

(e) the steps being taken to locate more market for export of commercial vehicles during the years ahead?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A few countries have shown interest in importing commercial vehicles from India. Exports of commercial vehicles have mainly been to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia, North Africa, Ghana, Afghanistan. The exports of commercial vehicles for the past three years in terms of numbers are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export in numbers</i>
1984-85	2667
1985-86	2234
1986-87	2951

(c) and (d). Government of Afghanistan has shown interest in the purchase of buses from India and discussions were held in this regard.

(e) Efforts are being made by the companies and also through bilateral discussions to increase exports of Indian commercial vehicles.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister, the amount of foreign exchange earnings in each of the last three years and the anticipated number of commercial vehicles to be exported in the current year to various countries.

Besides I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the manufacturers of such commercial vehicles are approaching the Government, time and again, to provide some concession in imposition of excise and customs duties on such vehicles and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government on this issue.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: In so far as foreign exchange earnings are concerned, in 1986-87 the export of commercial vehicles went to the tune of 50 crores and during 1985-86 it was 54 crores.

In so far as the suggestion to accelerate the export market by the commercial vehicle owners, it is a fact that they have been making lot of suggestions. Most of them relate to the Ministry of Industry.

So far as our Ministry are concerned, we have already increased the CCS up to 20% and we are providing a number of incentives in so far as the over-all import of machinery is concerned to enable them to update their technology and to make a break-through in the export market of commercial vehicles.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: My second supplementary would be that while answering my last part of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that efforts are being made by the companies and also through bilateral discussions to increase exports of our commercial vehicles. May I know what are the countries with whom such bilateral discussions were held during this year and what is the result of it? When the discussions were held with Afghanistan to export our vehicles to them? What is the result of the

discussions and also what are the categories of vehicles they want to import from us?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: In so far as this year's prospects are concerned, it is a fact we had discussions with Afghanistan, between Tata Companies and the Afghanistan Government. Afghanistan Transport Minister visited India. He had a number of discussions with the units and technical expertise in our Ministry and it is expected that over 1,500 commercial vehicles would be exported. Tatas are supposed to have the depots, workshops. Details of the report are still under examination and final decision will be taken.

In so far as other countries are concerned, usually our commercial vehicles are preferred by Sri Lanka, Malaysia, North Africa, Ghana, Bangladesh but, as you know, the soil conditions which suit our technology of the commercial vehicles are among these countries as a result of which we could not make a major break-through in other parts of the world, though we are trying to improve the technological upgradation of these units. While the indigenous component is very high, the import component is very low. Further, we can make maximum value additions also. The question which the hon. Member raised was about the prospect of the talks between Afghanistan and the Tata Company. As I have already replied in my earlier answer the matter is still under examination but we are very happy that 1500 vehicles would be exported.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that certain manufacturers of fuel-economy cars have obtained certain tax concessions from the Government on the ground that they would manufacture fuel-economy cars. Subsequently it has been found that they are not manufacturing such cars and they have not made any headway in manufacturing these cars whereas they have obtained tax-

concessions and they have not refunded the money to the Government. I would like to know the real position.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, it is not relevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Swell.....

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that following the recent developments there, the Sri Lankan Government has sent an SOS to us for the immediate supply of six to seven hundred commercial vehicles. If it is so, I would like to know what is the position. Are we able to cope with all the demands? Whether these vehicles have started going to Sri Lanka? What is the position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): We have been informed by the Sri Lankan Government that the Finance Minister of Sri Lanka would be visiting us with their demands including the vehicles, in the near future, within a week or so. Then, perhaps we will be having discussions with him in this regard.

Stagnation In Export of Coir

*484. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI:[†]
SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board is facing stagnation in coir exports and Indian coir has become uncompetitive and is losing world market;

(b) if so, what are the bottlenecks in increasing exports of this traditional item; and

(c) whether it is proposed to review the situation and remove difficulties in the way of increasing coir exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The exports of coir and coir products during the last three years has been as follows:-

Year	Value (in Rs. crores)
1984-85	26.4
1985-86	32.8
1986-87	31.4

Source: Coir Board

The main reasons for stagnation in coir exports over the years are high prices, scarcity of raw material and competition from cheaper synthetic and other natural substitutes.

The Government reviews the position from time to time and has taken steps to promote coir exports which include sending delegations, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement of coir products and grant of Cash Compensatory Support.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in reply to this ques-

tion, the hon. Minister has stated that scarcity of raw-materials being felt in the industry. It has affected export and shortfall in production is also being felt in the country. The hon. Minister has stated that scarcity of raw material is one reason for it. A large number of persons are earning their livelihood in coir industry especially in southern states. In the year 1984-85, the production was 2,57,879 quintal and its cost was Rs. 26,40,35,976. Similarly, goods to the tune of 2,40,775 quintals were manufactured in 1985-86 and their cost was Rs. 32,84,00,000. So, it is evident that a large number of people are earning their livelihood by it. So, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to extend some facilities and other assistance to small farmers, small scale industries and co-operative institutions in order to encourage the coir industry to produce more good and whether they want to increase its export and production in the country or not?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, out of the 600 and odd crores of coconuts produced in a year in the country and, out of that much husk, only 33 per cent is used for the production of coir. Even though, husk, the basic raw-material for coir is available, the actual availability for manufacture for exports has often been plagued by several issues, such as movement control for husk introduced by the Kerala Government, from time to time. Now that movement control order has been rescinded and replaced by a levy system at the retting point. 30 per cent of the husk which is retted has to be handed over to the cooperative societies. The exporting community is requesting for further liberalisation of movement of husk, so that husk is readily available in the market. It is in this context that difficulty in the availability of husk has been cited as one of the reasons standing in the way of improvement of exports. The hon. Member is entirely correct in

her averment that coir export in terms of volume has been declining from 9 peak in 1974-75, but because of the increased unit value realisation, we have been able to stabilise the export in terms of rupees; it has now plateaued at around Rs. 31 crores. Government has taken a series of steps to improve coir export-cash assistance, various export promotional measures, import replenishment, assistance from market development fund, etc. But the basic issue standing in the way of development of coir export is the issue of reorganisation of the coir industry itself. Because of the influx of synthetic substitute in the international market and 75 per cent control of the coir export trade by our competitor, Sri Lanka, we will not be able to retain our erstwhile pre-eminent position in the coir export trade unless we consciously implement mechanization and modernisation programme for coir which will increase our competitiveness in the external market in terms of price and also improve the quality which the buyers, are badly asking for. This issue is intricately related to the employment of more than 500,000 coir workers most of whom are women and below the poverty-line. This simultaneously pursue alternative employment of coir workers who will no doubt, partly, be displaced because of mechanization. There is a continuing dialogue going on between the Central Government and the State Government about selective mechanization of the coir industry. Only if we make a breakthrough in this, we will be able to re-establish a growth trend for coir in the external market.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The hon. Minister has said that one of the reasons for the decline in our export is the competitive price, that is, the high price of our coir products. I would like to know whether any effort is being made to reduce the high price of coir products. That is possible by modernisation. What is the effort we have made for modernisation for producing cheaper coir prod-

ucts?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: My original reply itself was long. I dwelt on mechanization because it was the answer to the problem. We are doing selective mechanization. The Coir Board under the Industries Ministry has introduced a few innovations at all stages of coir processing; these are being progressively implemented, but not at the rate at, and to the extent to, which it is necessary make to coir competitive in the external market.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: It is reported that textile goods, particularly the cloth produced.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. This is about Coir Board, not about textiles.

Next Question.

Proposals of Corporate Sector on farm Exports

*485. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from various Corporate Sector companies for running cent per cent export oriented farms on the lines of Export Oriented Units;

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

(c) the concrete efforts being made for product diversification and a matching incentive scheme for export to those countries where India's present share in farm-exports are poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.

DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) One private company has submitted a proposal for allotment of land in Andaman & Nicobar Islands for establishing an export oriented farm for cultivation of Spices.

(b) The Central Government does not allot lands for setting up of large export oriented farms. The allotment of land for various purposes is within the jurisdiction of the local Governments subject to existing land laws. The applicant has been advised to approach the Andaman & Nicobar Administration with his request.

(c) Several steps are being taken to boost export of agricultural items particularly in value added form. These include grant of Cash Compensatory Support, Duty concessions on aseptic packaging system and packaging material, abolition of Export Duty on unmanufactured tobacco, abolition of Excise Duty on Cigar, Cherootes and Hookah Paste, etc.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the Spices Board set up recently are also specifically addressing themselves to increasing exports of value added agricultural items.

The Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils concerned with agricultural exports are also engaged in promoting the exports of their respective commodities by sponsoring delegations, participation in trade fairs and undertaking various market promotion measures. These are directed towards the countries which have good potential for Indian exports.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: I would like to know the names of the countries where export of our agricultural products has increased during the last year?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Sir, in so far as export of our agricultural products are concerned, in regard to spices, I may mention that export of Pepper has increased in the Western world especially to United States of America, West Germany, France and Japan. In so far as Fruit Juice and others are concerned, it was having a very good market in Soviet Union, but last year we faced recession. In so far as our Groundnuts are concerned, we have exported to United States, West Germany and Soviet Union. In so far as other spices are concerned especially Cardamom, we have exported largely to Middle East countries.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Other than the spices, what are the agricultural products which are having good export potential?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: In so far as our agricultural products other than spices are concerned, I may mention that the potential of Coffee, potential of other cereals especially Basmati Rice have a very good market in the Middle East. We hope to increase the export this year in comparison to the previous year. In so far as other items like oilseeds, we face a very good market. In so far as Shallac is concerned export is a little down but we will improve it this year.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I want to know from the Hon. Minister the possibility of exporting Mangoes from the Bihar, particularly from North Bihar?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: As far as export of Mangoes is concerned, we have done something to try to improve it.

Loss In Implementation of Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme

*486. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK** †:

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

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the loss amounting to Rs. 350 crores in the implementation of the monopoly cotton procurement scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA**): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation is reported to have incurred an estimated loss of about Rs. 60/- crores in 1984-85 and over Rs. 300/- crores during 1985-86. The losses were mainly due to low selling prices on account of the situation of abundant supply prevailing in 1985-86.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister as to when the procurement price of cotton was fixed and whether a particular agency enjoys the monopoly of purchasing cotton and as a result thereof, the farmers do not get minimum price of cotton and thus they have to suffer heavy losses? If not, which agencies are engaged in purchasing cotton?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Market for Man-Made Fibres and Fabrics

*487. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the market for the man-made fibres and fabrics is dwindling due to levy of higher excise duties on them in the recent budget; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the excise duties on the man-made fibres and fabrics so that the Government's Textile Policy of 1985 to make available synthetic fabrics at affordable price to the masses is given effect to?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Assistance in establishing Industries Abroad

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

(a) the names of countries who have sought India's help in establishing various industries in their countries during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the agreements signed with each such country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Burma's Offer of Little Coco Island to USA for Marine Corps Base

*489. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Government of Burma has recently offered Little Coco Island off its coast in the Bay of Bengal to the U.S.A. for a Marine Corps base which is very close to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government are aware of speculative press reports to this effect.

(b) Government are alert to all developments having a bearing on India's security.

India-China Counter Trade

*490. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have agreed to increase trade turnover through counter-trade deals and other arrangements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the trade deficit faced by India is also to be balanced through these arrangements; and

(d) to what extent trade between the

two countries has been improved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) India and China have entered into a trade protocol with the object of developing two-way trade. There is no provision for counter trade in it.

(b) The Trade Protocol is for the period 1st January 1987 to 31st March 1988 and seeks to achieve a level of US \$ 150 to 200 million. It includes an indicative list of items with quantities/values.

(c) By promoting India's exports, it is expected to help in reducing overall trade deficit.

(d) The two-way trade having reached a level of Rs. 117.18 million in 1982-83 declined to Rs. 78.89 million in 1984-85 and has gone up to Rs. 187.34 million in 1986-87. These are provisional figures.

[Translation]

**Proposal to make NCC Compulsory
In Schools and High Educational
Institutions**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to make N.C.C. compulsory in all the high schools and higher educational institutions in the North-Western and the North-Eastern border States and areas of the country, keeping in view the present position and the strategic importance of these areas;

(b) if so, by what time;

(c) the annual expenditure likely to be incurred; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) As it is constituted now, NCC is voluntary in character which has to be preserved for its effective functioning.

Training to CRPF

*492. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to raise the strength of CRPF in order to meet the increasing terrorist activities;

(b) the number of additional CRPF battalions proposed to be raised and the time by which it is to be completed;

(c) what arrangements for the training of CRPF jawans are being made and the subjects on which special emphasis is proposed to be given; and

(d) whether the training course would include a particular stress on the secularism and national integrity?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There are at present 83 operational Bns. of CRPF including 12 Bns. which were raised during 1985-86. As regards raising of additional Bns. the Government of India reviews the strength of the CRPF from time to time and as and when it is considered necessary to augment it, necessary action is taken to raise additional Bns. of CRPF.

(c) and (d). A statement containing the information is given below.

STATEMENT

There are 3 recruit training centres for training CRPF Jawans which are as follows:-

1. Recruit Training Centre No. 1 at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh).
2. Recruit Training Centre No. II at Avadi (Madras).
3. Recruit Training Centre No. III at Trivandrum (Kerala)

The CRPF Jawans are being imparted training on the following subjects:-

1. Effective handling of weapons.
2. Field Crafts and Tactics.
3. Elementary field engineering.
4. Guarding of vital installations and airport duties.
5. Un-armed Combat Training.
6. CRPF Act and Rules & Law.
7. First-aid.
8. Hygiene and sanitation.
9. Mob control and Police-Public relations.
10. Behavioural Sciences.
11. Humanity towards weaker sections, ladies and children.
12. Teachings of national leaders, essence of teachings of religious Gurus and leaders.
13. National integration.

14. Human psychology.

15. Family Planning.

16. VIP security.

Special emphasis is given on the following topics which form part of the syllabus of basic training of CRPF recruits.

1. Secularism and national integrity.
2. Know your country.
3. Essence of teachings of religious Gurus and National leaders.
4. Communal prayer.

[English]

India's Exports

*493. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports have increased during 1986-87;

(b) how does it compare with global export in terms of percentage;

(c) whether there was a general decline in the world commodity prices; and

(d) the steps being taken for export promotion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. According to provisional figures India's exports during 1986-87, as compared to 1985-86 have registered an increase of 20.4 per cent in rupee terms and 15.3 per cent in dollar

terms.

(b) World exports, according to GATT's first assessment, increased by 9.8 per cent in 1986, in dollar terms; the exports of all developing countries fell by 9.3 per cent in the same period. India's exports during 1986-87 increased by 15.3 per cent in dollar terms.

(c) Yes, Sir. There was a general decline in the world commodity prices during 1986-87. According to the IMF calculations, the overall index of world prices for non-fuel commodities fell from 76.0 in 1985 to 73.1 in 1986 measured in terms of dollars. This represents a decline of 3.8 per cent in terms of dollars.

(d) 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.

Misuse of Jonga Army Vehicles in Cantonments

*494. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a misuse of Jonga Army vehicle by the military officers and their families in Cantonments; and

(b) whether due to the petrol consumption of Jonga for ordinary uses by the military personnel, there has been avoidable wastage in the military expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (c). No, Sir. Certain complaints have, however, come to notice through press reports which are being enquired into.

Ban on Import of Second Hand Machinery

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

(a) whether second hand machinery was allowed to be imported during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the second hand machinery imported during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the value involved;

(c) through which agency the import of second hand machinery was made;

(d) whether Government have put a ban on the import of second hand machinery and if so, when; and

(e) whether some companies have approached Government to allow them to import second hand machinery; if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Normally import of only those machineries which are not more than 7 years old and which have a residual life of at least 5 years is permitted.

(b) Separate data regarding import of second hand machinery is not maintained. However, the import licences for Capital Goods issued during 1984-85 and 1985-86 for second hand machinery are as given below:-

(Value Rs. in lakhs)

1984-85		1985-86	
No.	Value	No.	Value
183	2502.38	194	4650.66

(c) The import of second hand machinery is made by Actual Users either under OGL or against import licences.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Applications for import of second hand machinery not covered under OGL are considered by the appropriate Capital Goods Committee.

Probe into Unilever Hold on World Tea Trade

*496. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has started a probe into Unilever's hold on tea trade as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 30 July, 1987;

(b) if so, whether it would also include Unilever related companies Brooke Bond and Lipton;

(c) if so, whether Chairman of the Sri Lankan Tea Board has written to the Chairman of the Indian Tea Board requesting him to furnish information on the corporate inter-connection between Brooke Bond and Lipton; and

(d) the time by which the probe is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a), (b) and (d). In the last meeting of the inter-Governmental group on tea held under the aegis of FAO in May 1987 in Rome, member countries were apprehensive of the role of certain transnational corporations and therefore requested FAO to undertake an in depth study

on the buying and selling pattern of transnational corporations.

(c) The Sri Lanka Tea Board has requested for certain factual details from the Indian Tea Board.

Central Quota for Allotment of Yarn to States

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

(a) whether there is any Central quota for allotment of yarn to various States;

(b) if so, whether any yarn allotment was made to Maharashtra during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(c) if so, whether the yarn supplied was quite adequate to meet the States requirements keeping in view the high demands of yarn from powerloom sector?

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

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

SC/ST Officials in Home Ministry

*498. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees and officers in his Ministry, category-wise, and out of them the break-up of employees and officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether there is a backlog of vacancies reserved for the SC/ST in all categories of employees and officers; and

(c) if so, by when the back-log of vacancies reserved for the SC/ST in all categories is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The category-wise break-up of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees vis-a-vis total number of employees working in Ministry of Home Affairs Secretariat is as under:-

	<i>Total No. employees</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
Group A	118	9	2
Group B	516	52	8
Group C	844	123	33
Group D	1308	362	53

In the Sectt. of Ministry of Home Affairs, majority of Group 'A' posts are filled by deputation from All India and Central Services. Certain Grades like Joint Secretaries, Directors, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretaries are filled by deputation and promotion. For promotion at Under Secretaries level (lowest in Group 'A'), the reservation is 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes. However, promotion to this Grade is made on all Ministry basis and proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is taken care of at the time of preparation of common select list, for promotion. Moreover special steps are also taken to clear backlog in this Grade by holding Special Examination limited to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as and when necessary.

The other Sectt. posts in Group 'B' and 'C' like Section Officer, Assistants, Stenographers Grade A, B, C and D, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks are filled partly by direct recruitment through U.P.S.C. and S.S.C. and partly by promotion either through departmental Competitive Examination or by seniority cum-fitness on a centralised basis. To ensure the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in these posts in accordance with the prescribed quotas, the appointing authorities maintain separate rosters for direct recruitment and for promotion and the reserved vacancies as arrived at are taken into account while making recruitment through UPSC or SSC on all Ministry basis or while prescribing zones for promotion on all ministry basis. Backlog of reserved vacancies are always carried forward in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Pepper Export Agreements

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

(a) the names of countries with whom trade agreements have been made to increase the export of pepper; and

(b) the total quantum of pepper expected to be exported to these countries and the export earnings likely to be obtained during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There are no

specific trade agreements to increase the export of pepper.

(b) Does not arise.

Proficiency of I.F.S. Officers In Foreign Languages

5200. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether every member of the Indian Foreign Service has to acquire due proficiency in at least one foreign language which is assigned to him as a compulsory language;

(b) whether out of 27 languages French alone is the assigned language for 25% of the cadre;

(c) the number of officers with French as the compulsory language serving in a French-speaking country as on 31st March, 1987; and

(d) the number of officers as on 1st April, 1987 whose compulsory language is Russian, German, Spanish or Chinese and the corresponding number in each linguistic group who are serving in a place where their linguistic proficiency is in use?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Thirteen.

(d) The number of officers is as follows:

Russian : 66

German : 41

Spanish- : 53

Chinese : 45

The number of officers in each linguistic group who are presently serving in a place where their linguistic proficiency is in use is as follows:

Russian : 19

German : 6

Spanish : 10

Chinese : 19

Study of UNDP about Fish Demand

5201. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special measures including incentives are being contemplated by Government to accelerate seafood exports substantially;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a study conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1986 which has forecast that while fish demand would go up by 2% annually in the next few years the supply growth would be around 1% leaving sizeable shortfall of 20 million tonnes within 15 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The steps taken by Government to increase the export of sea food include promotion of prawn farming for augmenting production of cultured prawns, encouragement of production of value added items like IQF (Individually Quick

Frozen) shrimps, setting up of prawn hatcheries and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

(c) No, Sir.

Stir by Karbi Tribals of Assam

5202. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karbi Tribals of Assam have threatened to intensify stir for an 'independent homeland'; and

(b) if so, how do Government propose to contain this yet another separatist movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Some hill tribal organisations have been agitating for some time for constituting the two hill districts of Assam namely, the Karbi Anglong District and the North Cachar Hills into an Autonomous Hill State as provided under article 244A of the constitution.

(b) The Central Government are not in favour of further re-organisation of Assam. However, the State Government have been requested to look into the genuine needs of the area, taking into account the felt needs and aspirations of the local hill tribals.

Fall in Cotton Price

5203. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton prices have been falling continuously;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to know the causes; if so, the details

thereof;

(c) when was the last procurement price for cotton fixed and the details thereof;

(d) whether the cotton growers have urged Government to increase the procurement price; and

(e) if so, what are the demands and the action taken by Government in this direction?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The minimum support prices for the cotton year 1987-88 were announced on 3rd March, 1987 allowing an increase of Rs. 10/- per quintal in respect of H-4 variety and F 414/H-777 variety. The minimum support prices in respect of other varieties have been fixed by the Textile Commissioner allowing an average increase of Rs. 10/- per quintal in respect of most of the varieties.

(d) and (e). Some representations for the upward revision of minimum support prices for certain varieties were received from Gujarat. In view of the prevailing market price trends there is no proposal at present to revise these prices.

Target of Tea Production

5204. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of revitalisation of tea Bushes in West Bengal and Assam got a set back due to non-cooperation of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development resulting in likely shortfall in the targeted production in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to overcome all hurdles to reach the targeted production of 766 million kilograms by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is a refinancing agency providing funds to commercial banks for development of tea plantation among other activities. The NBARD is now engaged in an exercise to provide enhanced financing facilities to the Tea Industry.

(c) Government have agreed to provide Rs. 40.40 crores to the Tea Industry through some of the continuing developmental schemes of Tea Board viz. (1) Tea plantation Finance Scheme (2) Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire purchase Scheme including Tea Packaging and Bagging Machine (3) Tea Replantation Subsidy Scheme and Tea Area Rejuvenation and Consolidation Subsidy Scheme (4) Darjeeling Interest Subsidy Scheme (5) New Tea Unit Financing Scheme for non-traditional areas (6) Interest Subsidy Scheme on Bank loan for Irrigation/Drainage (7) Tea Extension Planting Interest Subsidy Scheme. Besides Industry's internal resources and borrowings from financial institutions/banks are expected to finance the development schemes.

Suspension of Officers of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Bareilly Regional Office

5205. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Gazetted Officer and four others at Bareilly in the Office of the

Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) were placed under suspension due to serious charges against them;

(b) whether the suspension orders were revoked soon afterwards even though serious charges remained against them; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). On receipt of complaints five officers including one gazetted officer were placed under suspension on 25.3.1987. The suspension orders were, however, revoked on 24.4.1987 after conducting a preliminary inquiry which revealed that the allegations were of such a nature, that did not warrant any removal dismissal from service.

Financial Crisis Faced by NTC Mills In West Bengal

5206. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mills under modernisation and expansion schemes of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta are facing extreme crisis and all civil construction jobs have been abandoned due to lack of funds;

(b) whether, as a result thereof, the civil construction part of the modernisation programme has been withheld in a number of mills;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the amount of losses incurred by the mills thereunder due to non-completion of civil works etc; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated

to be taken up immediately to get the jobs completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). Due to change in policy regarding further expansion of capacity and limited resources, it was decided to execute civil construction works in two mills (1) Bengal Fine Spinning & Wvg. Mills and (2) Bengal Textile Mills, under NTC (WBABO) to the extent necessary for construction already completed. While investments already made on unfinished civil work has become idle, merely their completion will not help in reducing losses of these mills. The concerned contractors have been asked to give their revised rates for the completion of unfinished jobs.

Water Sports in Chilka Lake in Orissa

5207. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have a proposal to introduce water sports in Chilka lake in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Orissa, the Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 21.96 lakhs for water sports in Chilka Lake.

Board of Directors of CCI

5208. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has a representative of the Textile Industry on its Board; and

(b) if so, whether cotton growers as well as CCI employees will also be suitably represented on the Board?

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

(b) At present there is no vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Cotton Corporation of India and therefore the question of inducting fresh directors does not arise.

Scheme for Low Budget Tourist Hotels in Orissa

5209. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for construction of low budget tourist hotels and developing tourist complexes for promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, what is the amount allocated for such hotels in favour of Orissa State; and

(c) if so, what are the names of the agencies which have undertaken this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Tourism has drawn up a scheme to set up inexpensive accommodation at important tourist centres to meet the

requirements of middle and low income tourists. Under the scheme, one Yatri Niwas at Satpada and another at Konarak in Orissa are proposed to be constructed by the State Government with central assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.50 lakhs and Rs. 29.25 lakhs respectively.

As regards development of tourist complexes, the Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds state-wise but scheme-wise. The Ministry gives financial assistance on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, subject to merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

[Translation]

Facilities for Japanese Tourists at Buddhist Places in India

5210. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign tourists, especially Japanese tourists, have to face hardships at Buddhist (religious) places in India;

(b) the present position in regard to the facilities of hotels, transport, tourist information centres, guides etc. at the places of Buddhist religious importance; and

(c) the schemes under consideration for expansion and development of these places and for providing more facilities there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has not received any specific complaint from foreign tourists regarding hardships at the Buddhist Centres.

(b) There is a need to strengthen the tourism infrastructure at Buddhist Centres in the Country. The Central Ministry of Tourism has constituted a Task Force for recommending suitable measures for development of Buddhist centres in U.P. and Bihar. The Central Ministry of Tourism, in consultation with the respective State Governments and other Ministries/Organisations, is taking suitable steps for provision of tourist facilities at these centres. The Task Force has been recently revived to give suitable recommendations in respect of States other than U.P. and Bihar.

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism has received the following proposals from the State Governments for development of tourism infrastructure at Buddhist Centres:-

(Rs. in lakhs)
Estimated cost

1	2
1. Tourist Bungalow at Nalanda (Bihar)	36.38
2. Cultural Centres at Rajgir, Bodhgaya and Vaishali (Bihar)	105.00
3. Tourist Cottages at Vaishali (Bihar)	39.10
4. Tourist resort with Golf Course at Rumtek (Sikkim)	50.00

1	2
5. Kiosk and toilet facilities at Pemyangtse (Sikkim)	2.00
6. Water Sports at Nagarjunsagar (Andhra Pradesh)	14.00
7. Development of tourist facilities at Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	63.07

These proposals will be taken up by the Ministry of Tourism subject to the merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

[English]

Modernisation of Textile Mills in West Bengal

5211. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the amount spent on modernisation by the National Textile Corporation on their textile

mills in West Bengal so far and what increase in production and efficiency has been achieved by these investments, mill-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): An amount of Rs. 31.59 crores was spent on modernisation/renovation of mills under NTC (WBABO) as on 30th June, 1987. A Statement showing the comparative performance of nationalised mills under NTC (WBABO) for the year 1985-86 vis-a-vis the position in 1977-78 is given below.

STATEMENT

Name of the Mills	Production							
	Market lac.	Yarn Kgs.	Cloth Lac. metrs.		Spinning productivity (40s (Conv)		Weaving Efficiency (%)	
			1977-78	1985-86	1977-78	1985-86	1977-78	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bengal Text. Mills	5.35	4.30	-	-	57.60	57.88	-	-
2. Mahindra Mills	-	-	55.59	33.60	-	-	75.13	58.65
3. Central Cotton Mills	1.81	2.0	85.80	56.80	45.10	36.98	66.63	66.63
4. Bengal Fine No. 1	11.32	7.0	7.86	2.20	56.65	56.33	68.13	34.58
5. Bengal Luxmi	1.38	3.0	100.35	82.00	49.63	49.10	72.10	72.15
6. Shri Mahalaxmi	1.68	2.0	68.43	54.50	52.40	48.95	67.50	67.25
7. Rampoorie	3.29	3.0	92.55	78.50	53.48	54.60	69.38	72.35
8. Arati Cotton Mills	5.65	5.4	-	-	53.90	59.55	-	-
9. Bangasari	0.86	1.2	60.09	52.60	42.65	55.78	63.50	72.83
10. Bengal Fine No. 2	3.08	4.0	-	-	54.08	55.60	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Joyti Wvg. Factory	-	-	2.70	3.00	-	-	40.15	33.68
12. Laxmi Narayan	11.16	10.3	-	-	54.63	60.10	-	-
13. Kanoria Text.	3.98	3.2	-	-	53.53	57.93	-	-
14. Sodepure Cott. Mills	3.04	5.0	-	-	44.95	69.05	-	-
15. Bihar Coop.	5.76	4.0	-	-	46.33	45.25	-	-
16. Gaya Cott. Mills.	3.58	5.0	23.67	24.00	37.63	48.63	62.05	73.55
17. Associated Ind.	6.40	6.0	-	-	46.43	51.48	-	-
18. Orissa Cott. Mills	5.84	10.6	-	-	53.78	64.55	-	-

Illegal Gratification Received by Defence Recruitment Personnel

5212. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of illegal gratification received by Defence recruitment personnel have been brought to the notice of Government during the last one year ending 30 June, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what deterrent action has been taken against such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). 12 cases of alleged illegal gratification by Defence Recruitment Personnel have come to the notice of the Government during the last one year ending 30.6.1987. All these complaints have been investigated and 6 of them were found to be baseless. Investigations in respect of the remaining 6 cases are in progress.

Expenditure on Tourism Advertisements

5213. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Tourism Department towards advertisements for promotion of tourism during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to entrust the work of promotion of tourism through advertisements to the concerned States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The total amount spent by the Department of Tourism towards advertisements for promotion of domestic tourism during the last three years is as under:-

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1984-85	4.97
1985-86	69.49
1986-87	204.77

(b) to (d). Presently there is no proposal to entrust the work of promotion of tourism through advertisements to the concerned State Governments.

Airports to Receive Chartered Tourists Flights

5214. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports in our country that are permitted to receive chartered tourists flights from abroad;

(b) the number of chartered flights and the number of tourists who landed in each of these airports during the last three years, year-wise and airport-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to include some more airports to receive chartered tourists flights during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) At present, tourist charter flights to India can land at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Goa, Bangalore and Trivandrum. Charters can also land at Srinagar under certain specified conditions.

(b) There was no large scale movement of tourist charters to India during 1984-85. During 1985-86 long term tourist charters operated from Munich to Goa and brought in 3568 tourists. The same charter during 1986-87 brought in 4503 tourists to India.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the dynamics of the situation the Government has kept the charter flights under constant review. During the last one year Government have allowed chartered tourist flights to land at Bangalore and Srinagar.

Entry of Monopoly Houses in Marine Industry

5215. DR. T. KALPANADEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are favouring foreign companies and large houses to enter marine products industry;

(b) whether Government are aware that such policies will upset the stability of the industry and cause eventual unemployment; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage monopoly and large business houses into this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Joint ventures in deep sea fishing with foreign collaboration for fishing, processing and marketing are allowed. There is no restriction on large houses entering the field of deep sea fishing, but they are given the lowest preference under the charter scheme after public sector units, cooperative societies, groups of fishermen, groups of fishery technocrats and small and medium entrepreneurs.

(b) Govt. policies will not upset the stability of our industry and cause unemployment.

(c) Government does not propose to give any special encouragement to monopoly and large business into his sector.

[Translation]

Persons receiving Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

5216. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of the persons receiving Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension under the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme', State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): As on 31st July, 1987, pension has been sanctioned to 1,42,260 persons under Central Scheme for grant of pension to freedom fighters renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980. A statement showing state-wise sanction of pension cases is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State Govt/UTs</i>	<i>No. of freedom fighters sanctioned pension</i>
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1	2
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Andhra Pradesh	8038
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Assam	4115
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Arunachal Pradesh	2
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Bihar	22068
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Gujarat	3443
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Goa	706
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Haryana	1402
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Himachal Pradesh	450
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Jammu & Kashmir	1636
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Karnataka	9663
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Kerala	2533
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Mizoram	3
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Madhya Pradesh	3178
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Maharashtra	15220
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Manipur	62
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Meghalaya	74
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Nagaland	3
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Orissa	3802
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Punjab	6083
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Rajasthan	681
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Tamil Nadu	3850
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1	2
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Tripura	703
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Uttar Pradesh	17139
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West Bengal	16255
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INA Personnel	18901
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Union Territories

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	38
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Chandigarh	81
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Delhi	1849
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Pondicherry	282
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Total	1,42,260
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[English]

**Wages of Indian Expatriates
Blocked in Tanzania**

5217. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the wages of hundreds of Indian expatriates running into crores of rupees stands blocked in Tanzania banks awaiting repatriation;

(b) whether it is a fact that no remittance has taken place to India since 1st July, 1981 for alleged paucity of foreign exchange by the Bank of Tanzania;

(c) if so, the total number of Indians involved and how much money is blocked in their accounts; and

(d) the steps being taken, if any, by Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Indian expatriates deployed in Tanzania are allowed to remit to India one-third of their salaries every month and then genuine savings on completion of their tenures. Due to foreign exchange constraints the Tanzanian authorities have not been able to externalise the dues of Indian expatriates. Final remittances of those expatriates who had already left Tanzania have been externalised only upto June 1981 and in the case of monthly remittances of those working in Tanzania only upto December 1984. The total amount of dues awaiting remittance is estimated at Rs. 8 to 10 crores. The total number of Indians affected is about 1000.

(d) Government have been continuously pressing the Tanzanian authorities to settle these outstandings on humanitarian grounds as this is causing immense hardship to the expatriates. The Tanzanian authorities have acknowledged their responsibility to make due payments to Indian expatriates but have pleaded inability to do so due to foreign exchange constraints.

Import Policy of Penicillin G

5218. **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported delay in deciding penicillin G importing policy may cause shortage of supply as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 4 August, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any scope for avoiding such imports in view of existence of strong pharmaceutical industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The policy for import of Penicillin G has been formulated keeping in view the gap between demand and supply and the need to give reasonable protection to indigenous producers of this item. There is no possibility of shortage of Penicillin G, as sufficient stocks are available with indigenous producers and import licences have also been given to several units in June 1987.

Pensionary Benefits to Petty Officers of Indian Navy

5219. **SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether retirement and pensionary benefits to the retired Petty officers of Indian Navy who rendered ten years of active service and thereafter put in the reserved list for ten years are given as per the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the service length, both active and reserved, for the grant of pension as per revised rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Retired Petty Officers of Indian Navy who rendered 10 years of active service and thereafter put on the reserve list for 10 years are entitled to reservist pension at the rates prescribed from time to time. The Fourth Central Pay Commission had not made any recommendation regarding their rates of pension. However, Government

decided that where the reservist pension plus the relief thereon upto average Consumer Price Index 608 falls short of Rs. 375/- per month, the same shall be stepped upto Rs. 375/- per month with effect from 1.1.1986.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Supply of Hank Yarn to Handloom Weavers

5220. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to come to the succour of handloom weavers whose livelihood is being threatened by the steep increase in the price of hank yarn by 30 per cent to 40 per cent during the past six months;

(b) the steps being taken to supply hank yarn in adequate quantity at reasonable price, as the spurt in price is reported to be due to export of hank yarn and due to cut in the production of hank yarn by the spinning mills, and also due to the fact that powerlooms are also consuming hank yarn; and

(c) the action taken on the representation that have been submitted by the representative Association of handloom weavers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) to (c). A number of representations have been received from representative Associations of handloom weavers regarding the increase in prices of

yarn. The increase in prices of cotton yarn is essentially on account of increase in cotton prices. The Government have, therefore, stopped further exports of cotton. Besides, the export of hank yarn is very small.

In order to ensure the supply of hank yarn in adequate quantity at reasonable prices, producers of yarn are required to pack 50% of the total yarn packed for civil deliveries in hank form of which 85% should be in counts of 40s and below. In addition, weavers cooperative spinning mills have also been set up in certain States for supply of hank yarn to the handloom Sector. Besides this, National Handloom Development Corporation supplies yarn to various State handloom agencies.

Audit Objections Pending Settlement

5221. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of audit objections pending settlement during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to expedite settlement thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to minimise the occasion for audit objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of audit objections pending settlement during the last 3 years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Internal Audit Objections</i>	<i>Statutory Audit Objections</i>	<i>Total</i>
1984-85	1,01,109	5370	1,06,479
1985-86	95,696	6251	1,01,947
1986-87	1,11,915	6837	1,18,752

(b) The major areas covered by these objections relate to:-

- (a) Cash Accounts
- (b) Stores Accounts
- (c) Ration Accounts
- (d) Clothing Accounts
- (e) POL Accounts
- (f) MT Accounts
- (g) Production Accounts
- (h) Pay & Allowances and other personal claims
- (i) Pension Payments
- (j) Payment of bills for Stores/ Equipment etc.
- (k) Railway Warrants and Credit Notes
- (l) Maintenance of various Accounts
- (m) Rent and Allied charges
- (n) Hiring of buildings/lands
- (o) Provident Fund Accounts

(p) Utilisation of resources

(q) Contracts for works/services and payments relating thereto

(r) Audit of sanctions issued by authorities lower than Government of India

(s) Non-utilisation/under utilisation of plant and machinery

(t) Surplus/obsolete stores etc.

(c) and (d). Audit objections are pursued for expeditious settlement and corrective measures are invariably taken when some procedural defects come to light. The steps taken to expedite the settlement and minimise the occasions for the audit objections include -

- (a) Periodical review of the objections at various levels
- (b) Taking up the matter with higher authorities whenever replies are not forthcoming.
- (c) Discussion of outstanding objections at Unit level.
- (d) Personal contact at unit level.
- (e) Periodical discussions of the outstanding objections at the

level of Sub Area/Area/Corps.

[English]

- (f) Review and discussion of outstanding objections by the Controllers of Defence Accounts with Command Headquarters.

[Translation]

**Propellant Factory In Sagar,
Madhya Pradesh**

5222. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action still remains to be taken in regard to finalising the setting up of the proposed Propellant Factory in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which this factory is likely to be set up in Sagar district; and

(c) the likely cost of this factory and the names of the machines or equipments to be manufactured in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken on the site for the location of the proposed Propellant Factory. The recommendations of the Site Selection Committee are being examined. It is not possible to indicate the time frame within which final decision on the location would be taken.

(c) The details of the Project cost etc. will be known only after preparation and approval of the Detailed Project Report.

Import of Viscose Fibre

5223. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of viscose fibre imported during the year 1986-87 and during the current year upto June, 1987;

(b) the number of import concession licence for viscose fibre given to Textile Mills and names of the same; and

(c) the percentage of import of viscose fibre as compared to 1985-86 with 1986-87?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) According to available information, the import of viscose staple fibre during 1986-87 and during 1987-88 (April to June) was as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Imports (Tonnes)</i>
1986-87	2218
1987-88 (April to June)	305

(b) No concessional licence for import of viscose fibre has been issued so far by this Ministry.

(c) As per information available, imports of viscose staple fibre have decreased during 1986-87 by more than 85% as compared to 1985-86.

Sanctioned Strength of IFS

5224. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of the Indian Foreign Service as on the 1st April, 1987;

(b) the number of posts which are lying vacant at present; and

(c) the ratio of the posts of Indian Foreign Service filled up annually through promotions to that filled by direct recruitment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) 577, including reserves.

(b) 21.

(c) Does not apply as there is no direct recruitment to the Indian Foreign Service except in the Junior Scale. Posts at all other levels are filled through promotions. Promotions from IFS (B) to the Indian Foreign Service are only at the Senior Scale level at which there is no direct recruitment.

Tobacco Buyings of STC

5225. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Tobacco bought by the State Trading Corporation of India (STC) as on 30 June, 1987;

(b) the tobacco purchased by STC during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to dispose of these stocks by way of exports to other countries as well as by way of sale to domestic cigarette manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) State Trading Corporation

of India (STC) purchased about 1978 tonnes of different farm grades of tobacco of 1987 crop.

(b) No purchases of tobacco were made by STC during 1984, 1985 and 1986.

(c) STC has finalised 2 contracts this year for 1987 crop for a total quantity of 632 MT of exportable grades of tobacco. Efforts are being made to sell balance processed stock.

Master Plan on Tourism for A.P.

5226. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has prepared a Master Plan on tourism for the State and submitted to Union Government for consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial assistance sought by the State Government and the extent to which Union Government have agreed to provide the same; and

(d) the extent to which such a master plan will attract tourists in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During 1987-88, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded the following proposals to the Central Ministry of Tourism for financial assistance:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i>
1. Beach Cottages at Pulicat Lake	20.32
2. Watersports at Nagarjunasagar	14.00
3. Landscaping of Motel at Seethanagaram	7.00
4. Watersports Equipment at Bhawanipuram Island	49.00
5. Watersports at Rishikonda	24.14
6. Ropeway at Tirupati-Tirumala	715.39
7. Watersports at Hussainsagar	21.00
8. Development of Nagarjunasagar	63.07
9. Safari Vehicles for Wildlife Sanctuaries	30.00
10. Golconda and Kuchipudi Dance Festival	5.00

Financial assistance for these projects will be considered by the Central Ministry of Tourism subject to merits of the proposal, potential of the place, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

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

Protection of Traditional Handloom Art in Rajasthan.

5227. SHRI SHANTIDHARIWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is famous far and wide for its handloom and traditional weaving arts;

(b) if so, whether this sector is facing a tough competition with the synthetic products in the State; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government for the protection of traditional Rajasthani Handloom art and the financial assistance to be provided to the State Government for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir, Rajasthan is famous for its Kota weaving.

(b) The Government of India have not received any specific report regarding tough competition to this sector from synthetic products in the State.

(c) The Government have however undertaken to reserve certain items exclusively for production on handlooms. Central assistance equivalent to Rs. 2.87 lakhs was released in 1986-87 to Rajasthan to set up an Enforcement Machinery under the Res-

ervation of Articles for Production Act, 1985' for the implementation of this Act. Further assistance is likely to be given in the current financial year. In addition, the Weavers' Service Centre based in Jaipur is documenting, preserving and developing the traditional handloom arts of the State by providing design input and technical supervision.

Sector wise Export Growth

5228. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports have increased by 20 percent during 1986-87 as reported in the Economic Times dated 30 July, 1987;

(b) the sector-wise break-up of these increases;

(c) whether it will be ensured that exports of raw material is discouraged and emphasis laid on value added exports; and

(d) whether export of products such as essential farm products will be done after fixing statutory price control for producers and consumers in order to eliminate middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) According to the provisional figures, India's exports have registered an increase of 20.4 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

(b) The Principal commodities, in respect of which exports have registered an increase during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 include Coffee (30.0%), Tobacco (18.7%), Cashew Kernels (48.9%), Oil meals (51.4%), Spices (5.5%), Cotton Raw (176.8%), Marine products (22.9%), Cotton fabrics, yarn and made ups (11.9%), Ready-

made garments (3.0%), Silk Fabrics (175.6%), Leather and Leather manufactures (51.1%), Chemicals & Allied products (65.7%), Gems & Jewellery (37.5%), Machinery, Transport equipment & Metal manufactures (27.5%), Handicrafts (17.6%) and Carpets (30.5%).

(c) The Government has been laying emphasis on exports of items in value added form. Higher rates of CCS are also provided for export of items in value added form.

d) There is no proposal to link up export of farm produce with fixation of statutory price for producers.

Foreign Agencies engaged for Internal Investigations

5229. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been the practice with Government to hire private foreign agencies for internal financial, criminal or other security investigations; and

(b) whether any such foreign agency was engaged by Government to nab General Vaidya's assassins in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Government has not hired any private agency for internal criminal or other security investigations.

(b) Assistance of FBI was sought to nab terrorists who had escaped to U.S.A. after committing crimes in India.

[Translation]

Take over of Textile Mills

5230. SHRI RAK KUMAR RAI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAÏ H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in the country which are proposed to be taken over by Government during the year 1987-88;

(b) the location-wise names of these textile mills; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be taken over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government do not propose to takeover any textile mills.

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

[English]

Transfer Policy in D.G. Ordnance Factories Organisation

5231. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the tenure of the officer cadre of D.G., Ordnance Factories Organisation within the organisation and Government's transfer policy about them;

(b) the total number of officers in the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur, who completed their normal tenure, who got their transfer orders deferred/cancelled on one or the other grounds and who are in the factory for ten or more years and the reasons for their overstay; and

(c) the steps taken to check such overstay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In April, 1987 Government formulated a Policy for transfers in the officer cadre in Ordnance Factories. It lays down guidelines for transfer of such officers from a factory. A tenure of 4 to 5 years has been indicated for officers posted in sensitive posts and 5 to 7 years for those in other posts. Certain categories of technical officers who have specialisation in certain areas or have acquired special experience which cannot be utilised in other Ordnance Factories may be retained exceptionally for longer periods.

(b) The number of officers in the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur, who have completed 10 or more years in that factory, is 37. Transfer order of only one officer was cancelled because he was undergoing post-operative treatment and also because of his children's education. The Ordnance Factory Board has stated that because of the nature of the product manufactured in the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur, which differs from items under production in other factories, these technical officers holding non-sensitive posts in this factory have remained there for longer tenures.

(c) In the policy guidelines it is provided that reasons for retention of an officer in a post or a factory beyond the normal tenure must be placed on record by the Staff Posting Committee of the Ordnance Factory Board, while making recommendations to the Chairman of the Board. Such cases are further to be reviewed every year and reasons for continued retention must be recorded again if it is necessary to retain the officer further.

**Purchase of NTC made cloth by
Soviet Union**

5232. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
CHAUDHARY RAM PAR-
KASH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was reached with the Soviet Union to buy NTC made cloth; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and how much of the contractual supplies have been effected so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). A contract was concluded by the NTC with Soviet Union for supply of two million meters of cotton textiles to USSR. The delivery period for the supply of these cotton textiles is September to November, 1987.

[*Translation*]

**Theft of Explosive Material from
Defence Organisation**

5233. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the explosive used in the blast on 15 July in Meerut was stolen from some Defence organisation;

(b) the modus operandi adopted in stealing or pilfering that material from the Defence Department organisation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No such explosive is reported to have been stolen from any Army unit, formation or Ordnance installation in the recent past.

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

(c) Procedures already exist for ensuring the security of arms, ammunition and explosives in Defence Organisations.

Export of Sports Goods

5234. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from export of sports goods during last three years and the names of countries to which exported;

(b) whether the manufacturers are getting raw material from raw material bank for the sports goods industry and design-cum development centre of State Trading Corporation in time; and

(c) the number of complaints received from the manufacturers and exporters associations for mismanagement during the last three years and action taken thereon?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) In terms of the data compiled by the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, export of Sports goods in the last three years has been as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>FOB value of export (Rs. Crores)</i>
1984-85	25.90
1985-86	27.90
1986-87	28.37

Sports goods are exported to a large number of countries, the major destinations being U.K., Australia, USSR, West Germany and USA.

(b) and (c). Provision has been made at the Design-cum-development Centre of STC at Jalandhar to stock essential raw material like cane and willow for being supplied to the sports goods industry. No complaint has been received about the functioning of this centre in this regard. The Sports Goods Manufacturers' Association, however, gave certain suggestions for improving the working of the raw material bank which have been implemented.

Purchase of Metals by MMTC on Higher Rates

5235. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has purchased metals at higher prices in the garb of counter trade during last two years; if so, whether the exports under counter-trade were registered after contracting the imports;

(b) whether letter of credit, bill of lading or GR-I form for these exports were issued in the name of MMTC;

(c) whether the normal exports are only remitted through MMTC just to cover the

export angle; and

(d) if so, the losses suffered by Government in such export/imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). MMTC purchases metals on the basis of tenders which establish the lowest price. While effecting such purchases at lowest prices, MMTC endeavours to use its buying leverage to the extent possible to generate exports of Indian products which are credited to the account of MMTC. In most cases documents are routed through MMTC too. In several such deals additionality of export has been identified. Since imports are taking place at international prices, no loss is being suffered in such imports.

Stateless Tamils In Sri Lanka

5236. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stateless Tamils living in Sri Lanka;

(b) the steps taken by Government to obtain their citizenship in Sri Lanka;

(c) the progress of negotiation in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for such delay to get the citizenship of that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) As on 31 July this year, 3,46,733 persons and their natural increase estimated at 86,693 continued to remain technically stateless in Sri Lanka as their applications for citizenship were pending disposal.

(b) and (c). The grant of citizenship to stateless Tamils of Indian origin is governed by agreements between India and Sri Lanka. The two Governments are implementing the agreements.

(d) The lengthy processes of registration and completion of procedures and, in the last four years, the abnormal conditions in Sri Lanka have contributed to the delay in the grant of citizenship.

Migrants to J & K

5237. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who migrated to the Indian Territory in Jammu & Kashmir State from the territories now included in Pakistan; and since when they are living in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) whether their children have normal rights of a citizen of voting and possessing property; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to remove this deprivation and with what outcome?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) According to the information received from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, 2768 families belonging to different areas now included in West Pakistan migrated at the time of the partition of the country and temporarily settled in different tehsils of Jammu region of the State.

(b) and (c). These persons have not yet been granted the permanent residents certificate of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the consequential benefits available to the permanent residents, except the right to vote for Parliamentary election.

Some persons migrated from West Pakistan and settled in Jammu and Kashmir had also filed a writ petition in 1982 in the Supreme Court seeking equal rights at par with permanent residents of the State.

The observations made by the Supreme Court in their judgement dated 20.2.1987 were referred to the State Government in March, 1987.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir in their reply of July, 1987 informed that as the matter involves amendments to various existing laws it is being considered at the highest level.

The State Government have recently informed that these persons have filed another writ petition in the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir and the matter is subjudice.

Joint Ventures in Deep Sea Fishing

5238. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of fishing companies have submitted proposals to Government for joint ventures in deep sea fishing as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 27 June, 1987, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). One proposal for joint venture in deep sea fishing received by the Government is under consideration.

Public Men for Ambassadorial Assignments

5239. SHRI R.S. MANE:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of ambassadors from outside the Indian Foreign Service or Bureaucracy presently including retired or ex-bureaucrats;

(b) whether Government are aware that in all other democratic countries at least 50 per cent of posts of Ambassadors are reserved for outstanding public men; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider changing the present ratio in favour of public men?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) At present, seven per cent of the Ambassadors fall in this category.

(b) It is not true that in countries falling in this category at least 50 per cent of posts of Ambassadors are reserved for outstanding public men. In actual fact in these countries non-career Heads of Mission are appointed rarely.

(c) No, Sir. However, Government intend to continue their policy of appointing as Heads of Mission, in numbers as are considered necessary, individuals outside the Indian Foreign Service who have distinguished themselves in public life and are capable of inspiring confidence in their ability to perform well in diplomatic assignments.

Industrial Licence to Sahyadri Sahakara Spinning Mills at Channagiri, Karnataka

5240. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested to give industrial licence to Sahyadri Sahakara Spinning Mills at Channagiri, Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Organisations Involved in Promotion of Joint Ventures

5241. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the organisations involved in the promotion of joint ventures abroad; and

(b) the amount of assistance sanctioned by these organisations to each one of the joint venture projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Exim Bank facilitates promotion of Indian Joint Ventures Abroad by extending equity finance in the form of rupee term loans to Indian Companies promoting Joint Ventures Abroad under overseas Investment Finance Scheme. Any Indian company whose proposal for setting up of a joint venture project abroad has been cleared by the Govt. is eligible for such finance from Exim Bank, subject to determination of project viability and repayment capacity.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of borrower</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. lacs)</i>
1.	Star Marketing and Services	Thailand	26.4.83	17.60
2.	Indian Produces Trading Co.	Kenya	13.6.83	11.50
3.	Shri Ambica Mills Ltd.	Thailand	15.7.83	25.00
4.	Bengal Waterproof	Sri Lanka	1.10.82 and 29.11.84	49.97
5.	Unique Pharmaceuticals	Nigeria	24.5.85 and 2.12.85	21.49
6.	Ballapur Industries Ltd.	Seychelles	29.11.84	84.00
7.	Steel Tubes of India Ltd.	Singapore	18.3.85	15.90
8.	Orissa Industries Ltd.	Nepal	27.07.87	28.80
Total :				254.26

Study of 100 Per Cent EOUS

5242. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study was conducted by the Federation of Indian Export Organisation on 100 per cent export oriented units;

(b) if so, the major recommendations made;

(c) whether one of the important suggestions was that a Central Authority should be set up for the development of export units; and

(d) the recommendations accepted/implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The suggestions include the establishment of an Authority for the overall development of the 100% EOUs, relaxation in customs procedures, expedition in and liberalisation of financing procedure by the EXIM Bank, grant of fiscal incentives including a Tax Holiday, exemption from payment of Central Sales Tax on supplies from the DTA, provision of marketing assistance, according priority in extending infrastruc-

ral services, permitting sub-contracting in the domestic tariff area, procedural simplifications etc.

(d) Various improvement to the scheme have been carried out from time to time such as reduction in the charges for customs bonding, simplifications of Customs procedure, according priority for infrastructural services, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax paid on DTA supplies and facility of 100% sale in the DTA subject to the import policy. The scheme is being reviewed periodically to make it more attractive and to remove bottlenecks. Suggestions made by organisations representing exporters, including FIEO are duly considered during these reviews.

Encroachment on Government Land by a Hotel in South Point, Port Blair

5243. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a CBI Inquiry was held twice in connection with the encroachment on Government land by a luxurious Hotel in South Point, Port Blair; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government on the findings of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). CBI have registered a Preliminary Enquiry about the encroachment on Government land by a luxurious hotel in South Point, Port Blair. They have not yet submitted their report to the Government.

Manufacture of Tanks by Pakistan

5244. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pak Bharat ki takkar ke tank bana raha hai" appearing in the Nav Bharat Times dated 6 August, 1987;

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

(c) the precautionary steps Government propose to take 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) Government have seen the Press reports regarding Pakistan's efforts to upgrade its tank fleet to match the capability of the Indian Tank "Arjuna".

(b) and (c). Government keep a constant watch on all developments which have a bearing on our security and initiate appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Export Growth

5245. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of growth in exports during 1986-87 has been 18 per cent;

(b) if so, whether this percentage growth takes into account the depreciation in rupee vis-a-vis dollar; and

(c) whether any break-through has been achieved in export of non-traditional items; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). According to the provisional figures, India's exports, in rupee terms, registered an increase of 20.4 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86. In dollar terms, India's exports registered an increase of 15.3 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

(c) Earning from non-traditional exports such as Readymade garments (+Rs. 30.36 crores), Leather and leather manufactures (+Rs. 266.18 crores), Gems & Jewellery (+Rs. 561.18 crores), Chemicals and allied products (+Rs. 187.87 crores) and Machinery, transport equipment & metal manufactures (+ Rs. 209.01 crores) have increased significantly during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

Misuse of Concessions Given to Textile Industry

5246. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concessions provided to the textiles industry are being misused; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Natural Silk Goods

5247. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of natural silk goods exported during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been an increasing trend for the export of silk goods;

(c) if so, the quantum of silk goods expected to be exported during 1987-88; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The quantum of natural silk goods exported during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>In lakh sq.metre</i>
1984-85	17.70
1985-86	194.15
1986-87	243.53

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The targets for exports are fixed in terms of value and the quantum of exports depends on the nature of exports orders. The target for export of natural silk goods for the year 1987-88 had initially been fixed at Rs. 190 crores. However, in view of the present export trends, the total exports during the current year, are expected to be well over Rs. 200 crores.

Facilities for Tourists Visiting Andaman Islands

5248. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether six Andaman islands are proposed to be opened to tourists traffic;

(b) if so, the names of the islands, the facilities to be provided for the tourists and the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether the Advisory Committee has a similar plan for Lakshadweep and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Port Blair would be the spring board of tourism infrastructure for development of tourism in the Andaman group of Islands. The Central Government has so far sanctioned only a Yatri Niwas at an approximate cost of Rs. 45.78 lakhs to be constructed at Port Blair. Funds have also been released for carrying out a hydrographic survey of Cinque Island.

The Islands available to foreign tourists for a visit would be Jolly Buoy, Red Skin, North Cinque, South Cinque, Havelock and Neil. However, night stay is not being permitted at any of these Islands except Havelock.

(c) In Lakshadweep the Islands of Suheli and Bangaram are already open to foreign tourists. For developing tourism infrastructure in Lakshadweep this Ministry had sanctioned Rs. 40.10 lakhs during 1985-86, out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs has already been released to the Lakshadweep Administration. An air strip at Agathi is under construction.

[Translation]

Losses Suffered by Textile Mills Under NTC

5249. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile mills working under the National Textile Corporation are running at loss continuously;

(b) if so, whether some more capital has been invested in these mills in the past few years;

(c) if so, how many times more capital was invested in these mills in the last three years indicating the amount thereof;

(d) the amount of loss or profit shown by these mills during each of the past three years; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent this loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Most of the mills under National Textile Corporation are incurring continuous losses.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The investments made by the Government for various purposes during the last three years in these mills is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Modernisation/ Labour Rationalisation	Working Interest Capital Subsidy	
1984-85	35.00	204.27	21.19
1985-86	23.00	123.66	91.08
1986-87	25.00	135.14	81.81

(d) Loss incurred by the Mills under NTC during the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nationalised Mills</i>	<i>Managed Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
1984-85	172.36	50.10	222.46
1985-86	117.09	36.03	153.12
1986-87 (Provisional)	176.13	45.81	221.94

(e) The performance of NTC is reviewed by the Government periodically. NTC has issued guidelines for formulation of mill-specific Action Plans to improve their performance.

[English]

Additional Facilities to attract Foreign Tourists

5250. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourist arrival has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, what is the rate of increase; and

(c) what additional facilities are made to attract tourists from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The foreign tourist arrivals in India during the last three years alongwith percentage increase are as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tourist Arrivals (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bandladesh)</i>	<i>Percentage increase</i>
1984	835,503	—
1985	836,908	0.2
1986	1,080,050	29.1

(c) The additional facilities being provided by the Government to attract tourists from abroad include introduction of charter services, improvement of air-port facilities, development of infrastructural facilities and wayside amenities etc.

Development of Sacred Places as Tourist Centres

5251. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many sacred places in India which are visited by thousands of people of different beliefs/religions and languages; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to develop these places and convert them to tourist centres to promote national integration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism, keeping in view the growing need for additional accommodation at places of pilgrimage, has been instrumental in floating a registered society -

Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, for the construction of Yatrikas/Dharamshalas at various places of pilgrimage. Such projects are taken up provided the concerned State Govt. transfers a suitable piece of land and also depending upon the availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

[*Translation*]

**Proposal for Tourism Development
In Madhya Pradesh**

5252. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
DR. PRABHAT KUMAR
MISHRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted any scheme for the development of tourism in the State;

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

(c) when this scheme was submitted to Union Government; and

(d) the action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the details of schemes:-

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1	2
1. Tourist Bungalow, Bilaspur	45.00
2. Wayside amenities at Kawardha	21.00
3. Wayside amenities at Rajnandgaon	21.00
4. Cafeteria-cum-toilet facilities at Kutumsar	13.80
5. Cafeteria-cum-toilet facilities at Chitrakote	13.80
6. Cafeteria-cum-toilet facilities at Dantewada	13.80
7. Wayside amenities, Biora	21.00

1	2
8. Motel at Chhindwara	28.93
9. Tourist Bungalow at Indore	54.00
10. Tourist Bungalow at Raipur	45.00
11. Tourist Motel at Guna	45.00
12. Tourist Bungalow at Mandu	45.00
13. Open Air Theatre at Khajuraho	25.00

(c) The schemes were submitted to the Central Ministry of Tourism in January, 1987 and are meant for financial year 1987-88.

(d) Financial assistance for these schemes will be considered by the Ministry of Tourism subject to merits of the proposals, potential of the centres, availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

[English]

Demand for Raw Silk in Foreign Countries

5253. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for raw silk is increasing in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to encourage the industry; and

(c) what benefits Government propose to give to save the industry in village area of Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) In order to supplement the efforts on the State Governments to encourage the development of the silk industry, the Central Silk Board has established the following major units in the country for R & D and Extension support;

(i) 3 Central Sericulture Research & Training Institutes.

(ii) 1 Central Technological Research & Training Instt.

(iii) 15 Regional Sericulture Research Stations.

(iv) 64 Research & Extension Centres.

(v) 21 Silkworm Seed production Centres under the National Centres under the National Silkworm Seed Project.

Besides this, the following Sericulture Development Projects are also being implemented;

(i) World Bank-Assisted Karnataka Sericulture Project.

(ii) Intensive Sericulture Develop-

ment Project in West Bengal.

(iii) Muga Seed Development project in the North-Eastern Region.

(iv) Intensive Sericulture Development project in Orissa.

(v) Inter-State Tasar project, phase-II in Orissa and Maharashtra.

(c) In order to supplement the effort of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Central Silk Board has established in the following units in the state to cater to the needs of sericulturists in the village areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(i) Research Extension Centre at Hoshangabad.

(ii) Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station at Lakha.

(iii) Regional Tasar Research Station at Jagadapur.

(iv) Research Extension Centre for Tasar at Katghora.

(v) 5 Basic Seed Multiplication-cum Training Centres for Tasar at Pali, Bastar, Boirdadar, Ambikapur and Bhalagat.

(vi) RMB Sub-Depot for Tasar at Raigarh.

Economy of Traditional Weavers of Textiles

5254. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the economic status of traditional weavers of the famous textiles of the

country like Benaras saris and stoles, Chandri saris, tie and dye garments, carpets etc;

(b) if so, whether Government are convinced that they are getting all the benefits that are available under various Government schemes;

(c) whether any of these benefits are being appropriated by the trading classes; and

(d) if so, what steps proposed to be taken to ensure that weavers are not deprived of their due benefits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Studies on crafts such as the brocade industry of Benaras, the tie and dye craft of Gujarat and carpet industry in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, which include the economic status of these crafts-men, have been conducted. As far as the handloom sector is concerned, a national census of handloom has been undertaken by the Government of India which is expected to throw light on the economic status of traditional weavers. The development schemes in respect of handloom & handicrafts are implemented throughout the country and the consequent benefits flow to the handloom weavers and artisans, including traditional weavers and craftsmen.

(c) Government of India have not received any such specific complaints.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Silk in Karnataka

5255. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of silk in the

country during 1986-87;

(b) the total production in Karnataka during 1986-87;

(c) whether there is any increase in the production of silk in Karnataka in recent years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total production of silk in the country during the year 1986-87 was of the order of 8787 tonnes (Provisional).

(b) The production of silk in Karnataka during the year 1986-87 was 4671 tonnes (Provisional).

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. the details of production of silk in Karnataka during the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>M. Tonnes</i>
1984-85	4059
1985-86	4300
1986-87	4671 (Provisional)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date on which snow clearance started</i>	<i>Date on which the Highway was opened for traffic</i>
1984	6th March	5th May
1985	26th February	19th April
1986	15th March	7th June
1987	1st March	22nd June

Snow clearance in Srinagar Leh Highway (ZOJI-LA)

5256. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise dates on which the snow clearance started on the Srinagar-Leh highway (Zoji-La) during the years 1984-85; 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the dates on which the said highway was thrown open for traffic during the above years;

(b) the average date (period) on which entire snow melt away on the Zoji-La barring a few avalanche pronos points near the Zoji-La top;

(c) year-wise total amount spent on snow clearance during the above period; and

(d) whether a proposal for construction of snow sheds had been submitted recently by Government of J&K State to Union Government for consideration and if so, the stage of consideration of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) The dates of snow clearance are given below:-

(b) No studies have been conducted in this regard.

(c) The annual expenditure of snow clearance is given below :-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1984-85	31.76
1985-86	33.61
1986-87	42.18

(d) A proposal of this nature has been received through the Hon'ble member who has tabled this question, but not through the Govt. of J & K. This proposal has been referred to a Technical Committee chaired by Chief Engineer, Project Beacon for its views

Recommendations of National Textile Conference held in Bombay

5257. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level national textile conference was held in Bombay recently;

b) if so, what were its recommendations and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, A high level National Textile Conference was held in Bombay on the 10th and 11th August, 1987. The main points of discussion in the said Conference were overall demand growth in the textiles, role of State Governments and labour organisations in implementation of the textile policy, modernisation

of textile industry, emphasis on the growth potential of the industry, fiscal levies on man-made fibres/yarn, role of cotton as the main raw material of the industry, suggestions for import of raw materials, close monitoring and management of information data by use of computer, present market situation and textile export scenario. Govt. are already aware of these problems in the textile industry.

Import and Export of Cement

5258. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cement imported during 1987;

(b) whether Government are considering the possibility of exporting cement; and

(c) if so, the amount of cement expected to be exported during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) STC imported 10,775 metric tonnes of cement during January to July, 1987.

(b) and (c). Government have not taken any decision to export cement on regular basis. However, some cement companies are exploring possibilities of exporting cement to neighbouring countries.

Air Service in Gujarat to Develop Tourism

5259. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extension of feeder services by Vayudoot to the regions other than the North-East has been examined by

Government;

New Tourist Sites

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start third level air service in Gujarat to develop tourism in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Vayudoot is already operating to Keshod, Porbander, Kandla, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Surat and Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

5260. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the details of amount being spent by his Ministry on improvement of new tourist sites during 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) Development of Tourism infrastructure is a continuous process. Details of the expenditure incurred by the Ministry for improvement of tourism infrastructure at various tourist centres during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto 31.3.1987) are given in the statements I and II given below.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Expenditure Incurred by Department of Tourism during 1986—87

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Sanctioned cost</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred during 1986-87</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1) Master Plan for Golconda	3.12	0.75
		2) Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad	25.29	10.00
		3) SEL Show at Golconda	45.00	20.00
			<u>73.41</u>	<u>30.75</u>
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		—	—
3.	Assam	1) Forest Lodge at Manas	—	10.00
		2) Mini bus at Manas & Kaziranga	—	0.90

1	2	3	4	5
		3) Boat for River Bhramputra	—	5.00
			—	15.90
4. Bihar		1) Forest Lodge at Betla	20.00	4.00
		2) Development of Gautam Van	20.00	15.00
			40.00	19.00
5. Gujarat		1) Kuba Huts at Enjal	—	5.00
		2) Mini buses for Sasangir	13.00	11.70
		3) Highways facilities at Ankleshwar	35.84	10.00
		4) Wayside facilities at Limbidi	—	1.50
		5) Cafeteria at Somnath	—	0.50
		6) For Fairs & Festivals	7.09	6.38
			55.93	35.08
6. Haryana		1) Boats at Bhadkal	7.46	6.72
		2) Fast Food Centre & Open Air Theatre at Daruhera	28.84	10.00
		3) Wayside amenities at Samalkha	13.96	5.00
		4) Craft Mela at Surajkund	20.00	19.50
		5) Golf Course at Surajkund	29.00	—
		6) Tourist Complex at Damdama	45.00	—
		7) Yatri Niwas at Kurukshetra	—	10.00
			146.56	51.22

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1) Trekking equipment to H.P.	5.20	4.68
		2) Tourist Inn at Rewalsar	12.05	5.00
			<u>17.25</u>	<u>9.68</u>
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1) Yatri Niwas at Pahalgam	31.18	10.00
		2) Accommodation at Qazigund	21.14	7.00
		3) Cafeteria cum Information Centre at Qazigund	9.63	5.00
		4) Wayside facilities at Dyolachowk Udhampur, Manser Junction etc.	13.62	5.00
		5) Wayside facilities at Leh	22.14	7.00
		6) Landscaping of Mughal Garden Bijbehra	14.30	7.00
		7) Skiing equipment for JIS&M	—	1.00
		8) Building of JIS&M	—	20.00
			<u>112.01</u>	<u>62.00</u>
9.	Kerala	1) Forest Lodge at Parambikulam	12.42	6.00
		2) Yatri Niwas at Quilon	35.35	8.00
		3) Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum	26.43	8.00
		4) Water Sports equipment for Kovalam	17.31	15.00
		5) Trekking equipment to Kerala	3.24	2.92
		6) Assistance for Fairs & Festivals	—	0.25

1	2	3	4	5
		7) Wayside facilities at Kottarakara	10.28	5.00
		8) Wayside facilities at Alleppey	10.28	5.00
		9) Wayside facilities at Cannanore	10.28	5.00
		10) Beach Resort at Kapad	55.00	8.00
			<u>180.59</u>	<u>63.17</u>
10.	Karnataka	1) Wayside facilities at Mulbagal	14.00	5.00
		2) Wayside facilities at Jogfalls	—	2.00
		3) Boats for Ulsoor Lake	—	0.23
		4) Wayside facilities at Belgaum	17.51	7.00
			<u>31.51</u>	<u>14.23</u>
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1) SEL Show at Manmandir Gwalior	28.83	20.00
		2) Master Plan for Gwalior Fort	3.12	0.75
		3) Mini buses for Bandavgarh (Two)	4.06	3.60
		4) Mini buses for Kanha	4.06	3.60
		5) Jeeps for Shivpuri	2.02	1.80
		6) Water sports at Bhopal Lake	—	3.00
		7) Tourist Village at Shivpuri	—	2.59
			<u>42.09</u>	<u>35.34</u>

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	1) Cottages at Ganpatiphule	8.77	5.00
		2) Beach Resort at Valneshwar	34.10	10.00
		3) Yatri Niwas at Shegaon	25.98	10.00
		4) Development of Ajanta Foot Hills	—	2.00
			<u>68.85</u>	<u>27.00</u>
13.	Manipur	1) Cafeteria at Mao Gate	3.25	2.00
		2) Watersport at Loktak Lake	4.72	3.00
			<u>7.97</u>	<u>5.00</u>
14.	Meghalaya	1) Watersports equipment for Umiam Lake	—	16.00
		2) Tourist facilities at Cheerapunji	16.53	3.00
		3) Forest Lodge at Siji	3.82	2.00
			<u>10.35</u>	<u>21.00</u>
15.	Mizoram	Way Side facilities at Chiatlang	4.90	2.50
16.	Nagaland	Mini bus for Nagaland	—	0.24
17.	Orissa	1) Forest Lodge at Similipal	—	6.30
		2) Safari Park Nandankanan	—	0.35
		3) Yatri Niwas at Konarak	29.25	8.00
		4) Open Air theatre at Konarak	7.10	5.00
		5) Wayside facilities at Sunabeda	6.98	5.00
		6) Wayside facilities at Taptapani	6.98	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
		7) Wayside facilities at Angul	6.98	5.00
		8) Wayside facilities at Rameswar	7.27	4.00
		9) For Fairs & Festivals	—	0.21
		10) Boats for Chilka Lake	—	0.39
		11) Boats for Bhitarkanika wildlife sanctuary	4.30	3.50
			<u>68.86</u>	<u>42.75</u>
18.	Punjab	Yatri Niwas at Jalandhar	23.97	10.00
19.	Rajasthan	1) Camel Safari at Thar Desert	7.20	4.00
		2) Development of Talvriksha	5.93	4.00
		3) Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer	—	2.00
		4) Master Plan for Chittorgarh	3.12	0.75
			<u>16.25</u>	<u>10.25</u>
20.	Sikkim	1) Tourist Complex at Rangpo	38.96	10.00
		2) Trekkers Huts at Sikkim	—	7.00
			<u>38.96</u>	<u>17.00</u>
21.	Tamil Nadu	1) Forest Lodge at Mudumalai	21.32	8.00
		2) Floodlighting Rock Fort Trichy	—	0.18
		3) Restaurant at Pichawaram	—	3.50
		4) Wayside facilities at Thirukalakundram	—	1.50
		5) Provision of boats at Ooty	—	0.47
		6) Accommodation at Courtalam	—	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
		7) Landscaping at Mamallapuram—		5.00
		8) Tourist Complex at Kancheepuram	—	10.00
		9) Yatri Niwas at Kancheepuram —		5.00
		10) Restaurant at Chidambram —		3.00
		11) Tourist facilities at Hangnakal	3.38	2.50
		12) Boating facilities at Pulicat Lake	—	0.35
		13) Water Sports at Muttukadu —		0.64
		14) Mini bus at Mudumalai	2.59	1.33
		15) Yatri Niwas at Nagapatnam	37.27	8.00
		16) Fairs & Festivals (residual) —		0 06
		17) Wayside facilities at Thiruthani	—	1.50
			<u>64.56</u>	<u>53.03</u>
22.	Tripura		—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1) Payment to NID	0.01	0.01
		2) Tubewell at Fatehpur Sikri	15.86	5.00
		3) Fiber Glass Huts for Garhwal Region	33.75	20.00
		4) Master Plan for Sankasya	3.12	0.75
		5) Tourist Complex at Fatehpur Sikri	—	20.00
		6) For fairs & festivals —		0.51
		7) Yatri Niwas at Allahabad	29.24	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
		8) Repairs to Restaurant at Kosi	19.00	5.00
			<u>100.98</u>	<u>56.27</u>
24.	West Bengal	1) Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling	47.39	10.00
		2) Floating accommodation at Sunderbans	—	3.00
		3) SEL Show at Rabindra Bharti	—	7.00
		4) Floodlighting at Vishnupur Temple	—	0.38
			<u>47.39</u>	<u>20.38</u>
25.	Goa		—	0.14
26.	Andaman & Nicobar		—	—
27.	Chandigarh		—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		—	—
29.	Delhi		—	—
30.	Lakshadweep		—	—
31.	Pondicherry	Yatri Niwas at Pondicherry	26.90	8.00
Grand Total			1179.29	610.43

STATEMENT-II

Details of amount sanctioned and amount released under various schemes upto 31-7-1987 during 1987 - 1988.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bihar		
	1. Wayside facilities at Jhanabad	3.49	2.00

1.	2.	3.	4.
2.	Haryana		
1.	Yatriniwas at Kurukshetra	—	15.00
2.	Golf Course at Suraj Kund	29.00	15.00
3.	Tourist Complex at Damdama	45.00	15.00
4.	Construction of Family Huts at Uchana Lake	6.54	3.00
		<u>80.54</u>	<u>48.00</u>
3.	Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Trekkers huts at Sarahan	—	3.00
2.	Colabration of Dussehra Festival at Kulu	—	1.44
4.	Kerala		
1.	Two mini buses at Wynad	5.53	4.70
2.	Four mini buses at Parambikulam & Neyyer	9.28	8.35
3.	Boats in Kerala	190.00	40.00
4.	Floodlighting of Trivandrum Museum	14.81	13.33
5.	Water Sports equipment at Malampuzha	7.82	7.03
		<u>227.44</u>	<u>74.85</u>
5.	Manipur		
1.	Telescope at Kaibul Lamjao Park	0.75	0.67
6.	Mizoram		
1	Yatri Niwas at Aizwal	30.13	7.00
2.	Wayside facilities at Thingdwal	—	3.00
		<u>30.13</u>	<u>10.00</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Orissa		
	1. Water Sports at Chilka Lake	21.96	20.00
8.	Punjab		
	1. Construction of Snak Bar, Nadanpur	7.15	3.00
9.	Sikkim		
	1. Fairs & Festivals at Sikkim	8.40	4.40
	2. Wayside facilities at 5 locations in Sikkim	10.85	5.00
	3. Development of Khechapalri Lake Sikkim	4.50	2.00
		<u>23.75</u>	<u>11.40</u>
10.	Tamil Nadu		
	1. Wayside facilities at Tuticorin	11.70	5.00
	2. Wayside facilities at Mumdradaipu	11.25	5.00
	3. Wayside facilities at Burlar	11.24	5.00
	4. Wayside facilities at Uthirakasamagai	11.25	5.00
	5. Cafeteria at Kanyakumari	6.02	2.00
		<u>52.46</u>	<u>22.00</u>
11	Tripura		
	1. Wayside facilities at Kumarghat	5.18	3.00
	2. Wayside facilities at Ambassa	5.18	3.00
	3. Wayside facilities at Panisagai	5.18	3.00
		<u>15.54</u>	<u>9.00</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
<hr/>			
12.	Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Forest Lodge at Dhangri	33.27	10.00
2.	Minibuses at China, Corbett & Dudhwa	—	0.51
3.	Yatri Niwas at Allahabad	—	5.00
4.	Water Sports at Gomati River	—	1.25
5.	Water Supply at Fatehpursikri	—	0.80
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		33.27	17.56
		<hr/>	<hr/>
13.	West Bengal		
1.	Boats for Mirrick Lake & Rabindra Sarover	—	0.17
2.	Floating accommodation at Sunderbans	—	0.50
		—	0.67

Additional Interim Relief to Cotton Growers in Maharashtra

5261. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the basis of anticipated profit of Rs. 58 crores approximately, the Government of Maharashtra decided to pay Rs. 35 crores to the cotton growers as additional interim price in the month of May, 1987; and

(b) the exact amount distributed as additional interim price so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) It is reported that the Maharashtra State Coop. Cotton Growers'

Marketing Federation expects a surplus of Rs. 58.41 crores and Government of Maharashtra decided to pay out of this surplus an interim additional price of Rs. 35 crores to the cotton growers.

(b) The process of making payment of interim additional price is reported to be in progress. Government are not aware of the exact amount distributed so far, since the matter concerns basically the Government of Maharashtra, who operate the cotton monopoly procurement scheme in Maharashtra.

Export Potential of Assam

5262. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have exam-

ined Assam's Export potential; and

(b) if so, the exportable items identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade New Delhi conducted an Export Potential Survey of North-Eastern States during 1985, and Assam was also covered during that Survey.

(b) The exportable items identified from Assam include: tea, cotton, processed fruits & vegetables tea processing machinery, medicinal herbs, agar-oil, coal, handloom fabrics, cane and bamboo articles.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters during 1986-87

5263. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of freedom fighters to whom pension has been granted by Union Government during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): 3488 persons have been granted pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme during 1986-87.

Passport Applications pending in RPO, Ahmedabad

5264. SHRI SOMJIBHAIDAMOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending at present in the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad;

(b) whether in emergency cases the passports are also issued to applicant at

short period; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The number of applications pending as on 1.8.1987 in the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad was 11, 076.

(b) Yes, Sir. Short term passports for specific visits are issued to applicants in emergency cases provided the request is supported by necessary documentary proof.

(c) It depends upon the nature of emergency.

Schemes under Jute Development Fund

5265. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4564 on 27th March, 1987 regarding Jute Development Fund and state:

(a) the broad outlines of the recommendations of four working groups mentioned in the said reply;

(b) to what extent their reports have been accepted by Government;

(c) whether Government have finalised the details of the schemes for which the Special Development Fund would be utilised; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what publicity has been given so as to inform intended beneficiaries of the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). Under the

Jute Special Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores announced by the Prime Minister in

September, 1986, 4 broad areas of activities in jute sector were identified and these are:

1	2	3
1.	Jute Agricultural Development Programme	Rs. 25 crores
2.	Assistance to JCI and its Cooperative procurement agencies	Rs. 10 crores
3.	Product diversification and R&D support	Rs. 10 crores
4.	Scheme for the benefit of workers in the jute industry:	
	(a) Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in respect of of closed mills	Rs. 10 crores
	(b) Labour Rationalisation Scheme linked to Modernisation	Rs. 22.50 crores
	(c) Part payment of outstanding dues of workers in respect of P.F. and ESI linked to modernisation	Rs. 16 crores
	(d) Training and Bank Finance Scheme for the surplus workers of Jute Industry	Rs. 5 crores
		Rs. 53. 50 crores
	Total:	Rs. 98.50 crores

(Or say Rs. 100 crores)

In order to work out the details of the Schemes approved by the CCEA, Government set up 4 Working Groups for each of the above schemes. All the Working Groups have submitted their reports to the Government. After examining the schemes drawn up by the Working Groups, Government have sanctioned funds for implementing the schemes in respect of :

- (i) Jute Agricultural Development Programme.
- (ii) Product diversification and R&D

Support.

- (iii) Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in respect of closed mills.
- (iv) Labour Rationalisation Scheme linked to Modernisation.
- (v) Part payment of outstanding dues of workers in respect of P.F. and ESI linked to modernisation.

New Markets for Holiday Tourism

5266. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal for exploring the new markets for Holiday Tourism;

(b) whether cultural tourism would be developed in a big way in order to attract the foreign tourists;

(c) whether an action plan for developing tourism has been drawn out indicating both short term and long term objectives and strategies; and

(d) whether there is any possibility to meet the physical and financial target in the time bound laid down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The publicity and promotion of India and exploration of new markets is an on-going activity of the Ministry of Tourism.

(b) The importance of India as a cultural destination can never be minimized; in addition to catering to the varied interests of foreign travellers, India is now being marketed abroad in different segments thereby promoting its beaches, mountains, trekking, wildlife, shopping, etc.

(c) and (d). An Empowered Committee on 'short term strategy for development of Tourism' submitted its report in 1985. The Ministry of Tourism is making all efforts to implement the suggestions put forth by this Committee.

Use of Hindi

5267. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by his Ministry to promote the use of Hindi in offices;

(b) the number of books and magazines and other publications in Hindi at present available and how they compare with the English ones;

(c) the number of meetings of Advisory and Implementation Committees held during the last three years and the progress made in the implementation of their resolutions; and

(d) the position regarding promotions and regularisation of Hindi Officials?

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

(a) to (d). In pursuance of the policy and plans formulated by the Department of Official Language from time to time for progressive use of Hindi, various steps have been taken to promote the use of Hindi in Defence Organisations, such as, setting up Official Language Implementation Committees at various levels, provision of Hindi staff, Hindi typewriters and help literature in various offices; publication of Defence Glossary, bringing out standard forms bilingually; introducing various incentive schemes to encourage officers and employees to work in Hindi and undertake original works in Hindi on Defence subjects; conducting Hindi Workshops; organising Hindi Weeks/Hindi Days; equipping libraries and reading rooms with Hindi books, magazines, etc.

Ministry of Defence Library, which is one of the Interservice Organisations and functions as a reference Library has 3662

books, magazines and other publications in Hindi which constitute about 11% of the total number of publications, magazines, etc. in the Library.

During the period from 1984-85 to 1986-87, six meetings of Hindi Salahakar Samiti and 13 meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee were held and recommendations made in these meetings have been implemented.

Promotions and regularisation of Hindi officials in the Ministry of Defence are governed by the Central Secretariat Official Language Service controlled by the Department of Official Language.

Progress made by Goa Shipyard

5268. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Goa Shipyard Ltd. in the last three years;

(b) the future plans of the Shipyard; and

(c) objectives of the Shipyard towards achievement of self-reliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Value of Production for the past three years has been Rs. 27.34 crores in 1984-85, Rs. 34.37 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 29.30 crores in 1986-87. Sales value in the three years has been Rs. 18.76 crores, Rs. 22.27 crores and Rs. 53.05 crores. Fall in the Value of Production during 1986-87 was mainly attributable to delays in the commencement of some new projects and lack of orders.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose details of this Shipyard.

(c) The primary objective is to meet the requirements of the Navy and the Coast Guard in a coordinated manner with the other shipyard under the Ministry of Defence.

Books Export

5269. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books exported during last three years, language-wise, along with the names of countries; and

(b) whether there has been any increase or decrease in the export of such books during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The number of books exported from India during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is approximately 70 lakhs, 72 lakhs and 78 lakhs respectively. Data relating to export of books language-wise is not maintained. It is, however, estimated that 80% of the books exported are in English and the rest in Indian languages. The major countries to which books were exported are UK, USA, Holland, Denmark, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, FRG, Mauritius, Kenya, Fiji, Pakistan, Singapore, Malaysia, China, UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Japan.

(b) Export of books and publications has been increasing at the rate of about 8% per annum during the last three years.

Targets for Export of Cotton Textiles and Garments

5270. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of cotton textiles and garments have increased during the first quarter of the year 1987-88 as compared with the corresponding period of 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets fixed for the current financial year?

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

(b) The value of export of cotton textiles and garments during the first quarters of 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as given below:-

*Value in Rs. crores
(Provisional)*

	<i>1st quarter 1986-87</i>	<i>1st quarter 1987-88</i>
Cotton textiles	159	294
Garments	299	486

Source: (i) The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Bombay for Cotton Textiles.

(ii) Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi for garments.

(c) Targets for export of Cotton Textiles and garments have been fixed at Rs. 660 crores and Rs. 1450 crores respectively for the current financial year.

Economic Condition of Craftsmen

5271. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken to enable craftsmen to sell their handicrafts at economic prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect on improving economic condition of craftsmen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Central/ State Handicrafts Development Corporations and apex handicrafts cooperative societies are financially assisted to procure handicrafts directly from craftsmen at economic prices. Besides, 47 Marketing & Service Extension Centres functioning in different parts of the country are undertaking programmes with a view to enabling artisans to sell their products direct to consumers.

(c) The handicrafts sector being highly decentralised, no reliable data is available to indicate the impact of these measures on economic conditions of craftsmen. However, the total procurement of handicrafts by the corporations and apex societies has increased from Rs. 14.30 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 27.49 crores in 1985-86.

Revision of Silk Import Policy

5272. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised their silk import policy;

(b) if so, whether suggestions given by different silk growing States have been taken into consideration;

(c) the time by which the new silk import policy will come into effect; and

(d) the details of the changes made in

the silk import policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There is no change in Government policy of allowing import of silk under export incentive schemes such as Advance Licencing, Replenishment and Pass Book Schemes. Under these scheme import of silk is allowed only for or against exports.

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

Removal of SC/ST Employees from I.T.D.C.

5273. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees have been removed from services in India Tourism Development Corporation during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for removal of these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Removal from service is a major penalty imposed after proven charges of grave misconduct as per ITDC's Conduct, Discipling & Appeal Rules/Standing Orders. Action for removal from service is taken without consideration of caste, creed, religion, community, etc. of the delinquent em-

ployee.

Promotional Avenues of Store-Keeping Staff of Army Ordnance Corps

5274. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a package deal for some improvements of promotional avenues of Store-keeping staff of the Army Ordnance Corps was signed by his Ministry during May, 1983;

(b) whether the action in pursuance of the deal has been taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in implementation of the package deal?

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) Yes, Sir. The package deal has been implemented to the extent feasible.

(c) Does not arise.

Export to USSR and East European Countries

5275. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export basmati rice and other commodities to Russia and East European countries in 1987-88 and 1988-89 under recent barter agreements; and

(b) if so, the commodities to be exported and the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). No such barter agreements have been concluded by the Government. It may, however, be mentioned that there is provision for export of rice in the Trade Plan with some of the rupee payment countries of East Europe such as the USSR.

Transfers of Commandants and Asstt. Commandants of CISF

5276. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jobs of Commandants and Assistant Commandants of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and transferable on all-India basis;

(b) if so, the norms about their transfers; and

(c) the number of such officers who have not been transferred out of Delhi for the last five years and justification 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) The Commandants and Assistant Commandants of Central Industrial Security Force are liable for transfer any where in India.

(b) A copy of the guidelines prescribed in Central Industrial Security Force for regulating transfers/postings of gazetted officers is given in the Statement below.

(c) There is no Assistant Commandant or Commandant who has remained in Delhi in this rank for more than 5 years. There is, however, an Assistant Commandant who

initially came to Delhi as an Inspector and later got promoted as Assistant Commandant in July, 1985. On promotion, this officer was transferred out of the unit where he had come as Inspector.

STATEMENT

Guidelines for the transfer of Gazetted Officers in CISF:-

- (i) Transfer in respect of Asstt. Comdt./Dy. Comdt./Comdt. will generally be made after 3 years;
- (ii) IPS Officers will generally be allowed to continue at the place where they have been posted on appointment on deputation. However, on administrative ground, IPS officers will also be liable for transfer at any time;
- (iii) An officer will not be posted to a place where he has already served in the lower rank during the first three years of his promotion to the next higher rank;
- (iv) Optee officers will not be posted to the Units of undertakings to which they belonged and where they had served earlier before being absorbed in CISF. However, exceptions can be made in public interest if the situation so demands.
- (v) Proposals regarding transfer of officers will be made in the month of April each year so that education of the children of officers may not be disturbed.
- (vi) As far as possible, officers will be posted to units/offices near their home towns after attaining the age of 55 years.

(vii) In the larger undertakings, transfers of ACs should be staggered so that the continuity is maintained in the Unit and all the ACs are not transferred at one time. For example, in BCCL Jharia, there are 19 Asstt. Commandants and, therefore, approximately, 6 ACs will be transferred every year.

(viii) Notwithstanding the above principles, transfers may be made at any time and to any place during the year in public interest on administrative grounds and the above guidelines will be applicable to officers in the light of Section 15 of the CISF Act.

Rubber Production

5277. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and production of natural rubber during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the measures taken during this period to increase the production;

(c) whether these measures had the desired impact; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The Consumption and Production during the last three years has been as under:

Quantity in tonnes

<i>Year</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Production</i>
1984-85	217,510	186,450
1985-86	235,440	200,465
1986-87	257,305	219,520

(b) to (d). Assistance in the form of Cash-subsidy, scientific and technical support, supply of high yielding materials etc. are available to the rubber growers. New techniques for increasing production such as improved scientific cultivation, rain-guarded tapping, use of stimulents in selected holdings etc. are disseminated to the rubber growers through extension advisory services. These measures have resulted in stepping up the production from 175,280 tonnes in 1983-84 to 219,520 tonnes in 1986-87. An area of 40,000 hectares was brought under high yielding rubber during this period. On reaching the full maturity stage (after 6/7 years) this area is estimated to yield about 50,000 tonnes of rubber per year.

Foreign Tourists to South India

5278. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the group tourists coming to India are brought to North Indian tourist centres only; and

(b) whether there is any effort to attract more foreign tourists to tourist centres in South India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism through offices in India and abroad promotes and

markets India as a complete tourist and holiday destination. The current emphasis of the publicity and marketing campaign is that India is being promoted as a land for all seasons and a holiday resort. Although more tourist traffic comes to the Northern part of the country because of its easy accessibility of overseas flights through Delhi the capital city and due to the attraction of Taj Mahal, yet the Government has all along been emphasising in all the developmental and promotional activities undertaken, the attractions and infrastructural facilities available in Southern part of the country. With a view to highlighting and promoting the tourist attractions of South Indian, this Department has organised familiarisation tours of select travel writers/photographers to visit the area under the Destination South India Programme. As a result, this part of the country is now becoming quite popular with the foreign tourists who are particularly attracted to the beach resorts of Goa, Kovalam and Mahabalipuram. In fact to encourage traffic to South India, Dabolim Airport at Goa, Bangalore and Trivandrum Airports have been permitted to receive charter flights.

One of the effective tools for promotion is production of publicity material. The Department has produced folders and directories on 26 major tourist centres in South India. Also several films produced recently include South India tourist centres, dance and crafts.

Gold Jewellery Export Centres

5279. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up jewellery and ornament export centres at Delhi, Jaipur, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;

(b) the names of other such centres;

(c) whether a number of actual manufactures and workers are at Rajkot, Mahguva Town in Bhavanagar district and some other places in Gujarat who are preparing jewellery and ornaments of export quality and which are being exported;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up such centres in these areas; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Export oriented Gold Jewellery Complexes under the 100% Export Oriented Unit scheme have been permitted to be set up initially at Delhi, Jaipur, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

(c) Manufacture of jewellery is done partially for export in different parts of India, including at some of the centres in Gujarat.

(d) and (e). Government of India would consider proposals for additional export-oriented jewellery manufacturing complexes as and when viable proposals are received duly supported by a public sector/State Govt. agency including for basic infrastructure for the purpose.

Betterment of Economic Conditions of Powerloom and Handloom Weavers

5280. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations in regard to betterment of economic conditions and other related issues of powerloom and handloom weavers

of Gujarat and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps contemplated in this regard; and

(c) how much assistance has been given to powerloom and handloom weavers of Gujarat during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Government have received representations regarding the betterment of the economic conditions and other issues relating to powerloom and handloom weavers. Issues concerning powerloom weavers relate mainly to the supply of yarn and the working conditions of powerloom workers whereas issues concerning the handloom weavers are regarding prices of yarn, increase in subsidy on Janta Cloth, liberalisation of rebate on sale of handloom cloth etc. Government of India keep a constant watch on the situation and take corrective action in association with State Governments. Government also operate various schemes to assist the weavers in the handloom sector. The assistance given by Central Government to the State Government of Gujarat under various handloom development schemes during the last three years was around Rs. 528 lakhs.

US Military Assistance to Sri Lanka

5281. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US has agreed to send military assistance to Sri Lanka to suppress a revolt against an ethnic peace pact signed with India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether this is not to infringe in any

manner the functioning of the Indian peace-keeping force sent to Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Government is aware that USA has agreed to send logistical assistance to Sri Lanka at the request of President Jayewardene.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu

5282. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications duly recommended by the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the setting up of textile mills in Tamil Nadu, received by Union Government;

(b) out of which, the number of applications that have been considered and licences issued so far; and

(c) the number of applications pending and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No application recommended by the Tamil Nadu Govt. was received during the period 1 July, 1986 to 30 June, 1987 for issuance of licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up cotton man made textile mills.

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

Review of Passport Issuing Rules

5283. SHRI CHINTAMANIJENA: Will

the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present rules for issuing passports;

(b) how many days a person has to wait for getting his passport;

(c) whether Government are considering to review the passport issuing rules; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The issue of passports is governed by the Passports Act, 1967, and the Passport Rules framed under this Act. Passports are normally issued at present only after verification of the identity and antecedents of the applicants and payment of passport fee.

(b) Passports are usually issued within five working days after receipt of clear reports from all concerned authorities.

(c) and (d). The procedures relating to the issue of passports remain under constant review with a view to their further streamlining. Whenever changes in procedures involve the amendment of the Passports Rules, copies of Gazette Notifications issued by the Government in this respect are laid on the table of the House.

Export of Iron Ore Through Paradip Port

5284. SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported through Paradip port during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether it is a fact that there had been decline in the export of iron ore through Paradip port;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase export of iron ore through Paradip Port during the current year and the target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The quantity of iron ore exported through Paradip Port during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are 1.607 mill. tonnes, 1.867 million tonnes and 2.079 million tonnes respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) MMTC have planned for an export of 2.150 million tonnes of iron ore from this port during 1987-88. In order to increase export of iron ore from this port, it is planned to increase rail capacity and develop Paradip Port to receive vessels upto 1,70,000 DWT as against 55,000 DWT at present.

Problems of Brass Artware Manufacturers

5285. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brass Artware Manufacturers Association has submitted a memorandum about the problems being faced by the industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Memorandum was submitted by the Brass Artware Manufacturers & Exporters Association, Moradabad to the Minister of Commerce in a meeting held on 4.8.1987 to consider promotion of exports of handicrafts, including hand-knotted woollen carpets. The points raised in the memorandum mainly related to matters like the shortage of power at Moradabad and working of the U.P. Brassware Corporation, which are directly dealt by the State Government. Other issues for which action has been initiated are:-

Adoption of a system for automatic revision of Duty Drawback rates in respect of Brassartwares and EPNS-ware.

Quick disposal of claims submitted by handicrafts exporters for Duty Drawback.

Liberal credit at concessional rate of interest for exports of Brassartwares.

Setting up an Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports at Moradabad. Export of Brassartwares to be allowed on D/A if backed by Bank Guarantee.

Introduction of minimum floor prices for export of Brassartwares.

Grant of freight subsidy.

Fumigation of export consignments of Brassartwares in USA.

Classification of EPNS handicrafts under the Product Group 'H' of Import & Export Policy for purposes of REP/C.C.S etc.

Commendation Cards

5286. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Commendation Card-I is issued by Police Commissioner on the basis of bravery and honesty; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the benefits of holding Card-I along with details Card-II and Card-III; and

(c) whether there is any case where these people have been harassed by the Police; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Government of India are not concerned with the commendation Cards issued by the State Police Chiefs and Commissioners of Police.

Trade Deficit with China

5287. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of trade with China during the first six months of the year;

(b) whether it is a fact that during this period India is left with a huge deficit;

(c) if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to wipe out this deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). As per latest DGCI&S statistics, Indo-China trade during January 1987 to March 1987 was as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)
Provisional figures)

<i>Indian imports</i>	<i>Indian exports</i>	<i>Trade turn-over</i>	<i>Balance of trade</i>
43.89	1.91	45.8	-41.98

These figures are provisional.

(d) Steps to reduce trade deficit include recent signing of a Trade Protocol with China, exchange of delegations, participation in trade fairs etc.

Misappropriation in NTC Mill at Bombay

5288. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a case of misappropriation of Rs. 3.25 lakhs, in the India United Mill Unit No. 1 (NTC owned mill), Bombay, in June 1987; and

(b) if so, what enquiries were made and what action was taken against those involved in this misappropriation?

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

(b) The Chief Clerk (Cashier) responsible for the embezzlement has been placed under suspension and departmental enquiry has been initiated against him. The matter was also reported to the police who have registered a case under Sections 408, 477A IPC. NTC(MN) has also advised its Solicitors to file a civil suit against the concerned official for recovery of the embezzled amount and attachment of property. Memos of charges for major penalty have also been issued to the General Manager, Manager

(P&IR) and Deputy Manager (Accounts).

Joint Ventures with South Korea

5289. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and South Korea have considered to have more joint ventures and joint collaborations including in third country, besides further expanding their bilateral trade;

(b) if so, whether the South Korean President's special envoy who visited India on 23rd April, 1987 had a discussion with him;

(c) whether any agreement in ~~the~~ regard was signed; and

(d), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. Both India and South Korea are keen to expand relations in the economic field as well as enhancing bilateral trade.

(b) The Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Korea, held discussions with the then Minister for External Affairs on

bilateral matters as well as issues of mutual interest.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Representatives of Defence Equipment Manufacturers/Suppliers

5290. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of representatives, liaison agents or commercial agents of foreign manufacturers/suppliers of defence equipment located in India within the knowledge of Government;

(b) the names and addresses of the principals of these agents; and

(c) brief particulars of the defence equipment contracted for supply by these manufacturers or suppliers during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Defence does not deal with any non Governmental agents of any foreign suppliers in respect of any commercial negotiations. Foreign Governments and suppliers are also told unequivocally about this policy. Details regarding the representatives/liaison agents or commercial agents of foreign manufacturers/supplies of Defence equipment located in India, therefore, come to the knowledge of Government indirectly. This information not having been cross checked with the principals cannot be said to be authentic. Particulars regarding Defence equipment contracted for supply by foreign manufacturers or suppliers are of a classified nature. It will, therefore, not be in the public interest to disclose the same.

Acquisition of Warships by Pakistan from USA

5291. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Pakistan has been trying to acquire three warships with harmonie missiles from USA;

(b) if Pakistan gets these ships, whether she would be a country in the region to possess such ships with powerful missiles; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) It has come to notice that Pakistan is acquiring warships equipped with HARPOON missiles.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India keeps all developments having a bearing on the country's security under constant observation in order to take appropriate counter-measures, from time to time, and to maintain full defence preparedness. The Indian Navy is equipped and developed in keeping with the emerging threat perceptions.

Crime Against Women

5292. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crime against women presently under investigation of the Women's Cell; and

(b) the average number of complaints received per day by the Women's Cell?

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) 30

(b) 10-15 such complaints are received in the Cell everyday.

Industrial Licences to Spinning Mills in Karnataka

5293. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of spinning mills in Karnataka pending for sanction of industrial licences;

(b) out of which, how many of them have already been registered in the co-operative sector;

(c) how many mills have been proposed by the Karnataka Spinning Mills Federation; and

(d) how many spinning mills in Karnataka have been given industrial licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). There are three cases of 100% Export Oriented Units pending for sanction of Industrial Licences. All the three units are registered under the Karnataka State Cooperative Societies Act, 1959.

(c) All the three mills have been recommended by the Karnataka State Spinning Mills Federation Limited.

(d) The total number of licenced and established cotton/man-made fibre spinning mills in Karnataka is thirty one.

Reduction in Imports

5294. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of imports in 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) which are the Principal commodities, whose imports have increased during 1986-87 and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made to reduce imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The provisional figures of India's imports during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Rs. 18371.28 crores and Rs. 20062.67 crores respectively. The revised figures of India's imports during 1985-86 are Rs. 19765.96 crores.

(b) The Principal commodities in case of which imports have registered an increase during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 include Iron & Steel, Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones, Machinery, Organic & inorganic chemicals, artificial resins, plastic material, and Professional scientific controlling instruments, photographic & optical goods. These imports have been effected to maintain higher levels of investment, Production and technological upgradation in the country. The increase in import of Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones is directly reflected in exports of cut and polished diamonds.

(c) The Government has initiated a series of steps to Promote efficient import substitution, particularly in the sphere of bulk imports. It has also been decided not to

encourage imports of non-essential items.

Contribution to Indian Organisations

5295. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian organisations had received contributions of more than Rs. 500 crores from abroad last year;

(b) if so, whether some of the organisations are linked with political parties and communal organisations of the country;

(c) whether the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act is not adequate to follow up the utilisation of funds from foreign countries; and

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

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) Total amount of foreign contribution reported to have been received by different organisations during 1984 is Rs. 253 crores. The figures for the year 1985 is under computerisation. The estimated figure for 1986 is approximately Rs. 400 crores.

(b) Organisations known to have links with political parties have been notified as organisations of a political nature not being a political party under Section 5 (1) of the FC(R) Act. Those organisations which are known to have links with communal organisations, are not granted registration under the Act, and hence they cannot accept foreign contribution without obtaining prior permission from the Central Government.

(c) and (d). The present Act does not

provide punishment for misutilisation. The amendment of the Act is under consideration.

Marine Products Exports

5296. SHRI CHINTAMANIJENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of marine products exported during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to whom marine products are being exported;

(c) whether there is a great demand for shrimps in some countries but India's shrimp exports are declining;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) steps being taken to locate foreign markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The value of marine products exported during the last three years were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. crores</i>
1984-85	384.29
1985-86	398.00
1986-87	460.67

(b) The major countries to whom marine products are being exported are Japan, USA, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Greece, Belgium, Italy, Singapore, Malaysia, Kuwait, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Federal Republic of Germany, Bahrain, UAE and Thailand.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Decline in shrimp exports by India is due to poor landing of shrimps.

(e) Steps taken in this regard include participation by the MPEDA in specialised commodity fairs abroad, sponsoring trade delegations to selected markets abroad, inviting technocrats importers from leading markets connected with sea-food imports and effective trade promotion measures through the trade promotion offices of the MPEDA at Japan and New York. To increase availability of shrimps, MPEDA is promoting shrimp farming by undertaking several measures such as subsidies, setting up of hatcheries etc.

Cardamom Export Promotion

5297. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made for an international understanding on cardamom; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Guatemala is the most important competitor of India in the export market for cardamom. Although there has been some feelers regarding an understanding on cardamom, no definite step has yet been taken.

Loan Advance to Sick Textile Mills

5298. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced to the sick textile mills in the country during the last three years;

(b) how much of the loans had been repayed and the steps being taken by the Government/financial institutions to recover these advances; and

(c) the details for each textile mill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government do not have information on the exact amount advanced as loans to sick textiles mills during last three years as loans are sanctioned by financial institutions and banks. However, Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 463.07 crores as loan to the National Textile Corporation Ltd. during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Government do not have details of repayment of loans advanced by financial institutions and banks to sick textile mills. The National Textile Corporation has not repaid any amount of the loan.

Export Earnings from Carpet Sector

5299. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers and exporters of handmade carpets have submitted a memorandum of their grievances to Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the suitable measures to be taken by Government to increase export earnings from the carpet sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No formal memorandum has been received from the manufacturers and exporters of handmade carpets in the recent past.

(b) The following measures have been

are being taken to increase export earnings from the carpet sector :-

- (1) CCS @ 8% to 18% depending upon the FOB of handmade woollen carpets per sq. mtr. and 12% on Silk Carpets is permissible in respect of exports thereof.
- (2) Duty Drawback @ 3% of the FOB value of Hand-made carpets is allowed.
- (3) Import Replenishment permissible in respect of woollen carpets, druggets and durries (containing more than 50% wool by weight) has been enhanced from 10% to 15% of FOB value under Import & Export policy.
- (4) The rate of interest on pre-shipment and post-shipment credit was reduced to 9.5% w.e.f. 1.8.86 for a period below 180 days.
- (5) A delegation visited the USSR and the people's Republic of China to study the techniques employed in the production of hand-knotted carpets in those countries.
- (6) Establishment of a Carpet Export Promotion Council.
- (7) Setting up an Institute of Carpet Technology at Bhadohi.

Main Battle Tank

5300. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Main Battle Tank (MBT) Arjun's latest prototype has not met with the approval of the army;

(b) if so, the nature of deficiencies pointed out by the army;

(c) the original estimate of the project in March, 1974 and its target date of completion;

(d) the number of times its estimated cost and schedule of completion was changed and the estimated cost and targeted completion schedule so revised; and

(e) the amount spent so far on the project and when MBT is scheduled to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). MBT-ARJUN has not so far been evaluated by the users. Some of the R & D Prototypes have been examined by the Users on the request of R & D to report any shortcomings in the R & D prototypes themselves before user prototypes are handed over to them. This is the usual practice for major systems where user's interaction is solicited from the start. In the light of this, users have made some recommendations which are being studied and some have already been accepted to be introduced in the later prototypes. The question of the Army not accepting the MBT therefore does not arise. As MBT is today, it meets the GSQR of the Army.

(c) and (d). The project was sanctioned in March 1974 at a cost of Rs 15.50 crores. It was anticipated to commence the bulk production in 1984. There have been cost and time revisions since 1974 due to various

reasons. The latest revised sanction of the project in May 87 stands at Rs. 280.80 crores. The present plans are to commence the bulk production of the tank from 1990. The upward revision of cost and time for commencement of bulk production was necessitated due to major changes in qualitative requirement by the users, advances in technology, increase in number of prototypes and manufacture of pre-production series tanks.

(e) The amount spent/committed till June 87 on the project is Rs. 103.36 crores. The MBT is scheduled to become operational in 1990-91.

Import Cuts by Soviet Union

5301. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has decided to cut imports from India to the tune of Rs. 70 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent it will affect the trade agreement already reached with the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. We are not aware of any such decision. The implementation position of the Indo-USSR Trade Plan for 1987 was reviewed recently during the Fourth Meeting of the Indo-USSR Working Group on Trade held in Moscow in June, 1987. The present indications are that about 90% of the trade plan targets for exports from India to the USSR during 1987 has

already been covered by contracts by the end of June, 1987.

Economic Sanctions Against Military Regime in Fiji

5302. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had called for international economic sanctions against the military regime in Fiji till democracy is restored there; and

(b) if so, how many countries supported Indias move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Some countries were sounded in this matter as part of India's efforts to mobilise international opinion against the coup and its consequences in Fiji. These efforts are continuing.

Visit of Indian Delegation to China

5303. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation headed by the Commerce Secretary visited China in May, 1987;

(b) if so, whether expansion and diversification of economic and commercial links between the two countries are being considered; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The two sides have agreed to expand bilateral trade.

High Powered Committee on Problems of Delhi

5304. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level committee headed by the Home Minister has been set up to take prompt decisions on various problems affecting Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, who are the other members of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). A high powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister was constituted in October, 1984 for planned development and growth of Delhi. The members of the Committee include Minister of Works and Housing, Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, the then Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Lt. Governor, Delhi, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi and Mayor of Delhi.

[Translation]

Earnings from Tourists in U.P.

5305. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned by Uttar Pradesh from tourists during 1985-86 and the percentage of revenue earned from foreign tourists to the total earning;

(b) whether the Ministry has formulated any scheme to develop the places of foreign

tourists attraction; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) State-wise estimates of revenue earned from tourism are not available.

(b) and (c). Development of tourism infrastructure at various places of tourist interest in the country is an on-going process. During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 153.62 lakhs has been released by this Ministry to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for strengthening tourism infrastructure in the State. These projects include construction of Tourist Complexes at Sravasti and Fatehpur Sikri, Development/improvement of Varanasi Ghats, provision of buses and elephants for use in Corbett National Park, Dudhwa National Park and Chilha, construction of Tourist Bungalow at Mathura, water sports at Lucknow in River Gomti, Fiber Glass Huts for Garhwal Region, Yatri Niwas at Allahabad etc.

Haj Pilgrimage

5306. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of persons who went on Haj Pilgrimage during 1987-88 and the number of those who remained in the waiting list;

(b) whether Government propose to provide next year an opportunity of Haj pilgrimage on priority basis to the remaining applicants who could not go to Haj this year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A statement containing the required information is given below.

(b) and (c). All persons desirous of

going on Haj pilgrimage including the remaining applicants who could not go to Haj this year will have to submit fresh applications. The opportunity of Haj pilgrimage next year will be provided to those applicants who are selected in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

STATEMENT

State-wise Number of Persons who went on Haj Pilgrimage during 1987-88 and the Number of those who remained in the Waiting List:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of persons who went on Haj pilgrimage during 1987-88.</i>	<i>Number of those who remained on the waiting list.</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	940	3
2.	Assam/Meghalaya/ Sikkim/Nagaland/ Arunachal Pradesh	628	-
3.	Bihar	933	40
4.	Gujarat	1826	442
5.	Delhi	421	15
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1890	-
7.	Karnataka	1280	15
8.	Kerala	2820	166
9.	Madhya Pradesh	675	13
10.	Maharashtra	3821	246
11.	Orissa	54	1
12.	Rajasthan	975	14
13.	Tamil Nadu	1279	113
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5408	86

1	2	3	4
15.	West Bengal	1179	19
16.	Haryana	213	3
17.	Lakshadweep	71	-
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	-
19.	Chandigarh	6	-
20.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-
21.	Pondicherry	25	11
22.	Punjab	73	1
23.	Tripura	25	-
24.	Manipur	52	3
25.	Goa/Daman/Diu	14	-
Total		24624	1191

Formulation of New Export Programme

5307. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the formulation of a planned programme to identify new areas of export and to utilise the existing potential fully; and

(b) if so, the time by which such programme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Government has been engaged in formulating a multi-pronged strategy for promotion of exports. Broadly, the approach has been to identify

products, in which we have a good export potential and to provide to these a policy framework conducive to export growth. Thus, 14 broad sectors have been identified for making special thrust in markets abroad, without minimising the importance of increasing exports from other sectors. A series of initiatives have been taken to promote exports of various items, including those of thrust commodities. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports, to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make exports profitable.

[English]

Population of Indian Origins in Fiji

5308. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population in Fiji which is of Indian origin;

(b) whether the Great Council of Chiefs has demanded radical changes in the Fiji Constitution with all key Government position being reserved for the Fijians;

(c) whether this demand would give Fijian supremacy in all fields making the pacific nation another apartheid State; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Indians in Fiji account for approximately 48.6% of the total population.

(b) and (c). The Great Council of Chiefs, in a representation to the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC), has demanded constitutional changes which would ensure permanent political supremacy to Melanesian Fijians. Changes demanded include higher representation in Parliament as well as reservation of key official positions for Melanesian Fijians.

(d) Through various statements, Government of India has expressed the hope that measures towards national reconciliation and a return to democracy would fully take into account the need to consult all sections of the population so as to ensure that there is no discrimination against any ethnic group of Fiji's multi-racial society.

NTC Mills

5309. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mills run by the National Textile Corporation (NTC) State-wise;

(b) the number of such mills which have been taken over by the NTC but still are closed and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the major problem faced by the N.T.C. is acute shortage of working capital; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to solve the problem and improve the working of the NTC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) At present, there are 109 nationalised and 16 managed mills under National Textile Corporation. The State-wise break up is given below:

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of mills</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	6
Karnataka	4
Kerala	5
Delhi	1
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	4
Gujarat	12
Madhya Pradesh	7
Tamil Nadu	14
Maharashtra	35

1	2
Pondicherry & Mahe	3
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	15
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Orissa	1
Total	125

(b) At present, Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad and Sri Kothandram Mills, Madurai are not in production. As the machinery & other equipments is in scrapped condition, it is not economically viable to revive them.

(c) In case of some mills, shortage of working capital is one of the problems faced by N.T.C.

(d) The steps being taken in this connection include arranging additional bank finance from Banks, better management of inventory, increasing realisation, cost reduction, improved productivity, shedding un-economic activities, and timely reimbursement of losses.

Reduction of Cotton Rates

5310. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to reduce the rate of cotton required for cotton yarn;

(b) if so, whether any measures are being considered to reduce export of cotton for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Exports of raw cotton have been temporarily suspended so as to augment domestic availability.

(d) Does not arise.

Aid for Development of Pilgrim Centres in Maharashtra

5311. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide Central aid for the development of pilgrim centres in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the various pilgrim centres which have received aid during the last three years; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a proposal for the construction of a 60 bedded Yatri Niwas at Shegaon at a cost of Rs. 25.98 lakhs. An advance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was released for the purpose on 6.2.87. Another proposal for financial assistance for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Paithan is being processed and may be taken up depending upon availability of funds & inter-se-priorities.

Export Oriented Abattoirs and Meat Processing Plants

5312. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for establishment of export oriented Abattoirs and meat processing plants and promotion of meat and meat products in selected markets in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The Government of India are keen to promote export oriented plants for meat and meat products so that their export could be increased. Agriculture Products Export Development Agency has been asked to take necessary action in the matter.

Plight of Composite Mill after New Textile Policy

5313. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plight of the composite Textile mills has worsened during the past two years; and

(b) if so, Government's assessment of the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.

KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). 64 composite Textile Mills were lying closed as on 30th June, 1987, as against 39 on 30th June, 1985. The composite textile mills are faced with the problem of demand recession compounded by factors like rise in prices of cotton, power shortage and inadequate working capital finance. The Government are seized of these problems.

[*Translation*]

Filling of Reserved Vacancies in Home Ministry

5314. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made during the last three years in his Ministry in class, A, B, C & D;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total appointments made in each class; and

(c) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been filled up as per reservation rules and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The category-wise break-up Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees vis-a-vis total number of employees appointed in the last three years in Ministry of Home Affairs is as under:-

	<i>Total No. of employees</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste</i>	<i>% to total employees</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>% to total employees</i>
YEAR - 1984					
Group 'A'	7	1	14.28	-	-
Group 'B'	135	16	12.00	2	1.5
Group 'C'	356	57	16.01	12	3.4
Group 'D'	201	37	18.4	4	2.00
YEAR - 1985					
Group 'A'	17	-	-	2	11.76
Group 'B'	142	17	12.00	-	-
Group 'C'	355	40	11.26	8	2.25
Group 'D'	122	20	16.4	6	5.00
YEAR - 1986					
Group 'A'	17	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	56	14	25.40	1	1.81
Group 'C'	243	43	13.71	6	2.46
Group 'D'	94	31	33.00	5	5.31

2. In the Secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs, majority of Group 'A' posts are filled by deputation from All India and Central Services. Certain grades like Joint Secretaries, Directors, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries, are filled both by deputation and promotion. For promotion at the Under Secretaries level (the lowest in Group 'A'), the reservation is 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes. However, promotion to this grade is made on all Ministry basis and proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is

taken care of at the time of preparation of common Select List for promotion. Moreover, special steps are also taken to clear backlog in this grade by holding special examinations limited to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as and when necessary.

3. The other Secretariat posts in Groups 'B' and 'C' like Section Officers, Assistants, Stenographers Grade 'A' 'B' 'C' and 'D', Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks are filled partly by direct recruit-

ment through UPSC and SSC and partly by promotion either through Departmental Competitive Examinations or by seniority-cum-fitness on a centralised basis. To ensure representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these posts in accordance with the prescribed quotas, the appointing authorities maintain separate rosters for direct recruitment and for promotion and the reserved vacancies so arrived at are taken into account while making recruitment through UPSC or SSC on all ministry basis or while prescribing zones for promotion on all ministry basis. Backlog of reserved vacancies are always carried forward in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

4. There is no backlog of reserved vacancy in Scheduled Caste category in regard to Group 'D' posts. On the other hand their overall representation is more than the reserved quota. However, there is a slight backlog in respect of ST category in Group 'D' posts which is due to non-availability of Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Appointment of SCs/STs and Adivasis

5315. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made during the last three years in his Ministry in class I, II, III and IV;

(b) the percentage of SCs/STs and Adivasis to the total appointments made in each class; and

(c) whether the quota reserved for Adivasis and SCs/STs has not been filled up according to the prescribed rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). 595 (Five hundred and Ninety Five) appointments were made in Secretariat of Ministry of Defence during the last three years in posts belonging to Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D'.

No reservation has been separately stipulated for Adivasis in filling up the vacancies of posts, and services in the Govt. of India. Reservations have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of SCs/STs appointed during the last three years in the Sectt. of the Ministry of Defence is, however, indicated below:-

<i>Group</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
'A'	9.75	2.43
'B'	9.09	0.50
'C'	20.16	6.85
'D'	44.77	4.47

There have been shortfalls in filling up vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes in all Groups and for Scheduled Castes in Groups A and B only.

Similar information in regard to appointment of civilians in various offices and organisations under the Ministry of Defence is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Trade Deficit and Debt Liabilities

5316. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's trade deficit and

debt repayment liabilities are increasing;

(b) whether Government proposes to promote export to reduce the trade deficit and the debt repayment liabilities; and

(c) if so, the various measures adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Details of India's Trade Deficit and the debt repayment liability in respect of foreign loans on Government Account during the last three years are given below:

(Value: Rs. Crores)

Year	Trade Deficit	Debt Repayment liability	
	(a)	(b)	
		Repayment of Principal	Payment of Interest
1984-85	5391	555	470
1985-86	7951 (P)	698	544
1986-87	7513 (P)	1029	772

P: Provisional

Source: (a) DGCI & S, Calcutta.

(b) Dept. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c). 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.

India's Share In Software Market

5317. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of India in the software market annually;

(b) the target of software export envisaged during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the

Seventh Five Year Plan target in software export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) As per the data available with the Department of Electronics, export of computer software in 1986 was Rs. 42 crores.

(b) A target of Rs. 300 crores has been fixed for computer software export by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Under the Policy on Computer Software Export, Software Development and Training announced in December, 1986, a liberal framework for software export has been provided through concessional customs duty on imports, grant of Cash Compensatory Support, allocation of foreign

exchange for market promotion abroad, speedy single-window clearance for meeting foreign exchange requirements of imports for computer software export etc. The software exporters are also being encouraged to establish one to one contracts with buyers and project their capabilities in software shows/exhibitions/presentations abroad.

[*Translation*]

Pulses Import

5318. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pulses have been imported during the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of imports made year-wise;

(c) whether Government have taken measures to restrict the import of pulses and to keep their prices low;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of import of pulses for 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given below:-

(Quantity : in lakh Mts)
(Value : in Rs. crores)

Year	Quantity	Value
1984-85	2.35	100.7
1985-86	3.18*	135*

*Provisional

Data for 1986-87 is not available.

(c) to (e). The import of pulses continues to be allowed under OGL for stock and sale by all persons. However, an import duty of 25% has been imposed on import in pulses with effect from February, 1987 in order to protect the interests of indigenous producers.

[*English*]

Capital Goods Import

5319. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow import of capital goods on concessional rates of import duty for export production; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Government have taken a decision in principle that for selected thrust industries with a high export potential, capital equipment not indigenously available would be allowed for import at concessional rates of duty.

[*Translation*]

Workers in Handloom Industry In Madhya Pradesh

5320. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in handloom industry in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up for raising the standard of living of these workers;

(c) if so, the outline of the scheme;

(d) whether there is any scheme to distribute house building loans to the workers of handloom industry; and

(e) if so, the number of workers to whom such loans have been distributed in Madhya Pradesh under the aforesaid scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) It is estimated that approximately 95,040 persons are employed in handloom industry in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). In order to raise the standard of living, the major schemes that are made available to Handloom weavers in the country, including the weavers in Madhya Pradesh, are as follows:

- i) Contributory Thrift Fund Scheme to provide assistance to handloom weavers during times of need;
- ii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme to provide a better place for work and living;
- iii) Modernisation of looms and provision of technological and other inputs for improving productivity and quality and finish of handloom products;
- iv) Procurement and supply of yarn and other raw materials at reasonable prices through the operations of National Handloom Development Corporation and the State level handloom agencies;
- v) Encouraging production of mixed and blended fabrics on handlooms with a view to improve the wages and earnings of

the weavers;

- vi) Providing protection to handlooms by reserving articles for exclusive production in the handloom sector under the 'Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985';

- vii) Increase in the target for production of Janata cloth.

(d) In order to provide handloom weavers with a better place for work and living, the Central Government have started a Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme w.e.f. 1985-86. Under this scheme, the Central State Governments provide matching assistance in the form of grant and the loan component is arranged from HUDCO, State Housing Boards etc.

(e) During 1985-86 and 1986-87, a total amount of Rs. 39.995 lakhs was released by the Central Government for construction of 2666 worksheds to be attached to the existing houses of handloom weavers in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Profit/Loss of ITDC

5321. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss of ITDC as on 30th June, 1987;

(b) the names of the first five ITDC hotels that made profits during 1986-87, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of five ITDC hotels with the highest loss during 1986-87 with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MIN-

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a)

ITDC has been earning profits from its very
inception. The information is as under:-

	1966-67 to 1985-86	1986-87 (Prov)	1987-88
	<i>(upto 30th June, 1987)</i>		
	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
(a) Profit before tax	2367.86	726	3.77 (estimated)
(b) Profit after tax	1733.10	674	

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given below:

		<i>(+) Profit/Loss (-) during 1986-87 (provisional)</i>
<i>Name of the hotel</i>		<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
<i>I. Profit made by first five ITDC Hotels</i>		
i)	Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 152.71
ii)	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 134.65
iii)	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	(+) 65.73
iv)	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 63.09
v)	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	(+) 61.42
<i>II. Highest loss made by five ITDC Hotels</i>		
i)	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneshwar	(-) 19.89
ii)	Hotel Bangalore Ashok	(-) 19.07
iii)	Hotel Agra Ashok	(-) 17.37
iv)	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	(-) 13.74
v)	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	(-) 5.82

[*Translation*]**Development of Tourist Centres in Madhya Pradesh**

5322. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sent a team to set up tourist centres in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of places found suitable;

(c) whether remains of pre-historic era have been still found in Chhattisgarh; and

(d) whether Government propose to develop those places as tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]**Seminar on Investment Opportunities to Indians Working in Gulf States**

5323. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day Seminar on "Investment opportunities for NRI (Non-Resident Indians)" in the country with particular reference to Indians working in the Gulf was held at Panaji in June, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any facilities have been offered to Indians working in Gulf

countries; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. A two day Seminar on "Investment Opportunities for NRI (Non-Resident Indians) in India with particular reference to Gulf NRI's was organised by the Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman & Diu in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs at Panaji, Goa, on 6th - 7th June 1987 and was inaugurated by Shri Eduardo Faleiro, Minister of State for External Affairs. The Seminar was attended by representatives of various concerned Central Government Ministries/Depts. and some State Governments and Non-Resident Indians.

(b) and (c). Several papers were presented at the Seminar informing the participants of the facilities available for NRIs to invest in India and the Seminar took note of the problems faced by NRIs and the suggestions made by them for their solution. The various suggestions that were mooted were recorded and sent to the concerned Ministries/Department for examination and follow-up action. These suggestions include proposals for providing facilities to respond to the specific requirement of Indians working in Gulf countries as indicated in Para 4 of the Summing Up and Conclusions of the Seminar given below in the statement.

STATEMENT*Summing up and Conclusions**Business Sessions:*

1. The five business sessions of the Seminar addressed the following themes.

Session I : The economic prospects of Gulf countries, the role

of NRI's in the Gulf and in India's economic development.

Session II : Tax benefits for NRI's and facilities for investment in Indian industry.

Session III : Banking and Investment services generally for salaried professionals and problems and prospects of wage-earners.

Session IV : Facilities and incentives offered by State Government.

Session V : Panel discussion and summing up.

The discussions of the Seminar confirmed the importance attached during the Inaugural Session to the historic ties between Indian and Gulf countries, the positive role played by Indian workers and professionals there and the scope for them to contribute to further enhancing those ties. the Seminar appreciated the valuable contribution of the workers remittances to Indian balance of payments and stressed the need to pay greater attention to developing workers skills to meet the changing manpower requirements of Gulf countries. Growing demand was noted in the services and maintenance sectors rather than in constructions which is continuing now at a gentler pace.

MAIN ISSUES: Recognising that, apart from the facility of opening NRI accounts, existing schemes for attracting NRI investment largely ignored the needs of the vast majority of Indians in the Gulf, the Seminar addressed itself to the following main issues:-

- (i) Sustaining and expanding the Indian presence in the Gulf.

- (ii) Attracting and channelising their savings into productive investments in India.

- (iii) Rehabilitating workers on their return on completion of their two or three year contract.

- (iv) Facilitating investment by salaried and other professionals in Gulf countries.

It was noted that separate policy approach were needed to meet the requirements of skilled and unskilled workers, who formed the bulk of the Gulf expatriates, and those of salaried professionals and the handful of his investors. It was also noted that, in the case of the Gulf countries, policies designed to attract remittances and those designed to facilitate investment in industries would also have to be treated separately.

EXISTING NRI SCHEMES:

3. Review of existing schemes for NRI's revealed the considerable time lag between the accumulation of NRE account balances and their utilisation in investment schemes. That utilisation takes time was not unique to India. But it was observed that repatriable FCIR accounts held by professionals, which remained unutilised for long periods, constituted foreign exchange liability for the banks rather than an asset. Apart from simplification of procedures to reduce delays, it was felt that there was insufficient awareness of investment possibilities. Some legal wrinkles had also to be ironed out. To overcome these deficiencies in regard to the existing schemes the following recommendations were proposed:-

- (i) The single window system adopted by the IIC abroad had to be made more effective. Not merely the broad guidelines of

- Government policy but detailed information regarding investment possibilities and project profiles, State by State, should be readily available in IIC Office. Customs facilities also should be readily available.
- (ii) An Officer should be designated in each Indian Mission or Post in the Gulf to whom NRI's can turn for such information. This is particularly necessary in places where there is no separate office of IIC.
 - (iii) The services of Indian Associations in Gulf countries should be utilised to spread upto-date information on facilities and investment possibilities as widely as possible.
 - (iv) The single window concept should be available not only abroad but also in India, both at the Union and State Govt. levels. Every State capital should have a designated contact Office for NRI's with sufficient authority to liaise effectively with the concerned Departments at the District, State and Central Govt. Levels as well as with RBI and the Commercial Banks.
 - (v) Capital Market Branches of SBI should be opened in all State capitals to render investment services to NRI's.
 - (vi) NRI's should be encouraged to utilise the services of State Govt. Technical Consultancy Offices and competent private sector consultancy Organisations for further investment Services as needed.
 - (vii) Central and State Government should short-list the priority areas for investment and these should be made widely known together with the incentives offered by each State.
 - (viii) Where NRI's form a group to set up a project in India, they should be assisted to establish an Organisation in India to pursue the clearances, allotment of land, allocation of power etc.
 - (ix) Priority allotment of telephone is essential, if necessary on payment at premium rate.
 - (x) Legal provisions relating to FERA and import of equipment should be expeditiously considered.
- Special Requirements of Gulf NRIs*
4. The majority of the Indians in the Gulf are persons employed for a short time duration and of small means. It is felt that so far, adequate attention has not been paid to the especial nature of their requirements. Moreover comprehensive programmes for the rehabilitation of returning migrants need to be evolved. Some suggestions are as follows:-
- A. *For workers, skilled & unskilled*
- (i) Pre-departure orientation programmes should be required to provide the intending emigrant with necessary details not only about his forthcoming assignment but also regarding investment opportunities and self employment schemes which he could avail of on his return to India. Ministry of Labour may take this up with State Govern-

ment.

- (ii) State Governments should establish Manpower training facilities having regard to the demand in the Gulf countries.
- (iii) Acquainting cleaners and domestic workers in use of modern apparatus.
- (iv) Project profiles for small value investment Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs-should be attempted.
- (v) State Governments should set up craftsmen's guilds, providing a work-place and loans for returning artisans to utilise their skills.
- (vi) Duty-free import of the tools of their trade should be allowed to craftsmen. Customs concessions to enable importation of machinery which may assist in starting self employment ventures could be considered.
- (vii) Consideration was requested for establishment of a welfare fund from which loans could be made available to assist returning workers.
- (viii) The small saver should be motivated to invest in financial rather than physical assets. Incentives such as reservation for children's placement in educational institutions could be considered for those who invest in NSC's out of remittances in foreign exchange. Especially attractive interest rates for the small saver could also be devised. For example, 7 years bonds at 15% interest payable

annually in rupees and enjoying tax exemptions under Sec. 80L of Income Tax Act.

- (ix) A Special cell should be set up in Ministry of Finance to review the extent to which facilities can be extended to attract maximum remittances from small savers through banking channels.
- (x) Formation of Goa State Manpower Employment Corporation would be desirable.

B. *For Professionals.*

- (i) There exists among gulf NRI's a considerable degree of managerial talent, including talent for financial management, together with the necessary access to sources of capital on the move. There is scope for enlisting this talent to enhance the capabilities of overseas branches of Indian Banks. This deserves to be explored further by SBI and other commercial Banks under the guidance of Ministry of Finance. Establishment of Off-shore Banking Centres could utilise funds of Professionals in the Gulf.
- (ii) Professionals in the Gulf have requested to bring one personal car into India on their final return duty-free, on condition to sell only to STC after a stipulated time as is presently allowed to Tour Operators within India.
- (iii) Further liberalisation of Transfer of Residence facilities was requested by NRI's. This could be considered by Ministry of Finance.

- (iv) NRI's requested prompt return of unallotted share money. This should be ensured. Their request for acceptance on receipt in Bombay of outstation cheques for purpose of purchasing shares may be considered expeditiously.
- (v) Case studies may be undertaken to identify the elements that go to make for successful investment by NRI's.
- (vi) In the past Gulf NRI's were often grilled by Customs and other officials but they have not noticed a definite improvement in the attitude towards them. Appreciation was expressed by NRI participants for this improvement in promptness and courtesy and they hoped they would continue to be made to feel welcome on arrival in India.
- (vii) A number of specific areas were indicated for investment in Goa which were noted by NRI participants.

5. All participants expressed their sincere appreciation to Dr. Almeida and his colleagues of the EDC for the excellent arrangements and for the warm hospitality extended to them during their stay.

Working of Mills Under NTC (WBABO)

5324. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta are not working to their maximum capacity and are incurring huge operational losses due to lack of skill

and efficiency;

(b) whether huge stock of both saleable and unsaleable goods have been accumulated since long;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the remedial action proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) While it is true that the mills under the management of National Textile Corporation (WBABO) are not working to their maximum capacity due to a number of reasons, the net losses of the nationalised mills under NTC (WBABO) have shown a markedly declining trend during the last two years.

(b) and (c). The finished goods stocks as on 31st July, 87 was Rs. 6.08 crores which is less than the stocks on 31st March, 86 & 31st March, 87.

(d) The NTC Holding Company) has issued guidelines for formulating mill specific action plans for improving their performance.

Production and Export of Pepper

5325. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pepper produced in the country for the last two years;

(b) whether there is any increase in the production; and

(c) the quantity of pepper exported in last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Production of pepper has been officially estimated by the Economic and Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture at 18.2 thousand tonnes for 1984-85 and 30.4 thousand tonnes in 1985-86. However, the production figures appear to be higher than the official estimates. The export of pepper in the last two years was 37.6 thousand tonnes in 1985-86 and 38.4 thousand tonnes in 1986-87.

Import of Silk

5326. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of silk imported during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE ((SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): The import of raw-silk (not thrown) and silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling and silk-wasted (including cocoons unsuitable for rearing, silk noils and pulled or garnetted rags) during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is 1581 and 1189 tonnes respectively. Import data is available only upto 1984-85.

Import of Coconut Oil

5327. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:**
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coconut oil imported in last two years;

(b) the number of import licences issued under OGL in 1986 and 1987 so far;

(c) the production of coconut oil in the country in last two years; and

(d) whether there is any plan to com-

pletely ban coconut oil import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). The import of coconut oil is canalised through STC Hindustan Vegetable oil Corporation. During the last 2 years no import of coconut oil has been made by the Government. However, import of coconut oil is allowed to a small extent against replenishment licences for exports of fatty acids. Data about actual imports against REP licences is not available.

(c) Data regarding production of coconut oil is not available.

(d) No, Sir.

Help to Small Growers of Coffee

5328. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to offer any help to small growers of coffee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For the benefit of small growers the Coffee Board is operating several developmental loans for Intensive Cultivation, Replanting, Extensive Cultivation, Special purpose, Crop Hypothecation and Hire purchase. Besides Replanting, Interest and Expansion subsidies are also granted.

Tourist Information Centre at Dharmasthala in Karnataka

5329. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that Dharmasthala in Karnataka is a famous pilgrimage centre where thousands of devotees from all parts of the country visit every day;

(b) if so, whether Dharmasthala has been included in the tourist map of India and it is published in all tourist pamphlets of Tourism Ministry;

(c) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has opened its Tourist Information Centre at Dharmasthala; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to open Tourist Information Centre at Dharmasthala in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Dharmasthala is a famous pilgrimage centre for the domestic traveller. The tourist map of India and other allied publicity material produced by the Ministry of Tourism cover major viable tourist centres only

(c) and (d). India Tourism Development Corporation does not operate Tourist Information Centres. However, there is a Government of India Tourist Office in Bangalore.

Tourism Development of Golconda Fort

5330. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal before Union Government to develop the world famous Golconda Fort to attract tourists;

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

(c) if so, the total amount to be spent during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism has received a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of Golconda Fort. The proposal includes land acquisition, development of roads, development of a bird sanctuary, camping ground, tourist cottages, conference centre, etc. The Central Ministry of Tourism has assigned to the Town and Country Planning Organisation the job of preparation of a Master Plan. Further action regarding development of tourism infrastructure will be taken according to the recommendations of the Master Plan.

Relief Operation Fund for Tamils in Jaffna

5331. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have set up a fund for relief operations to Tamils in Jaffna Peninsula;

(b) if so, the total amount collected so far; and

(c) the details of contributions given by different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Sri Lanka Relief Fund does not come under the jurisdiction of the Government of India and is administered by a Board of Trustees.

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

Steps to Strengthen Navy

5332. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more naval boats and other crafts would be built in the country taking advantage of the current lack of orders for ships in the country's shipyards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have examined the possibility of permanently converting some of there shipyards into naval yards in view of the projected slump in the shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Navy's modernisation plans lay emphasis on indigenous construction taking into consideration the capacity of the country's shipyards. Orders have been placed with these shipyards for the construction of various types of ships, the details of which cannot be divulged in the interests of national security.

(c) No, Sir.

US Military Presence in Indian Ocean

5333. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US has decided to increase its military presence in the Indian Ocean by basing more troops and naval divers on the Island of Diego Garcia; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to ensure that this does not disturb the peace in the Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government have been news reports about the increase in the US military presence in the Indian Ocean.

(b) India has consistently opposed Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean as this introduces new tensions in our neighbourhood. India is working with other littoral and hinterland States, towards the implementation of the UN Resolution of 1971 for the establishment of a Zone of peace in the Indian Ocean free from external military presences.

Reported Letter of Former CIA Director

5334. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter purported to have been written by the former CIA Director to the President of Haritage Foundation describing CIA interests for "igniting internal turmoil" in India as published in the 'Blitz' dated 1 August, 1987;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the steps being taken to safeguard the security of the country?

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

the United States of America, New Delhi has issued a denial that the letter is forged.

The Government are not in a position to comment on the authenticity of the letter. Government have noted the statement issued by the U.S. Embassy.

(c) Utmost vigilance is being maintained by all concerned agencies to safeguard country's security and to checkmate the designs of foreign elements and their agents within the country.

France's Offer to Take Bangladesh Orphaned Children

5335. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether French Government has requested India to allow the orphaned Bangladeshi children now in the refugee camps in Tripura to travel to France where some voluntary organisations want to look after those children; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) Government has conveyed its willingness to let the children leave for France as soon as the Bangladesh Government's consent for this arrangement is received. The French Government is trying to obtain this consent.

India's Position in World Tea Production and Export

5336. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India as producer and exporter of tea in comparison to other countries of the world;

(b) the measures under consideration to achieve a still higher position;

(c) whether it is also proposed to introduce a technology mission for tea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) As regards production and export of tea, India has remained at the top amongst the major production countries like Sri Lanka, Indonesia, China, USSR, Kenya, Turkey and Malawi.

(b) Various short, medium and long term measures are taken to achieve a higher position which include, creating adequate drainage and irrigation facilities, adoption of scientific cultural methods, control of weeds, pests and diseases, rejuvenation of uneconomic tea bushes, infilling of vacancies, extension of planting/replanting and replacement of uneconomic areas, extending tea cultivation in non-traditional areas, etc.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Enhancement of Freedom Fighters Pension

5337. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter regarding raising the monthly pension of freedom fighters from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 750/- is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received from individual freedom fighters as well as from some of their associations for increasing the quantum of SSS pension suitable. No final decision has been taken in this regard so far.

[English]

Cotton Bales Exported from Maharashtra through CFI

5338. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cotton bales that are allowed to be exported from Maharashtra through the nodal agency of Cotton Federation of India;

(b) when long fibre cotton which has lucrative export market is available in plenty; what are the reasons which prevents Union Government in giving requisite permission to export the entire stock available for such export; and

(c) the impediments that came in the way of giving impetus to export of cotton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Under the long term export policy on cotton, a quantity of 1,55,000 bales of long and extra long staple cotton has been released to Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation Ltd., for export during 1986-87 cotton season.

(b) and (c). The production of cotton during the current cotton year has turned out

to be less than estimated at the beginning of the year. On the other hand, the mills consumption of cotton has increased. These factors have led to a reduction in domestic availability and a marked rise in the cotton price. In view of this, Government have temporarily frozen exports of raw cotton.

Procurement of Raw Cotton in Maharashtra

5339. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of procurement of raw cotton during the season of 1986-87 in Maharashtra;

(b) how many bales have been pressed out of that quantum; and

(c) how many are sold so far and what is proposed to be done of the unsold pressed cotton bales?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation Ltd., procured 63.63 lakh quintals of raw cotton during 1986-87, out of which it has pressed 12.97 lakh bales. The Federation is reported to have sold 12.53 lakh bales as on 18.8.87. The balance quantity is also reportedly being sold on the basis of offers received by the Federation from the buyers or in tenders from time to time.

Sale of Pressed Cotton Bales

5340. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1985-86 season 29.87 lakhs bales were pressed in Maharashtra?

(b) the number of these pressed bales sold; and

(c) the arrangement made for the disposal of unsold pressed cotton bales of Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). As per the information available with Government, the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd., pressed 29.88 lakh bales in 1985-86 and the entire quantity is reported to have been sold.

Exports to Japan

5341. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted that increased exports in rupee value to Japan has been primarily due to the rising cost of the Japanese yen;

(b) the steps being taken to study the reasons for actual fall in terms of quantity of exports to Japan;

(c) the products which registered an increased rupee value in exports but declined in terms of quantity exported in last two years; and

(d) what measures are being taken to maintain trade momentum in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). According to the available export data, appreciation in the value of the Japanese Yen is not the primary reason for increase in India's exports to Japan in rupee term as exports of most of the major items to Japan have shown a quantitative increase in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

(c) Most of the important export items to Japan like marine Products, diamonds, raw cotton and cashewnuts have shown an increase in quantitative and in value terms (in rupees) in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

(d) Efforts continue to be made both at the official and business levels to gain better access into Japanese market and to increase our share therein.

Non Availability of Passport Application Forms

5342. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passport application forms were made available to public at local post office at Dahod in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-availability of such passport application forms at the post office for the last one year; and

(c) the steps taken to make available such forms at this post office?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sale of Passport application forms through the post office at Dahod can be considered only if the Government decides to sell such forms through all the post offices in the country.

Jute Mills Making Jute Carpets

5343. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 433 dated 27 March, 1987 regarding diversification of Jute products and state:

(a) what concrete steps have been taken for manufacture and promotion of (i) jute carpets, (ii) decorated fabrics, (iii) Jute packing for Textiles, apple (iv) Jute blended blankets; and

(b) the names of Jute Mills in India which are making jute carpets, quantities and value of such carpets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). At present there are hardly any jute mills in our country manufacturing jute carpets. In order to promote manufacture of this product the Central Government have recently introduced the facility of import of machinery and equipments on customs duty free basis of jute carpet plants under the scheme of modernization of jute industry. One or two mills have come forward to take advantage of this facility and their cases are under process. As far as decorated fabrics, jute packing of textiles, apple and jute blended blankets are concerned action has been initiated to undertake production of these items by units like Birds Jute Exports Limited, West Bengal State Agro Textiles Corporation and one or two other units. Since all these are in the beginning stages of product diversification by the jute industry, we have to await the reaction of the consumers as well as their marketing acceptability.

**Cost of New Filling Factory at
Saintala in Bolangir District of
Orissa**

5344. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revised project cost of the new Filling Factory at Saintala in Bolangir district in Orissa;

(b) whether adequate financial provi-

sion has been made to establish this project and if so, to what extent;

(c) whether a study has been undertaken to assess the ancillary development potential based on this project; and

(d) the steps taken for this purpose in order to ensure that ancillary industries can be put up in the locality to meet the short-term and long-term requirements of this Factory and to strengthen the local economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Detailed Project Report, on the basis of which the cost of the project will be estimated, is currently under examination and processing.

(b) Provision of funds is made as per requirement in a phased manner.

(c) and (d). Steps are being taken to assess the potential for ancillarisation in consultation with Ordnance Factory Board and Government of Orissa.

**Rehabilitation of Persons Displaced
due to setting up of a Test Range in
Baliapal, Orissa**

5345 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who will be displaced from Baliapal area in Balasore district of Orissa due to establishment of the National Test Range Project;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a large Ordnance Factory, a vehicle or gun manufacturing unit, near this locality to provide direct employment to at least 2000

people as a measure of rehabilitation of this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, 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) It is estimated that about 41,000 persons (about 6500 families) living in the Range Head area & Safety Zone area of the project will be displaced.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A number of industrial and other projects are being set up by Orissa Govt, as part of rehabilitation plan to provide job opportunities to at least one person from each displaced family. These include schemes like textile complex, oil mills, vanaspati plant, leather complex, agricultural implement factory, fishing, prawn culture, dairy, small businesses and rural transportation etc. The displaced families will be resettled in model villages to be set up in nearby area, where each family will be given a built up house. Basic civic amenities and community infrastructure will also be established for these villages. Rs. 13.925 crores have already been paid to Govt of Orissa for setting up resettlement & rehabilitation schemes. Work on some of these schemes has already been started by the State Govt.

Incentives for Paying Guest Scheme

5346. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States or Union

territories where paying guest scheme has been introduced;

(b) whether Union Government have sent some guidelines to those States and Union territories in this regard;

(c) whether Union Government propose to provide some incentives to encourage paying guest schemes; and

(d) if so, the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The concept of paying guest scheme is not yet widely known in India. While information about the paying guest schemes on an all-India basis is not maintained by the Department of Tourism, not many States or Union Territories are known to have so far introduced this scheme. However, Delhi Administration will be introducing this scheme shortly and depending upon its success, the same will be recommended to other States/UTs for being introduced in cities facing shortage of hotel accommodation for tourists.

(c) There is at present no such proposal under consideration of the Union Government.

(d) Does not arise.

NTC Entry to Yarn Market

5247. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation (NTC) has entered the yarn export market;

(b) if so, the names of countries which

are importing and which proposed to import yarn;

(c) the quantum of yarn exported so far or proposed to be exported to those countries during 1987-88; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) Bangladesh, United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and Far-Eastern countries are importing yarn from NTC.

(c) and (d). NTC has fixed a target for yarn exports valued at about Rs. 5 crores for the year 1987-88. During the period April-June, 1987 NTC mills exported 4.72 lakh Kgs. of yarn valued at Rs. 1.56 crores.

Registration of Ex-Servicemen with Directorate General of Resettlement

5348. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen registered for the employment with the Directorate of Resettlement as on 30 June, 1987;

(b) the steps taken by the Directorate to ensure speedy employment and whether the Directorate has got adequate cooperation from the Union Government Departments and the State Governments including the Public Sector Undertakings at the State and the National levels;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) whether any extra efforts would be made to ensure the rehabilitation and resettlement of ex-servicemen including their re-employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan and whether any financial allocation has been made/would be made in this regard and the extent thereof?

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

(a) The total number of ex-servicemen registered for employment with the Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards and with the Director General of Resettlement as on 30th June, 1987 is 2.68 lakhs approximately.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has provided reservation of vacancies in Group 'C' & 'D' posts in Central Government departments and Public Sector Undertakings including nationalised banks, as follows:—

	Central Govt. Departments	Public Sector Under- takings including Nationalised banks.
Group 'C'	10%	14 1/2%
Group 'D'	20%	24 1/2%

In addition, 10% of the vacancies in the posts of the level of Assistant Commandants in all para-military forces are also reserved for ex-servicemen. They are also eligible for

relaxation in age and educational qualifications. A large number of state Governments have also provided reservation of varying degree in the state services.

The need to provide employment to as many ex-servicemen as possible has from time to time been impressed on various Union Government Departments, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings.

Position is reviewed in the meetings held with Liaison Officers from various Ministries/Departments. The progress is also reviewed with the State Governments in the meetings of Kendriya Sainik Board. Meetings are also held with the Secretaries of Rajya Sainik Boards. Director General of Resettlement has undertaken special recruitment drives for replacement of ex-servicemen during 1986-87. Such recruitment drives were undertaken for induction of ex-servicemen in DTC, BSF & CRPF.

(d) Central Government has been making concerted efforts for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen through various measures, which are being continued.

Besides reservation in jobs, ex-servicemen are encouraged to set up small scale industries by way of loans on concessional terms by a few State Financial Corporations and Nationalised Banks. A scheme for interest subsidy on bank loans is also operated through Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards out of their Welfare Funds (Amalgamated State Special Fund) under which the ex-servicemen are granted interest subsidy on loans upto Rs. 50,000 for setting up small scale industry/agro industry. A price subsidy of 10% is also provided, subject to a maximum monetary limit of Rs. 50,000 in a year for a duration of five years, on the value of any item manufactured by them and purchased by the Ministry of Defence/Inter-Service organisations. No specific amount is earmarked by the Central Government in these areas of concessions and the requests are considered as and when received. The scheme of Preparing Ex-Servicemen for Self Employment (PEXSEM) has been continued and it now

covers 18 districts in 10 States.

Ex-servicemen are also assisted by way of allotment of industrial plots/sheds, allotment of disposal vehicles, tractors, Jai Jawan Stalls, Milk Vending Booths, Fruit and Vegetable Shops, Fertilisers agencies and Petroleum products.

There is no earmarked scheme or financial allocation for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It was decided that existing schemes and financial institutions should be utilised to get the due share of ex-servicemen. However, in order to encourage self-employment ventures by ex-servicemen a new scheme called "Self Employment for Ex-Servicemen" (SEMFEX) has been formulated and launched w.e.f. 1st April, 1987, jointly by the Directorate General Resettlement and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for entrepreneurial training as well as provision of loan and soft seed capital assistance to intending ex-servicemen entrepreneurs. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 1 crore each has been earmarked and provided by the Directorate General Resettlement and the IDBI for giving soft seed capital assistance.

For projects costing upto Rs. 50,000/- there will be no promoters' contribution required. For projects costing over Rs. 50,000/- but upto Rs. 12 lakhs, the promoters' contribution would be only 10% and a soft seed capital assistance to meet the balance of equity component on a debt equity ratio of 3:1 will be provided in the form of a loan subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.8 lakhs per project with a nominal rate of interest of 1% per annum.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons Migrated from West Pakistan

5349. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AF-

FAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3471 on November 26, 1986 regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons migrated from West Pakistan in 1947 and state:

(a) whether any final decision regarding this matter, pending for over 40 years, has been taken by Government;

(b) if so, the nature of decision along-with dates on which it has been taken and implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay and whether Government propose to settle the question around the 40th Anniversary of Indian Independence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The Government have not taken a final decision in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal so far worked out to provide alternative accommodation to the displaced persons residing in the tenements at Kotla Ferozeshah did not find favour with the displaced persons.

Economic Conditions of Handloom Workers in West Bengal.

5350. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted about the economic conditions of the handloom workers in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a census of handlooms at the national level is being conducted all over the country, including West Bengal. The census is expected to throw-up important data about the economic conditions of the handloom weavers.

Dowry Complaints

5351. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of dowry murder received during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 so far;

(b) the details of action taken by Police; and

(c) the number of persons punished and details of the punishment awarded during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A statement indicating available figures of Dowry murder cases reported during 1985 to 1987 is given below.

(b) and (c). Enforcement of criminal laws is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The details of action taken by the police, number of persons punished and punishment awarded are not compiled by the Central agencies.

STATEMENT*Number of Cases registered as Dowry Murder during 1985, 1986 and 1987*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Y E A R S			Remarks for 1987
		1985	1986	1987	
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	18	9	Upto May, 1987
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
3.	Assam	1	2	Nil	Upto January, 1987
4.	Bihar	16**	62	NA	N.A.
5.	Gujarat	10*	9*	12*	Upto June, 1987
6.	Haryana	4	Nil	3	Upto February, 1987
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto April, 1987
9.	Karnataka	9	16	12	Upto June, 1987
10.	Kerala	1	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
11.	Madhya Pradesh	34	40	10	Upto March, 1987
12.	Maharashtra	7	26	3	Upto April, 1987
13.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
14.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto February, 1987
15.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
16.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
17.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto May, 1987
18.	Punjab	Nil	26	7	Upto May, 1987
19.	Rajasthan	15	43	17	Upto June, 1987

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
21.	Tamil Nadu	1	11	11	Upto June, 1987
22.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
23.	Uttar Pradesh	323*	461*	111	Upto May, 1987
24.	West Bengal	20	7	1	Upto March, 1987
Total (STATES)		446	721	196	

UNION TERRITORIES

25.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto July, 1987
26.	Chandigarh	2*	Nil	Nil	Upto July, 1987
27.	D & N Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto July, 1987
28.	Delhi	10	10@	5	Upto March, 1987
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto June, 1987
31.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Upto July, 1987
TOTAL (U.Ts)		12	10	5	

GRAND TOTAL

458	731	201
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- NOTE: 1) Figures based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.
- 2) * Figures are of Dowry Deaths by burning, killing and suicides etc. The break-up is NOT AVAILABLE.
- 3) N.A. Stands for NOT AVAILABLE
- 4) ** Excluding the months of August, and September, 1985 in respect of Bihar State.
- 5) Goa attained the status of statehold in May 1987
- 6) @ Figures in respect of Delhi U.T. are available only upto the month of November, 1986.

[*Translation*]

Engineering Exports to USSR

5352. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of engineering goods to USSR increased during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for 1987-88 and the performance thereof in the first quarter of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As estimated by the EEPIC the exports of engineering goods amounted to Rs. 340 crores in 1986-87 as compared to Rs. 215 crores in 1985-86. The main items of export which have shown an increase in 1986-87 inter alia include the following: steel forgings; petrol pump, industrial castings, textile machinery, steel structurals fabricated, boilers, electronics and sewing and knitting machinery.

(c) Export of engineering goods to USSR from India are made in accordance with the Annual Trade Plan for the year 1987. During the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group of Trade, it was indicated that major contracting for exports of engineering goods to USSR during the current year has been completed by June, 1987.

[*English*]

Tea Export Policy

5353 SHRI K. PRADHANI:
DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a long term tea policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas of thrust needing special attention under the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Government proposes to constitute a Committee to evolve a long-term strategy for tea. The Committee will go into the production, productivity and development requirements for the Tea Industry and the modalities to achieve the targets.

Computerisation of Salaries in Defence

5354. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to computerise payment of salaries in the Defence Services, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial implications involved?

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) The Controller General of Defence Accounts which is entrusted with the pay accounts for Army Officers and Other Ranks has computerised six Pay Accounts Offices of Other Ranks as also that for officers. An approximate expenditure of Rs. 3.55 crores has been incurred from the year 1983-84 onwards. Other offices are proposed to be computerised in a phased manner. Naval Pay office under the Naval Headquarters is the centralised Pay Accounting Organisa-

tion which maintains the pay accounts of Officers and Sailors of the Indian Navy. The computerisation of the Naval Pay Office has been undertaken in a phased manner. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 18.03 lakhs and a further Rs. 20 lakhs would be spent in 1987.

The Air Force Central Accounts Office under the Air Headquarters is entrusted with pay accounts of Air Force Officers, Airmen and Civilians. The pay accounts of Officers and Airmen have been computerised and the Civilians pay system would be taken up in 1988-89. The spare capacity in the Air HQs Computer Centre is being utilised for the purpose and as such there are no financial implications relating to the cost of hardware. However, an expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- per month is being incurred on pre-printed stationery.

Supply of Edible Oil by STC

5355. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has topped imported edible oil supply for vanaspati;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has adversely affected the vanaspati industry; and

(d) if so, whether STC will review its decision and save the vanaspati industry from crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). Supplies of edible oil to the vanaspati industry are being made, except for disruption in supplies for a few days during the current month due to certain

administrative exigencies.

Implementation of Fourth Pay Commission Recommendations for Industrial Employees

5356. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leave rules entitlement of leave for industrial employees working in defence installations have been modified by the Fourth Central Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation of this part of the recommendation?

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

(a) The 4th Central Pay Commission has, inter alia, recommended that "all industrial employees should have the same leave entitlement and encashment as admissible to the industrial employees of the Railways". They have further suggested "discontinuance of all other kind of leave available to non-industrial employees".

(b) The recommendations is under consideration of the Government.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Assistant Commandant In Para-Military Forces

5357. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all the para-military forces namely CRPF, BSF, CISF AND ITBP the officers appointed against the post of Assistant Commandant have the same rank, status and stars;

(b) whether Government are aware that

different pay scales have been prescribed by the Fourth Pay Commission for the post of Assistant Commandant in the different para-military forces; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Each of the para-military forces, namely CRPF, BSF, CISF, ITBP and Assam Rifles has its own hierarchical structure. The number of ranks in the hierarchy and their duties and responsibilities differ from Force to Force. Therefore, the rank and status of, and the number of stars to be worn by, the incumbents of the posts carrying the same designation, namely, Assistant Commandant in different Forces cannot be the same. Thus the posts with the same designation, namely, Assistant Commandants in different Forces, did not carry the same scale of pay prior to 1.1.1986. The revised pay scales recommended for these posts by the Fourth Pay Commission and accepted by Government for introduction with effect from 1.1.86 are also different. The question of disparity in pay scales does not arise in this case.

Buying of Cut Diamonds by MMTC

5358. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation has entered into an agreement with the Diamond Trading Corporation of London (DTC) to buy out diamonds;

(b) if so, whether the Diamond Association of Bombay or the Hindustan Diamond

Company were consulted before the agreement; and

(c) whether the Diamond Associations are facing difficulty due to strict rules laid by DTC relating to sale of cut diamonds?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) DTC is concerned with supply of rough diamonds only and not cut and polished diamonds.

Compensation for the Land under Army occupation in Jammu

5359. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons whom the rental compensation has been paid during the last three months in respect of land under occupation of the army in Jammu;

(b) the details of the persons whom the payment has been made;

(c) the details of the actual payment made, amount of interest and dates on which the payments were made;

(d) the number of cases still pending;

(e) the number of cases pending for more than ten years; and

(f) whether Government will take some immediate steps to avoid this prolonged delay and expedite the payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY

OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Balloon Dropping Chinese Literature in Orissa Sub-Division

5360. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge balloon was found dropping packets containing Chinese literature and eatables before it disappeared in the sky at Deodhar Nuapali village, 25 km. from Sambalpur (Orissa);

(b) if so, whether any report has been received from the Orissa State Government in this behalf and the investigation made by them into this balloon dropping;

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Chinese Government against such violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation for Discontinuation of Visa Restrictions by Commonwealth Countries

5361. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government for discontinuing the introduction of Visas for all Commonwealth countries, which were introduced w.e.f. 18 June, 1984;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for removing the reciprocal Visa restrictions imposed by the various Commonwealth countries for entry into India and the entry of Indians in various Commonwealth countries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which an action would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Representations have been received from time to time for discontinuance of the visa system for Commonwealth countries introduced by the Government of India w.e.f. 18th June, 1984.

(b) and (c). Visa requirement in respect of all Commonwealth countries was introduced by the Government of India on security grounds. Taking into account the present security environment, it would not be in the country's interest to do away with the visa regulations. As and when the security climate changes the Government shall review the visa policy.

Minimum Pension to Military Personnel

5362. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a minimum pension of Rs. 375 p.m. with effect from 1 January, 1986 was proposed to be paid to military pensioners consequent on introduction of new Pension Rules, 1986 on recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) whether Government are aware that the DPDO I, Red Fort, is not making payments in accordance with the above Government instructions;

(c) whether previously when Govern-

ment issued orders for increase in minimum pension @ Rs. 40/- p.m., these orders applied to all military pensioners including those who got disability pension; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not paying revised pension now?

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) The Defence Pension Disbursement Officer I, Red Fort, Delhi has made payments to all Military pensioners according to the revised entitlements except in a few cases

(c) Yes, Sir, except the reservist pensioners

(d) Orders have since been issued on 27th July, 1987 revising the rates of disability pension and laying down procedure for payment of minimum pension of Rs 375/- p.m. to Defence pensioners in respect of disability pension

Payment of Pension to Non-Combatants Enrolled

5363 SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Non-Combatants Enrolled (Skilled) who retired from the Army (E M E) prior to 1961 with over 20 years service have still not been given a pension,

(b) whether these personnel were not covered under Contributory Provident Fund Scheme

(c) whether such personnel are authorised for the pension under the Rules

and

(d) whether Government propose to take appropriate action to grant pension to these persons, so that ex-servicemen are given legitimate dues at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) Yes, Sir. Only those with 25 or more years of qualifying service were entitled to pension under the Pension Regulations prevalent prior to 1961

(b) No, Sir

(c) The Non-Combatants Enrolled who retired from Army (E M E) prior to 1961 were granted retiring pension after 25 years qualifying service. Those who were discharged on completion of the conditions of agreement or invalided out for causes beyond the control of the individual and with less than 25 years qualifying service were paid gratuity

(d) Since such personnel with less than 25 years qualifying service were paid gratuity to which they were entitled, no action to grant them pension is proposed to be taken

[*Translation*]

Leather Export Centres

5364 SHRI V. H. PATEL
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the centres set up in various parts of the country for export of leather goods;

(b) the criteria adopted for setting up

these centres;

(c) the leather goods being exported from Delhi and other places/centres;

(d) the names of the leather goods exported, country-wise from 1 January, 1985 to 31 July, 1987 and the value of exports made and the amount of foreign exchange earned from each country;

(e) whether Government are aware that leather goods of high export quality are manufactured by craftsmen in Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat;

(f) if so, whether Government propose to set such centres in Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat; and

(g) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Government has not set up any centre for export of leather goods.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Leather garments, hand bags, wallets etc. are the main items in leather goods being exported from Delhi and other places, in addition to footwear and footwear components.

(d) Country-wise exports of leather goods during 1985-86 and 1986-87 as compiled by the Council for Leather Exports are given in the statement given below.

(e) to (g) Leather Goods of high quality are being manufactured all over the country including Gujarat. There is no proposal for Government to set up centres for export of leather goods in Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat, nor anywhere else in the country.

STATEMENT I

Country-wise exports of leather goods (inclusive of footwear and footwear components) during 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Values in Million Rs.)

Country	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3
Italy	9.62	23.59
France	56.58	105.6
U.K.	44.49	184.18
FRG	197.96	570.35
Netherland	20.14	49.36
Denmark	113.86	20.68

1	2	3
Ireland	0.21	4.31
USSR	26.17	3.57
Japan	4.31	13.06
GDR	3.84	31.95
USA	131.21	209.26
Spain	1.12	8.23
Protugal	0.91	0.06
Switzerland	24.56	43.41
Canada	12.11	25.00
Other Countries	234.62	188.97
Total	484.21	1477.04

STATEMENT II

Country-wise exports of leather goods (exclusive of footwear and footWear component) during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(Value in Million Rs)

Country	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3
Italy	18.32	31.95
France	60.94	115.01
U.K.	117.82	187.75
F R G	252.80	596.51
Netherlands	54.88	58.45
Denmark	21.94	22.27

1	2	3
Ireland	0.21	4.31
USSR	32.54	11.08
GDR	3.84	32.01
USA	134.40	209.76
Japan	4.90	13.11
Spain	4.47	8.80
Portugal	0.91	0.02
Switzerland	24.58	44.28
Canada	18.89	28.68
Other Countries	267.20	199.98
	1018.64	1563.07

Implementation of New Textile-Policy

5365. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the new textile policy has not been satisfactory;

(b) whether it is a fact that on one hand there have been exports of cotton and cotton yarn, on the other it is now planned to import cotton/cotton yarn; and

(c) the value and quantities exported and now proposed to be imported indicating prices per unit involved?

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

quite satisfactory.

(b) There is no plan to import cotton yarn. Import of cotton, is, however, permitted against export of yarn/fabrics on advance licence basis.

(c) The export of cotton yarn during the year 1986 was of the order of 16.5 million kgs. valued at Rs. 61.73 crores. A quantity of 12,72,214 bales of raw cotton valued at Rs 228.72 crores was exported during 1986-87 cotton season. There have been no imports of cotton or cotton yarn so far.

Formulation of New Import Policy

5366. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new import policy for

capital goods is under formulation and reported in the Economic Times dated August 5, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the policy will take into account the need for indigenisation and employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b) The new import policy to be effective from 1st April, 1988 is under formulation and no details can be disclosed at this stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Deaths Due to Illicit Liquor in Delhi

5367. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons living in Bapudham and Indira Camp in Chanakyaपुरी, Delhi died after consuming illicit liquor;

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

(c) the number of such incidents where people died after consuming illicit liquor from 1 January, 1986 till 15 July, 1987;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to members of the bereaved families and to those who were affected seriously;

(e) the details of concrete steps taken by Government to check such incidents and to stop the production and sale of such illicit liquor in the capital; and

(f) the number of persons against whom

action has been taken for indulging in such illegal and anti-social practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, two persons reportedly died after consuming thinner which is available in all workshops and with denters/painters.

(c) No other incident took place during the period in question.

(d) According to Delhi Administration, no compensation was paid to them.

(e) Some of the steps taken by Delhi Administration are as follows:

(i) Liquor is sold after laboratory test with a view to ensuring that the same does not contain Methyl alcohol.

(ii) The sale of de-natured spirit which has been coloured blue is also regulated strictly to avoid chances of its misuse;

(iii) Massive raids are organised by the Delhi Police and the Enforcement staff of the Excise Department, against illicit distillation.

(iv) Sufficient number of country liquor vends have been opened

(f) 1322 persons were arrested for indulging in illegal sale of liquor during the period from 1st January, 1986 to 15 7 87.

[*English*]

Unified Authority for Delhi

5368. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to constitute a Committee/Study Team on the question of having one unified authority for Delhi in place of existing multiple authorities viz. Metropolitan Council, Delhi Municipal Corporation, N.D.M.C., D.D.A. etc; and

(b) if so, when will such a Committee/Study Team be formed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No such proposal is now under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

NDMC Administration

5369. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee administration is being run by civil servants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a nominated/elected body for proper running of NDMC administration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). New Delhi Municipal Committee was superseded in February, 1980 for persistent defaults in the performance of its duty and for abuse of power. The Lt. Governor, Delhi appointed an Administrator for managing its affairs since then. The present Administrator is a Government servant.

(c) and (d). The supersession has been continued to set right the functioning of the Committee. A decision about the re-constitution of the Committee is to be taken by the Lt. Governor/Administrator, Delhi as provided under the Punjab Municipal Act.

Nuclear Test by China

5370. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China conducted an underground nuclear test, on June 5, 1987 and that the size of the bomb was as big as the biggest tests ever carried out by any big power; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto, in the context of international efforts for nuclear disarmament and the prospect of peace in this sub-continent in particular and world peace in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) China is believed to have conducted an underground nuclear test on the 5th June, 1987. There have been various reports suggesting that the yield of the explosion was in the intermediate range, possibly, some hundreds of kilotons.

(b) Government have been calling for a halt to all nuclear weapons testing as a vital step towards nuclear disarmament which is an essential element in the achievement of global peace. Government's policy has been reiterated at several multilateral for over the years.

Checkposts In West Bengal-Bangladesh Border

5371. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to improve conditions of the Hilly Check Posts on West Bengal-Bangladesh border in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal which are very unsatisfactory though enough space for new structures is available for improvement;

(b) if so, when it is going to be taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. No proposal has been received from Government of West Bengal in this connection.

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

SC/ST Representation in Armed Forces

5372. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation for SC/STs in armed forces;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the system of naming the battalions on caste lines still prevails; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to do away with this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Recruitment is open to all

sections of society in all parts of the country, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, provided they satisfy the laid down physical, medical and educational standards. There is no reservation in the Armed Forces for any community whatsoever and no discrimination is made against any person belonging to any community.

(c) and (d). After independence, it has been considered policy of the Government not to raise any regiment based on caste, creed, region, religion etc. The existing regiments based on caste and creed are of pre-Independence era and their names are being retained for historical reasons. At present there is no such proposal to do away with this system.

Dynamite Sticks found In Okhla

5373. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several dynamite sticks were found near the railway track in Okhla area on 4th July, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made into this incident; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Some explosive sticks were found lying on the railway track near Okhla tank on 3.7.1987.

(b) and (c). A case has been registered

and is under investigation.

**Assistance to SCs/STs through
Police Authorities**

5374. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have
issued fresh special instructions to the State
Governments to provide special assistance
through police authorities in the cases of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these instructions are not
being followed by State Governments spe-
cially Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh
Governments;

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to
be taken by Union Government in the matter;
and

(e) whether Union Government have
any monitoring cell in this regard; if so, the
details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINIS-
TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-
RAM): (a) With a view to effectively dealing
with crimes against Scheduled Castes by
non-Scheduled Castes comprehensive
guidelines were communicated to the State
Governments in April, 1980. After a detailed
review, a revised set of guidelines were
communicated in April, 1985;

(b) A copy of the guidelines issued on
15th April, 1985 is laid on the table of the
House [Placed in library. See No. LT-4911/
87]

(c) The Government of India have not
received any report in this regard.

(d) Does no arise.

(e) The Ministry of Welfare looks after
all matters pertaining to Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes.

**Filling up of Seats in Internal
Security Academy at Abu**

5375. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seats in
Internal Security Academy at Abu are not
being filled in full for last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINIS-
TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-
RAM): (a) and (b). The Internal Security
Academy at Mt. Abu conducts training
courses for personnel of Central Police
Organisations and State Governments.
Whereas the training seats are fully utilised
in the courses exclusively run for CRPF
personnel, there is sometimes a shortfall in
attendance in other courses. Efforts are
constantly made to ensure full utilisation of
the available training capacity.

Use of Chinese Arms by Extremists

5376. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MO-
HANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that
the terrorists in Punjab are using Chinese
sub-machine guns which can fire 700
rounds per minute;

(b) whether it is a fact that the part of the consignment of such guns supplied to Afghan rebels have been diverted to the Punjab terrorists, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that money looted by terrorists from Punjab National Bank, Ludhiana has been used for purchasing such weaponry, if so, give details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A Chinese made machine gun which can fire 700 rounds per minute was recovered from a hard-core terrorist who was killed in an encounter with the police in Punjab in July, 1987.

(b) There is no information in this regard.

(c) Some of the terrorists arrested in Punjab have revealed during interrogation that a part of the amount looted from the Punjab National Bank, Ludhiana, has been used for purchasing weapons.

Prosecution of Persons who Attempted on P.M.'s Life

5377. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the person who made an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister on 2 October, 1986 is being prosecuted; and

(b) if so, the stage of the prosecution proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After completing the investigation, a chargesheet against Karamjit Singh and three others was filed in the Court on 28.2.1987.

Delhi Police Programme 'Dus Kadam'

5378. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme on 'Dus Kadam' for Delhi Police is likely to be introduced very soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and probable date for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM). (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, to ensure that the members of the Delhi Police maintain a high standard of Physical fitness as well as a state of readiness, it has been decided that all officers and men of the Delhi Police will undergo physical proficiency test during the month of March every year.

[Translation]

Settlement of Ex-Servicemen/Unemployed Youths in Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands

5379. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of islands in India which are uninhabited and the number of such

islands in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep separately;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to settle ex-servicemen or other progressive unemployed youths there and to give them industrial and financial assistance with a view to develop these islands;

(i)	No. of uninhabited islands in India	—	441] As per 1981 Census
(ii)	No. of uninhabited islands in Andaman and Nicobar.	—	270	
(iii)	No. of uninhabited islands in Lakshadweep.	—	17	

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Direct Retail Sale by Textile Mills

5380. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the textile mills are selling cloth to the public through mills retail outlets in Delhi;

(b) whether the rates charged are equal to those charged by their authorised shops;

(c) if so, the reasons for retaining both the wholesalers and retailers margin with themselves; and

(d) what steps do Government propose to take to ensure that one of the profits is passed on to the consumer?

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

and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Textile mills are retaining both sole selling agents and retailers margin in case of selling the cloth through their own retail shops due to the reasons that all the expenses e.g., cartage, rent of the shop/its upkeep, investment in the stock and salary of salesmen/staff employed there are borne by the mills themselves.

(d) Except in respect of mill controlled and handloom Janata cloth, Government do not fix any prices of textile products and these are largely determined by the market forces.

Pension to Former Rulers

5381. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid as privy purse to the former rulers annually during the three years preceding 1971;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to pay any pension to the former rulers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) A total amount of Rs. 4.67 crores was paid annually to the rulers of former Indian States till the time of commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations of Srinivasan Committee for N.T.C.

5382. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Srinivasan Committee in regard to the functioning of the National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC) have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the performance of certain officers of NTC has been adversely commented upon in the said Report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps are being taken to tone up the functioning of the National Textile Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Srinivasan Committee was constituted to assess the top management of NTC. The Committee's reports are taken into consideration while processing cases regarding continuation/appointment of CMDs/Func-

tional Directors.

(c) and (d). The following five Functional Directors of subsidiaries have been graded "poor":

(1) Lt. Col. Devidas, Director (Personnel), NTC (APKKM).

(2) Shri D.S. Mehra, Director (Commercial), NTC (UP).

(3) Shri P.M. Saklecha, Director (Finance), NTC (MP).

(4) Shri A.J. Chokshi, Director (Commercial), NTC (Gujarat).

(5) Shri V.N. Vasudeva, Director (Commercial), NTC (WBABO).

(e) The steps being taken to tone up the functioning of NTC include:

(i) Filling up of the vacancies in top management.

(ii) Review of delegation of powers and functions at various levels.

(iii) Strengthening of Boards of Holding Company and subsidiaries.

(iv) Periodical, detailed and incisive reviews at Board/Ministry level.

Corruption Cases Against Officials of Delhi Administration

5383. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of the Delhi Administration against whom the cases of corruption are pending for investigation and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether raids were also conducted on the residences of some of these officials by the C.B.I./Revenue Intelligence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Investigation against 47 officials of Delhi Administration are pending on corruption charges. In addition, one case is pending for investigation in which no official has been named so far. The delay in finalisation of the investigations is primarily due to the procedural requirements related to the examination of charged official and witnesses etc.

(b) and (c). 25 raids were conducted by the C.B.I. on the residential/office premises of the official of Delhi Administration and their relatives in connection with the investigation of 5 cases of alleged possession of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income. On completion of investigations, action will be taken against the concerned officials according to law.

Grade of Protocol of an M.P.

5384. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the protocol of the Member of Parliament as per the prescribed norms; and

(b) the precedence of an M.P. vis-a-vis senior most IAS officer?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). In the Warrant of Precedence which is used only for state and Ceremonial occasions, Members of Parliament figure in Article 21 and the senior most civil servant i.e. the Cabinet

Secretary, figures, in Article 11 of the Warrant of Precedence. However, all the Secretaries to the Govt. of India and Chief Secretaries to the State Governments figure in Article 23 of the Warrant of Precedence.

Powerful Explosive Found at New Delhi Railway Station

5385. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a powerful explosive was found at New Delhi Railway Station on 30th July, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter;

(c) whether any reward has been given to the person who helped in locating this explosive; and

(d) what steps have been taken to check such incidents?

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

(b) A case under sections 3/4 Explosive Substances Act has been registered at the Police Station, New Delhi Railway Station.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The police deployment at the Railway Stations has been increased. The strength of the police Control Room Vehicles has been increased to 165 round-the-clock and 100 pickets armed with automatic weapons and wireless sets have been set up at strategic points. The public is cautioned through the media not to touch any uniden-

tified objects.

Expenditure on Defending Dass Rules Before Central Administrative Tribunal

5386. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred during 1986-87 on defending the provisions of rule 26 of the Delhi Administration Subordinate Service (DASS) Rules before the Central Administrative Tribunal;

(b) whether the case has been finally decided by the Tribunal; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 7,58,311/- has been incurred towards payment of the Counsel's fee.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Meeting of Standing Committee of NIC

5387. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of decisions taken in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council held under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister in Delhi in June, 1987?

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): The Standing Committee of NIC which met on 23rd June, 1987, considered interim report of the Sub-Group of NIC, constituted under the Convenorship of Shri P.N. Haksar. The interim report of the Sub-Group suggested for creation of consciousness through consistent and persistent efforts through educational processes media projections, political processes and process of economic development and to evolve a broad conceptual framework within which the programmes could be designed to promote national integration systematically and on a sustained manner. It also suggested inter-alia involvement of Universities in providing a forum for interaction between Indian students drawn from all parts of India. With a view to combating the growth of cynicism and fissiparous tendencies expressed in the name of religion or caste, the Group suggested enforcement of existing laws, both of Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Public intervention as a useful mechanism for avoiding or preventing the riot or minimising its devastations was also suggested. The interim report was unanimously accepted and adopted for further discussions by the NIC. The copies of the interim report have since been sent to various Ministries/State Government for initiating further action on the various suggestions made in the report.

[*English*]

Self-Reliance in Defence Equipments

5388. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which India will become self-reliant in Defence equipments; and

(b) the details of concrete steps being 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) A fair degree of self-reliance in the manufacture of conventional weapons and ammunitions exists within the country. In the areas of sophisticated weapons and ammunitions, efforts are continuously made to increase indigenous capability. However, it is not possible to specify the time by which the country will become self-reliant in Defence equipment as the requirements of the services keep changing and the rate of obsolescence of technology in Defence equipment is very rapid.

(b) It would not be in public interest to disclose the details.

Initiatives Taken to End Apartheid

5389. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initiatives taken during the last year by India in ending Apartheid in South Africa;

(b) what impact have these initiatives made, particularly in the attitude of Western Countries; and

(c) the future programmes of action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). India was one of the seven countries which participated in the London Mini Summit of the Commonwealth held in August 1986 devoted exclusively to the question of sanc-

tions against South Africa. India participated actively in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Harare in August/September 1986. The Summit took several decisions to intensify the struggle against apartheid. These included a Declaration on Southern Africa and establishment of the AFRICA Fund. India joined the delegation of Foreign Ministers mandated by the Harare Summit to visit selected industrialised countries of Western Europe, the United States and Japan to press for adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The visits took place in October /November 1986. As Chairman of the AFRICA Fund, India convened the First Summit Meeting of the AFRICA Fund in New Delhi in January 1987. One of the important tasks of the Fund is to mobilise international public opinion against apartheid. A number of non-official events were launched or supported by India in the continuing struggle against apartheid. These include the International Conference against Apartheid hosted by Indian Youth Congress in New Delhi in January 1987 and the meeting of Parliamentarians Against Apartheid held in New Delhi in August 1987.

Diamond Export

5390. SHRI PALAKONDRA YUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of cut and polished diamonds exports in 1985-86 and 1986-87 to various countries and the foreign-exchange earned there from?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): India's exports of cut and polished diamonds and the foreign exchange earnings from these exports during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 have been estimated by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council to be of the following order:

(Rs. crores)

	<i>Exports</i>	<i>FE earnings</i>
1985-86	1344	299
1986-87	1960	520

Details of exports to the major markets are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Exports of cut & polished diamonds during 1985-86 and 1986-87

	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3
U.S.A	663.67	856.97
Japan	167.16	290.71
Hong Kong	159.54	264.25
Belgium	170.45	293.09
Switzerland	53.16	61.91
Thailand	13.43	27.20
F.R.G.	24.08	32.97
Singapore	24.57	36.05
U.K.	13.69	26.74

Source : Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council

Fresh Initiative to Solve Punjab Problem

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

5391. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LA-
KSHMI:
DR. (MRS.) T. KALPANA
DEVI:
SHRI BALRAM SINGH
YADAV:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to take a fresh initiative to solve the Punjab problem; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Government has made sincere efforts to implement the Punjab Accord and further efforts in this direction are continuing.

Action Against Owners of Gopala Towers and Siddharth Hotel

5392. DR. D.N. REDDY:
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legal action has so far been taken against the owners and the management of the Gopala Towers and Siddharth Hotel who were responsible for deficiencies about safety provisions against fire hazard in the construction of both these buildings leading to loss of life and property;

(b) the stage at which these two cases are pending in the courts and the causes of delay in pursuing these cases vigorously; and

(c) whether any improvements have been made in the Delhi fire service to deal with such situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). In the case of fire at Gopala Tower, a case under sections 336/304-A/201 IPC was registered on the 6th June, 1983 against the proprietor and 4 others. The chargesheet was submitted to the Court on the 26th September, 1983 and is pending trial.

In respect of fire at Siddhartha Inter-Continental Hotel, a case under sections

304-A/337/338 IPC was registered. A charge-sheet was filed in the Court on the 2nd March, 1987 against the Lobby Manager, Inspector (Security) and the Siddhartha Inter-Continental Hotel Limited. The case is pending trial.

(c) A grant of Rs. 11.83 crores has been sanctioned for the Delhi Fire Service for opening 5 more fire stations and for acquiring modern equipments. The Delhi Fire Service has procured a number of sophisticated fire equipment especially meant for fire-fighting in high-rise buildings.

Link Deals of MMTC

5393. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) is planning more link deals; and

(b) whether MMTC has been able to secure export orders for engineering goods from its customers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Balloon Landing in West Bengal

5394. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of a reported incident in Balurghat, West Bengal where the villagers were witness to the landing of a balloon like object with three people landing in jute field;

(b) if so, whether Union Government

have received any report from the West Bengal Government;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Edible Oils and Sugar by STC on C.I.F. Basis

5395. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has been contracting the import of edible oils and sugar on C.I.F. basis;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether this practice in any way deprives Indian shippers a chance to build up their tonnage;

(d) whether there are any Government instructions on this matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether the practice followed by the STC conforms to Government instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (e). STC has been importing edible oils on CIF basis and utilising Indian bottoms to the extent available from time to time. Between the period January 1986 to July, 1987, Indian flag vessels

have been utilised for about 37 voyages for carriage of palm oils from Malaysia and Indonesia to India.

STC has been importing sugar on C&F/ CIF basis as per import programme given by the Government from time to time. STC has been making a provision in the import contracts for sugar that the sellers shall endeavour to ship sugar in Indian flag vessels. In case foreign flag vessels are to be utilised, the seller has to obtain prior approval of the Chief Controller of Chartering, Govt. of India, giving right of first refusal to Indian flag vessel.

As per the policy of the Government, contracts for imports are to be finalised on FOB/FAS basis and those for exports from India on C&F/CIF basis. If any departure from this is necessitated, prior concurrence of the Ministry of Surface Transport is required. STC has been following these instructions, to the extent possible, keeping in view the factor that both edible oils and sugar being items of human consumption have to be made available as per the programme given by the Government.

Officials Visiting Abroad to Boost Exports

5396. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of his Ministry who visited abroad during 1986-87 and 1987-88 to boost exports;

(b) whether same officials are allowed to visit often if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the concrete achievements from the visits; and

(d) whether Government propose to send experts and actual exporters from the

private and public sector in place of the Ministry officials in order to achieve better results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). Government officials have to visit abroad for trade talks and attending various meetings and conferences of Joint Commissions/Committees and international conferences like UNC-TAD/GATT, NAM etc. 29 officials of the Ministry visited abroad during 1986-87 and 16 officials have visited abroad so far during 1987-88. The officials of the Ministry do undertake visits abroad as and when occasion arises for attending meetings and conferences, particularly when subjects which they handle in the Ministry, are discussed and are of interest and benefit to improving our foreign trade. These visits also result in signing of Trade Agreements/protocols, Trade Plans and promotion of economic and trade cooperation with foreign countries.

Exporters from the private and public sectors are freely allowed and encouraged to visit abroad for increasing exports. For this purpose, necessary foreign exchange is made available and, in some cases, even financial assistance is provided to them from the MDA for undertaking business visits abroad for export promotion.

**Proposal from Sikkim Government
about Grant for Modernisation of
Police Force**

5397. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals have been received from Sikkim Government for enhancement of yearly grant under the modernisation of its police force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have taken decision thereon;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what outlays have been earmarked for the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and proposed for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) No Sir. However, proposal for the installation of Multi-access-radio-telephone scheme for the Sikkim police has been received from the Government of Sikkim. The proposal is under examination.

(e) An amount of Rs. 4.20 lakhs and Rs. 4.07 lakhs was released to the Government of Sikkim during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively.

**Indian Origin living in Various
Countries**

5398. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study/estimate on the people of Indian origin living in different countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any effort has been made to keep up the Indian cultural link with those people of Indian origin; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Cultural links are maintained with the people of Indian origin through visits of cultural troupes from India, organisation of cultural events by our Missions on various occasions, through Indian Films, special supplements in newspapers etc. In addition, there are Indian Cultural Centres established by the ICCR in Fiji, Guyana and Suriname. Cultural Centres are also to be opened in Mauritius, Indonesia and Trinidad & Tobago. These Centres are expected to start functioning from September/October this year. The ICCR has also been sending Hindi lecturers to Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago. The Cultural Centres do not confine their activities to the members of the Indian community, but are intended to build cultural links with all sections of the people in the countries in which they are located.

STATEMENT

Name of the Country	Total Number of Persons of Indian Origin
1	2
Afghanistan	45000
Algeria	3000
Angola	50
Anguilla	6
Antigua and Barbuda	25
Argentina	132
Australia	99200
Austria	1447
Bahamas	250

1	2
Bahrain	45500
Bangladesh	201
Barbados	1500
Belgium	2338
Belize	660
Benin	250
Bhutan	70026
Bolivia	35
Botswana	1500
Brazil	272
Brunei	5500
Burkina Faso	56
Burma	330000
Burundi	250
Cameroon	150
Canada	228500
Cayman Islands	20
Central African Republic	8
Chad	5
Chile	160
China	45
Colombia	30
Comoros	179

1	2
Congo	15
Costa Rica	20
Cuba	18
Cyprus	40
Czechoslovakia	18
Denmark	2512
Dominica	35
Djibouti	525
Ecuador	4
Egypt	511
El Salvador	2
Equatorial Guinea	10
Ethiopia	2970
Fiji	339340
Finland	177
France	40000
Gabon	10
Gambia	94
Guatemala	16
Germany (FRG)	32335
Germany (GDR)	70
Ghana	1190
Greece	250

1	2
Grenada	4000
Guinea	4
Guinea Bissau	1
Guyana	300350
Hong Kong	20180
Hungary	8
Iceland	3
Indonesia	30000
Iran	10000
Iraq	35000
Ireland	710
Italy	1500
Ivory Coast	157
Jamaica	38600
Japan	2685
Jordan	5350
Kampuchea	3
Kenya	70000
Korea (Republic of)	290
Kuwait	110000
Laos People's Dem. Rep.	80
Lebanon	15000
Lesotho	1100

1	2
Liberia	3066
Libya	35500
Luxembourg	54
Malagasy	21500
Malawi	4800
Malaysia	1170000
Maldives	121
Malta	170
Mali	11
Mauritius	698000
Mexico	134
Mongolia	4
Montserrat	15
Morocco	769
Mozambique	20850
Nauru	170
Nepal	N.A.
Netherlands	102100
Netherlands Antilles	450
New Zealand	15000
Nicaragua	3
Niger	17
Nigeria	27500

1	2
Norway	2850
Oman	225150
Pakistan	N.A.
Panama	2100
Paraguay	11
Papua New Guinea	350
Peru	150
Philippines	12100
Poland	90
Portugal	7200
Qatar	49938
Romania	39
Rwanda	300
Saudi Arabia	250000
Senegal	83
Seychelles	5160
Sierra Leone	1624
Singapore	102400
Somalia	453
South Africa	850000
Spain	5000
Sri Lanka	1027271
St. Christopher & Nevis	20

1	2
St. Vincent & the Granadines	6000
St. Lucia	3040
Sudan	2000
Suriname	140000
Swaziland	80
Sweden	7046
Switzerland	2354
Syrian Arab Republic	317
Tanzania	50100
Thailand	65000
Togo	85
Tonga	32
Trinidad & Tobago	430000
Tunisia	38
Turkey	2
Turks & Caicos Island	10
Uganda	1050
United Arab Emirates	240000
United Kingdom	789000
U.S.A.	500000
U.S.S.R.	1162
Uruguay	5
Vanuatu	1

1	2
Venezuela	300
Vietnam	80
Western Samoa	16
Yemen Arab Republic	15000
Yemen (PDR)	103230
Yugoslavia	24
Zaire	2625
Zambia	25000
Zimbabwe	15000

Mismanagement and Malfunctioning of NTC

5399. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES
be pleased to state:

(a) the profit and loss of National Textile
Corporation (NTC) as on 30 June, 1987;

(b) whether any unit of the NTC in
Kerala is making profits if so, the details
thereof;

(c) whether Government have made or
intend to make any study regarding the
mismanagement and malfunctioning of the
NTC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.
KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) As on 30.6.1987,
the nationalised and managed mills under
National Textile Corporation have incurred
accumulated losses amounting to about Rs.

1189.77 crores (Provisional).

(b) During the year 1986-87, all the five textile mills under NTC in Kerala, incurred losses.

(c) and (d). The performance of NTC is reviewed by the Government from time to time. NTC was also asked to undertake an indepth study of reasons for heavy losses in mills where the loss during the last 3 years has been more than the production value.

Trade Protocol with Czechoslovakia

5400. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade protocol was signed by India and Czechoslovakia in Prague on May 22, 1987;

(b) if so, whether Indo-Czech trade is expected to be doubled under the agreement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c) No trade protocol was signed by India and Czechoslovakia in Prague on May 22, 1987. However, the Twelfth Meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovakia Joint Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was held in Prague from May 20-22, 1987. During the discussions, it was agreed inter alia by both the Sides that concerted efforts be made to achieve further growth in the level of bilateral trade so as to double it by 1990. To achieve this, both the Sides emphasised on the need to diversify and expand the structure of trade, and also to explore new forms of cooperation such as Production Cooperation, Joint Ventures etc.

Bangla Infiltrators

5401. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bangladesh nationals who entered India through Assam and on whom courts have taken decisions that they be sent out of Assam/India; and

(b) how many of such Bangladesh nationals have been sent out from the country and how many of them are still involved in court case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). According to the State Govt. of Assam, upto the end of July 1987, 7476 cases of suspected post-24th March 1971 illegal migrants after investigation have so far been referred to the Tribunals set up under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 for a decision. This Tribunals have disposed of 467 cases and declared 681 persons as illegal migrants out of whom 105 persons have been expelled till the end of July, 1987.

Asian Development Bank Assisted Projects

5402. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supplies made to projects set up in India with assistance from the Asian Development Bank is to be treated as "deemed exports";

(b) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(c) the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Supplies made to Asian Development Bank aided projects in India where such supplies are made under the procedure of international competitive bidding are treated as deemed exports. Such cases, if otherwise eligible, qualify for grant of import replenishment licences, cash compensatory support, supplementary cash assistance and additional cash compensatory support.

Complaints against Delhi Police Officials

5403. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received against the Delhi Police officials of Nangloi, Simapuri, Farrash Bazar and Shahadara police stations during 1986 and 1987;

(b) the nature of these complaints; and

(c) the action taken against the police officials found guilty?

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) 94 (From 1.1.86 to 4.8.87).

(b) The complaints pertain to illegal detention, taking bribes, beating, harassment and involving people in false cases, etc.

(c) The complaints were looked into and six of them were found substantiated. The following action has been taken:-

(i) Warning given to one Inspector of P.S. Seemapuri and one Sub-Inspector of P.S. Shahdara.

(ii) Censure issued to one Constable of P.S. Seemapuri.

(iii) One Sub-Inspector and one Constable of P.S. Farash Bazar placed under suspension and departmental enquiry instituted.

(iv) One Inspector each of P.S. Farash Bazar and Shahdara and one Sub-Inspector P.S. Shahdara issued notice for awarding penalty of censure.

Indo-Soviet Joint Commission Meeting

5404. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Joint Commission meeting was held in Moscow on 3 June, 1987;

(b) if so, whether the agreement signed between the two countries in October, 1986 was reviewed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir. It was held on June 5-6, 1987.

(b) and (c). The Commission reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Agreement of November 27, 1986. It noted that good progress had been made and it decided on measures to ensure further progress.

Visit of Black Listed Foreign Nationals

5405. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign nationals who have been declared persona-non-grata, or black listed, entered the country during 1987-88.

(b) if so, the names and nationality thereof and the port of entry;

(c) whether they had obtained visas prior to entry or whether they obtained visas on arrival; and

(d) whether they are were deported after their entry came to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Certain foreign nationals, who should not have been allowed entry into India without prior approval of the Central Govt., entered the country during the year 1987. It would not be in public interest to disclose the names.

(c) They obtained visas prior to entry into the country.

(d) While some of them left the country on their own, others were deported.

GNLF Agitation

5406. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Act specially meant to prevent terrorism in the country is in operation in areas of West Bengal where Gorkhaland agitation is going on and acts of violence are being carried on, if not, whether Union Government have advised the West Bengal Government to apply that Act which will answer the problem to a great extent; and

(b) what is the progress of dialogue with the Gorkhaland Movement leaders for a political peaceful solution of the problem?

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 Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance 1987 is in force throughout the country. The efforts are underway to find a peaceful solution to the GNLF demands.

Supply of Steel to Exporters of Engineering Goods

5407. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 679 on 2 March, 1987 regarding rise in steel prices on export of engineering goods and state:

(a) since when exporters of Engineering goods are provided steel at international prices;

(b) how much steel has been imported under advanced licensing provisions, and the categories and quantity so imported; and

(c) the year-wise figures of reimbursement to engineering goods exporters for the last three years or since the inception of

reimbursement scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The exporters of engineering goods are provided steel at international price since February, 1981.

(b) Itemwise statistics of Advance Licences issued is not maintained by the Office of the CCI&E.

(c) The yearwise figures of reimbursement to engineering goods exporters under International Price Reimbursement Scheme are given below:

Year	Rupees
1981-82	46,37,907.00
1982-83	8,25,23,274.57
1983-84	20,28,92,277.34
1984-85	23,08,28,561.10
1985-86	41,26,93,362.00
1986-87	64,16,17,585.00

Request from Indian Nationals in Gulf Countries for Change of Their Name in Passports

5408. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Nationals who have applied to Indian Missions in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Muscat, Baharain, Iran Iraq and Libya, separately, during each of the last three years and the current year for changing their names in their passports;

(b) how many of them are women and children, country-wise;

(c) which of these countries give monetary or other incentives/facilities to people who embrace a particular religion and the details thereof; and

(d) Government's policy and guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A Statement I showing the number of Indian nationals who had applied to Indian Diplomatic Missions in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Muscat, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq and Libya during each of the last 3 years and the current year for change of name in their passports is given below.

(b) A Statement II showing the number of women and children who had applied for change of name in their passports country-wise is given below.

(c) Our Missions do not have any verifiable information in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Indian Nationals who had applied for change of names in their Passports on account of change of Religion from Hinduism and Christianity to Islam during 1984, 1985, 1986 and the current year

Country	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5
1. Saudi Arabia	2	4	8	7

1	2	3	4	5
2. Kuwait	8	6	10	4
3. United Arab Emirates	3	8	14	7
4. Muscat	-	-	2	-
5. Bahrain	-	-	-	-
6. Iran	-	1	-	-
7. Iraq	-	-	-	-
8. Libya	-	1	-	-

STATEMENT-II

Number of Women and Children amongst the Indian Nationals who had applied for change of names in their Passports on account of change of Religion from Hinduism and Christianity to Islam during 1984, 1985, 1986 and the current year

Country	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children
1	2		3		4		5	
1. Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2. Kuwait	6	-	4	-	8	-	3	-
3. United Arab Emirates	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-
4. Muscat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Agreement regarding amendments to Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983

5409. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between Union Government and Assam Government on State Governments proposal to amend the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether the major demand of the State Government on the issue of burden of proof has been agreed to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). As a result of various rounds of discussions with the State Government of Assam, agreement has been evolved on the following important issues relating to the State Government's proposal to amend the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 in terms of the Assam Accord.

- (i) Residence qualification in case of private complaints;
- (ii) Quantum of fee with every private complaint;
- (iii) burden of proof;
- (iv) number of members in each Tribunal; and
- (v) provision relating to revisionary powers of High Courts.

As agreed upon, the Central Govt. will under take necessary legislation shortly.

Competition to Indian Tea

5410. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Indian tea is facing severe price competition with the Srilankan tea;

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The unit export price of Sri-Lankan teas has shown a declining trend in the last two years which is lower than South Indian tea prices, making the latter somewhat uncompetitive in the international market.

(b) and (c). The measures taken to boost exports of Indian tea include higher cash compensatory support on value added teas, excise rebate of 50 paise per kilogram on export of bulk tea, full rebate of excise duty on exports of packet tea, exemption of excise duty on tea bags, abolition of customs duty on filter paper used in the manufacture of tea bags, sanction of schemes under the Brand Promotion Fund and under Warehousing Subsidy Scheme and Provision of 10% of FOB realisation for advertising and promotion by individual companies abroad etc.

Export Inspection Agencies

5411. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Chairman of Export Inspection Agencies at Delhi, Madras, Cochin, Calcutta and Bombay; and

(b) the date since when they are holding the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Export Inspection Agencies at Delhi, Madras, Cochin, Calcutta, Bombay do not have any Chairman. They are generally headed by Officers in the rank of Addl. Directors.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Inferior Quality of parts of Machinery and Vehicles for Defence use

5412. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies are manufacturing and supplying inferior parts of machineries and vehicles of Defence use to Government as the proper examination is not done by officers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There is a system of rigid inspection of all items supplied to Defence by Defence Quality Assurance Organisations, to ensure that the supplies conform to laid down specifications.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Cut and Polished Diamonds

5413. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of export of cut and polished diamonds for last three years including 1986-87;

(b) the companies have licences to export these items; and

(c) whether any applications are pending before Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) According to the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, exports of cut and polished diamonds are estimated to be as under:

(Rs. Crores)		
1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1172	1344	1960

(b) Under the current Import-Export Policy, no export licence is required for export of cut and polished diamonds.

(c) Does not arise.

Selection in MMTC

5414. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only one person was interviewed by Public Enterprises Selection Board for the post of Director (Personnel) for M.M.T.C.;

(b) if so, whether the rules lay down that as against one post at least four or five persons should be interviewed; and

(c) the reasons for not following the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the post of Executive Director (Personnel) in MMTC was created in lieu of the existing post of Group General Manager (Personnel), it was decided that as per the procedure in such cases, the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) will first assess the suitability of the existing incumbent to the post will stand abolished as soon as the post of Executive Director (Personnel) is filled up and if he is not found suitable to hold this Board level post, then only others need to be considered.

Therefore, Shri S.A. Bijlani, Group General Manager (Personnel), MMTC was interviewed by the PESB to assess his suitability for the post of Executive Director (Personnel). The Board recommended that Shri Bijlani could be appointed as Executive Director (Personnel). It is not correct to say that there exists any normal rule which provided that a fixed number of candidates must be invited for interview for a particular post. Thus, in recommending Shri S.A. Bijlani for the post of Executive Director (Personnel), PESB acted as per the procedure laid down for such cases.

Smuggling of Arms to Punjab Terrorists

5415. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:**
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have information that the weapons recovered from terrorists in Jalandhar district in Punjab on 13 April, 1987 were part of CIA's supplies to the Mujahidins in Afghanistan and that these were procured by the Punjab terrorists through their contacts in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken 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). There is no specific information regarding the source of weapons recovered in district Jalandhar on 13th April, 1987.

(c) The steps taken to check smuggling of weapons from across the border include surveillance over persons suspected of smuggling and intensive patrolling of border areas.

CAD/CAM System for Light Combat Aircraft

5416. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has agreed to give India the CAD/CAM system for the design of the Light Combat Aircraft; and

(b) if so, by what time the same is likely to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The CAD/CAM system for aerodynamics and structures will come as part of the IBM-3090 computer, for which US Government have given expert clearance recently.

(b) It is expected that the supply, installation, commissioning and acceptance of the computer will be effected in a few months' time.

Increase in TNV Activities

5417. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura National Volunteers extremists have increased their activities particularly in Agartala;

(b) if so, the number of paramilitary forces personnel killed during last six months; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to curb these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) After a lull of about 3 months (February to April, 1987) the TNV stepped up their activities in May, 1987 when they were involved in seven violent incidents in which 10 persons were killed. June was comparatively free from TNV activities. However, in July, 1987, TNV was involved in 2 violent incidents in which 10 persons were killed. No violent activities of the TNV have come to notice in Agartala.

(b) During the last six months, the TNV has killed 7 paramilitary-force personnel.

(c) In order to check infiltration and exfiltration of TNV gangs from their sanctuaries certain areas lying along their routes have been declared "disturbed area" by the State Government of Tripura. TNV has also been declared as 'unlawful association' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Intelligence about the activities of TNV is pooled and shared by various agencies. Coordinated action and operation is planned and executed. Vigil on the border has also been stepped up. 8 TNV extremists have been arrested during the current year.

Amount spent on Sri Lankan Refugees

5418. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:
SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
DR. V. RAJESHWARAN:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount spent by Union Government so far on the welfare/rehabilitation of Sri Lankan refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Between July, 1983 and 31st May, 1987 an amount of Rs. 11.59 crores has been spent by the Union Government on providing relief assistance to the Sri Lankan refugees and on constructions/renovation of camps for accommodating the refugees. No amount has been spent on providing rehabilitation assistance to the Sri Lankan refugees, as they are not Indian citizens and are expected to go back to Sri Lanka.

Soviet proposals regarding Asian Security

5419. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has made proposals with regard to Asian security; and

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

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

(b) The proposals were contained in a speech made by General Secretary Gor-

bachev at Vladivostok on 28 July 1986. A copy of the relevant excerpts from the speech is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. Lt-4912 '87]

Government view the Soviet proposals as thought provoking and as a major contribution towards the objective of establishing harmonious relations, based on freedom, equality and justice.

Renting of Land at Pragati Maidan for Appu Ghar

5420. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Fair Authority (TFAI) has rented out a part of its land in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to M/S. International Amusements Limited for organising and running "Appu Ghar";

(b) if so, when the land was given and what are the terms and conditions for use of this land;

(c) whether the annual amount towards licence fee has been received regularly and also rent etc. from the stall holders using the land in Appu Ghar;

(d) if so, number of eating places and stalls in Appu Ghar and monthly/annual rent received from them; and

(e) the basis on which they are allowed to function from this land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land was handed over by Trade Fair Authority of India to International Amusement Limited on 7th August, 1984 for undertaking preparatory work for setting up the Amusement Park. The period of licence

commenced from 14th November, 1984 for a duration of three years. The following are the other main terms and conditions of the licence:-

- (i) The licence fee for the first year was Rs. 15.00 lakhs apart from Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the preparatory period from 7th August, 1984 to 13th November, 1984. For the second and third year the licence fee was Rs. 16.50 lakhs and Rs. 18.15 lakhs respectively.
- (ii) The Trade Fair Authority of India shall be entitled to 50% of the gate money.
- (iii) All local taxes shall be the liability of International Amusement Limited.
- (iv) No foreign exchange remittances shall be allowed.
- (v) Maintenance of the area licensed shall be the responsibility of International Amusement Limited.

(c) and (d). The International Amusement Limited according to Trade Fair Authority of India, are making payments to Trade Fair Authority of India periodically.

There are a total of 34 stalls/kiosks/shops/restaurants in Appu Ghar at present, out of which 12 have been set up by International Amusements Limited. In respect of these 12 establishments, Rs. 1,000/- per month per stall/kiosk is payable by International Amusements Limited. The remaining 22 were part of the existing infrastructure included in the lease agreement between Trade Fair Authority of India and International Amusements Limited out of which 10 are being used as offices by them.

International Amusements Limited still have to pay charges towards water and electricity amounting to Rs. 4.29 lakhs and such amount as are raised by way of adjustment of:-

- (i) Difference on account of electricity charges levied on ad-hoc basis and actual bills to be raised by Trade Fair Authority of India.
- (ii) Water charges now levied on ad-hoc basis and actual bills to be raised on rectification of water meters.
- (iii) Rentals on account of temporary structures (e.g. kiosks) put up by M/s. International Amusements Limited from time to time.

(e) The Trade Fair Authority of India is in continuous touch with International Amusements Limited for realisation of outstanding dues.

Subletting of Appu Ghar

5421. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Appu Ghar Amusement Park in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, is an undertaking of the International Amusements Limited, under a license agreement with the Trade Fair Authority of India;

(b) whether the licensee has sublet part of the premises to others for providing catering facilities;

(c) if so, whether it is within the terms of the agreement and if not the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether the International Amusements Limited is in arrears of payments of licence fee;

(e) if so, the amount due as on 31st March, 1987;

(f) whether the Trade Fair Authority of India has not advertised its plan for an amusement park or invited proposals to that effect; and

(g) whether this company had a share capital of Rs. 70 and yet was able to get bank credit of Rs. 1 crore with the support of the Trade Fair Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). TFAI has reported that on the basis of assurances received by them from International Amusements Limited, no part of the premises has been sublet for providing catering facilities.

(d) and (e). The license fee is being paid from time to time. As on March, 31st 1987 there were no arrears on this account, according to TFAI.

(f) It has been reported by TFAI that extensive enquiries were made abroad by them through our embassies in a number of countries to consider specific proposals. International Amusements Limited was selected after scrutiny of various proposals by an Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted for the purpose.

(g) For securing the loan no support was extended from Trade Fair Authority of India.

Interrogation of Sri Lanka Naval Sailor who Attacked P.M.

5422. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

SHRI H.B. PATIL:
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
 CHANDRAN:
 DR. PRABHAT KUMAR
 MISHRA:
 SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
 SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
 SHRI PRASRAM BHARD-
 WAJ:
 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from Sri Lanka authorities about the outcome of investigations into the incident regarding attack by Sri Lanka sailor on the Prime Minister on 30 July, 1987 while inspecting a guard of honour in Colombo; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No response has been received from the Govt. of Sri Lanka.

(b) Does not arise.

Sikh Convention In Golden Temple

5423. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
 GRAHI:
 SHRI H.B. PATIL:
 SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
 WAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a convention of Sikh politicians, opinion

leaders and intellectuals was called at the Golden Temple Complex in Amritsar by the Akal Takht Acting Chief on 4 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the information available with Government about the purpose for which the Convention was called and the happenings which took place at the Convention; and

(c) any action taken by Government 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) to (c). The Acting Jathedar of the Akal Takht convened a Convention in the Golden Temple Complex, Amritsar on 4th August, 1987, to consider problems facing the community. This was attended by the representatives of various organisations and groups. The views expressed by the representatives of militant organisations were secessionist in nature. A close watch is being kept on the activities of leaders and members of militant organisations in the State.

Reported Statement of the US Embassy in New Delhi

5424. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recently reported statement issued by the Embassy of United State of America in New Delhi about authenticity of the letter purported to have been written by the former CIA Director to the President of heritage Foundation as published in a Bombay weekly;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained the facts in the matter and if so, 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) to (c). Attention in this connection is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5334 today in this House.

'One Rank' One Pension' To Ex-Servicemen

5425. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission about the pension structure for ex-servicemen especially with regard to their demand-one rank one pension;

(b) if so, the date by which it would be implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the likely dates by which the decision would be taken and implemented; and

(d) whether justice would be done to such army/ex-servicemen who were recruited prior to 1 November, 1962?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Government have already issued orders in implementation of the decisions taken on the recommendations of Fourth Central Pay Commission in respect of pre-1.1.1986 Armed Forces pensioners *inter alia* covering those who were recruited prior to 1.11.1962. The demand of one rank one

pension was examined by the Fourth Central Pay Commission which did not recommend it. The Commission had, however, recommended its own formula for updating the pensions of those pensioners who retired prior to 1.1.86. These recommendations have already been accepted by the Government *vide* Resolution dated 18.3.86. There is no proposal at present to revise the decisions already taken.

Contractual Basis Labour in Ministry and ITDC Hotels

5426. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAILLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractual basis labour in his Ministry and in the ITDC hotels have been regularised during the last three years, (Hotel-wise in the capital);

(b) the number of contractual basis workers who were recruited as Messengers in CHOGM or before CHOGM and have been given chances to serve for three months or for a period of about one year or so have been regularised;

(c) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular in view of their serving period in the ITDC hotel; and

(d) if so, the time by when they will be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No contractual basis labour has been engaged/regularised in the Ministry during the last three years. As regards ITDC hotels seven persons in Samrat Hotel and one person in Qutab Hotel have been regularised through normal process of selection

in accordance with the provisions of the recruitment and promotion rules.

(b) to (d). Two contractual basis persons, recruited for CHOGM, have been retained to work in 'Ashok Special Project Cell' on contract basis for residuary work. The present term of this cell is due to expire on 30.9.87.

Tourism Promotion in Kerala

5427. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister during his visit to Kerala in January, 1987 had announced some schemes for tourism promotion in Kerala;

(b) whether construction of convention facilities of international standards at Kovalam is one among them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount allotted in 1987-88 and the details of the work taken up so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It was proposed to set up a Convention Centre at Kovalam as a joint venture between the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Government of Kerala. However, a feasibility study conducted by the India Tourism Development Corporation revealed that the proposed Convention Centre, if set up, will incur heavy financial losses. The proposal has, therefore, been shelved.

[Translation]

Reported Smuggling of Fibre and Clothes Affecting Textile Industry

5428. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
SHRI MURLI DEORA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the fibres for manufacturing cloth and other textiles are smuggled into the country in large quantities which adversely affect the indigenous textile industry;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this smuggling; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that synthetic fabrics continue to be an item sensitive to smuggling into the country.

(b) and (c). The anti-smuggling drive throughout the country has been intensified. The concerned field formations have been alerted to check smuggling of synthetic fabrics into the country. Appropriate steps are also taken in close coordination with the concerned Central and State Government agencies.

In pursuance of the Textile Policy, 1985, the Government has already taken a series of steps and has reduced the excise duty rates on polyester staple fibre, acrylic fibre, polyester cotton and polyester-viscose blended yarn and polyester-wool blended yarn. The Government has also formulated a scheme under which polyester staple fibre could be supplied free of excise countervail-

ing duty for manufacture and sale of low priced blended fabrics manufactured by the National Textile Corporation and by the Handloom Sector.

[English]

Patrol Vessels for Indian Navy

5429. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to procure some off-shore patrol vessels for Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the number of off-shore patrol vessels proposed to be added to Navy; and

(c) 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) to (c). Contracts have already been concluded for the import of 3 ready built patrol vessels and of 4 material packages for the construction of similar vessels in India, for the Navy.

Cell for Action Against Periodicals and Journals

5430. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a cell for taking action against writings and articles published in various journals, weeklies, periodicals and dailies preaching hatred against followers of different religions and attacking different religions and their leaders;

(b) if so, by when such a Cell is likely to

be set up; and

(c) whether Government propose to suitably amend the existing law to punish editors, writers, publishers and printers of such papers, periodicals and publication containing such highly inflammatory materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

Under the existing laws, State Governments alone are competent to initiate such action.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Reduction In Rubber Prices

5441. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tyre Manufacturers Association has urged Government to reduce rubber prices;

(b) if so, whether manufactures have been demanding reduction for a long time;

(c) if so, whether Government had taken any action;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A number

of steps are being taken like increasing domestic production, import of rubber to meet the demand-supply gap and continuous interaction with the Manufacturers and Producers to ensure adequate availability of rubber at reasonable prices.

Creation of Indian Border Areas Administrative Service

5432. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create Indian Border Areas Administrative Service to train them exclusively for border district Management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Take your seats. Just bear with me for one minute. Some Ministers want to go to Rajya Sabha urgently. I will call you after that.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Action taken Report on the Implementation of National Policy on Education - 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-

FAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of Action Taken on the Implementation of National Policy on Education-1986 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4872/87]

Notification under National Security Guard Act, 1986, Report of Shastri Commission of Inquiry appointed to enquire into the incidents relating to the Assam-Nagaland border conflict and memorandum of action taken on the above report

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the National Security Guard Rules 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the National Security Guard Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4873/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:-
 - (i) Report of Shastri Commission of Inquiry appointed to enquire into the incidents relating to the Assam-Nagaland Border Conflict.
 - (ii) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4874/87]

Annual Report and review on the working of all India handloom fabrics marketing cooperative society Ltd. Bombay for 1985-86 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, 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 All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4875/87]

Notification under Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 721 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum under sub-section (4) of

section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4876/87]

Notifications under Customs Acts 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- 1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
 - (i) G.S.R. 717 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of basic customs duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on components for the manufacture of electrically operated platform trucks, electrically operated works trucks, electrically operated tow tractors and battery powered road vehicles under a Phased manufacturing programme approved by the Directorate General of Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 718 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications No. 209/87-Customs dated the 12th May, 1987 so as to prescribe an auxiliary

duty of customs of 25 per cent for components covered by Notification No. 297/87-Customs dated the 17th August, 1987.

- (iii) G.S.R. 726 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the Validity of Notification No. 2-Customs dated the 1st January, 1979, 255/86-Customs dated the 17th April, 1986, 480/86-Customs dated the 4th December, 1986, 481/86-Customs dated the 4th December, 1986 and 482/86-Customs dated the 4th December, 1986 upto the 31st March, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4877/87]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 716 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional excise duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on electrically operated trolley buses, electrically operated works trucks, electrically operated tow tractors and battery powered road vehicles issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4877/87]

Notification under Explosives Act, 1884 and Petroleum Act, 1934

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY

OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): On behalf of Shri M. Arunachalam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Explosives (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 359 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1987 under sub-section (8) of section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4878/87]
- (2) A copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 496 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4879/87]

Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1987

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 695 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4880/87]

Notification under export (quality control and inspection) Act, 1963 and Imports and exports (control)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Export-of Paints and Allied Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1997 in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and (Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4881/87]
- (2) A copy of the Exports (Control) Thirteenth Amendment Order, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 780 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1987 issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4882/87]

Statement correcting the reply to USQ No 4548 dt. 25.8.1987 re: marketing of drugs without approval

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 25th August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4548 by Dr. Sudhir Roy regarding marketing of drugs without approval. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4883/87]

Statement re: notification of award given by the board of arbitration under the joint consultative machinery and compulsory arbitration for central government employees,

thirty-sixth report of the U.P.S.C. for the period from 1.1.1985 to 31.3.1986 and memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Advice of U.P.S.C. in cases referred to in the above report

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): On behalf of Shri Biren Singh Engti, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding modification of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for the Central Government Employees. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4884/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:-
 - (i) Thirty-Sixth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from 1st April, 1985 to 31st March, 1986.
 - (ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission in cases referred to in the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4885/87]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 25th August, 1987, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Ramnarayan Goswami from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on 9th July, 1987 and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, one member from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, Shri Ramnarayan Goswami, Member, Rajya Sabha, has been duly elected to the said Committee.'

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th Au-

gust, 1987, has adopted the following motion regarding appointment of two members of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Houses on the Lokpa! Bill, 1985:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Dipen Ghosh and P. Shiv Shankar from the membership of the Rajya Sabha and resolves that Sarvashri Dipen Ghosh and P. Shiv Shankar be appointed to the said Joint committee to fill the vacancies."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1987, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987, which was

[Secretary-General]

passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1987, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1987, agreed without any amendment to the Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1987."

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Thirty-seventh to Forty-first sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.31/2 hrs.

PETITION RE: NATIONALISATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY OF ITS WORKERS AND
EMPLOYEES

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Rampada Chakravorty, General Secretary, All India Confederation of Mercantile and Commercial Employees, Calcutta and other representatives of various Unions regarding nationalisation and development of shipping industry and protection of interests of its workers and employees.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): What a Champion of the national language?

PFOR. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Was it Hindi or Bengali?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It was a mixture of both.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both, I think!

12.04 hrs.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976".

The Motion as Adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I introduce the Bill.

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(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call each one of you. Today is the last day, I will listen to all of you. Today only we have good monsoon, I think. On the last day of the Monsoon Session we are getting some good monsoon. In the same way I think you will cooperate.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): We are always cooperating with you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I have given an Adjournment Motion regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act by

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot bring individual's name. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can you say? Have you got any substance for that argument? Are you giving any evidence for that?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Already there is enough evidence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give the evidence, I will consider it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: For everything you are asking evidence from the people. For Bofors deal you are asking evidence, for FERA violations you are asking evidence from the people. What is the Government doing?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Here, an individual's name is involved. The person is not in the House. When there are some allegations, I cannot allow. I am sorry.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Yesterday, on the floor of this House the Minister for Human Resources Development gave an assurance that the settlement between the striking teachers and the Government will be reached soon. He said that there is no communication gap between the Government and the striking teachers. The Minister assured us that there is going to be a settlement. Today is the last day and there is no settlement in sight. What has happened? Why the Government is sleeping over it?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday also the Minister replied. He said that the door is always open for discussion. He has already informed. We have also already

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
discussed it under Calling Attention. Yesterday also you raised the same problem. The Minister has replied to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: But nothing has happened.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let Mr. N.D. Tiwari introduce his Bill.

12.06 hrs.

NATIONAL HOUSING BANK BILL *

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): With regard to this Bill I want to draw the attention of the House to clauses 14, 15(2) and 16 of the Bill which would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. These clauses should have been printed in thick type but have not been done so due to printing error.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may please just introduce the Bill.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Housing Bank to operate as a principal agency to promote housing finance institutions both at local and regional levels and to provide financial and other support to such institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidented thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Housing Bank to operate as a principal agency to promote housing finance institutions both at local and regional levels and to provide financial and other support to such institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I introduce† the Bill.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Acharia. I will call you next.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): He is sitting down in my favour Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then I cannot allow him afterwards. I want to dispose of him first.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): For about one month all the colleges are closed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Madhav Reddi also raised this point.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: More than two lakh teachers are on strike. Yesterday Human Resources Development Minister

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 28.8.87.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

assured that settlement with teachers will be reached but House should know what steps are being taken by the Government to open the colleges and to end the strike. Today is the last day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will find out from the Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: More than two lakh teachers are on strike for the last month but the Government is not talking with the representatives of the teachers.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The whole nation is perturbed. The people are perturbed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia you have expressed your feelings. It is okay.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day I brought to your notice the dangerous implications of the perverse decision of the Government to import car telephone system and card telephone system. The Minister is here.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday also you told. No. No. You have given an adjournment motion. I am not allowing you adjournment motion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: If the Minister wants to say something let him say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yours is an adjournment motion. I cannot allow it. You give it in some other form.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have tabled other notices also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not received that. You have only given adjournment motion. I cannot allow the adjournment

motion. Yesterday also you raised the same matter.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Minister is prepared to respond.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But adjournment motion is not allowed. Does the Minister want to say something?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to say that a decision has been taken to import cordless or cellular telephone system is not correct because no such decision has been taken. The proposal for such telephones is under the consideration of the Department and has been for a long time but I have told them that we shall not go in for it and we shall consider later whether it is desirable to do so or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I wish to bring to your notice a problem with which, I think, the entire House will be concerned. There is a news that as far as tribal women are concerned, there is a report from the Labour Ministry that actually these tribal women who have been working in the railway sidings in Orissa and Bihar, are subjected to sexual exploitation by the contractors.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame. Shame.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Government of India, Labour Ministry's report has said it. It has been published in the Times of India. I will only request the concerned Minister to make a statement on the basis of the report of the Labour Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yours is also an adjournment motion, I think.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have

given notice under Rule 193 also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For discussion under Rule 193 there is no time. Adjournment is not allowed and secondly this is a State subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not a State subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will find out the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are hired ore loaders working at the railway sidings. Railways is a Central subject and the Labour Ministry's reports has pointed this out. I only request that the Minister concerned should make a statement and assure the House.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will refer your thing to the Ministry and get the information.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not made your observation about the teachers' strike.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have said that I will convey your feelings to the Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: That will not do.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What else can I do?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): We are legitimately agitated about the teachers' strike.....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Everyday we are raising it. All the colleges are closed for one month. More than two lakh teachers are on strike. What steps have Government taken we would like to know?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already I have told that I have to find out the facts. How can I say without finding out the facts?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We are legitimately agitated over the teachers' strike.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody is telling it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Government is criminally silent on this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why is the Government silent?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Are you concerned or not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody is concerned.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody is concerned about the development of education in the universities. Yesterday, the Minister said that he is also concerned. That's why he said, the gates are open for discussion. That's all I can say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why they are silent?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): The Minister should talk with the teachers. The Government is sleeping.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Give it in writing. I will see. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY Midna-

pore): What about the teachers' strike?

teachers' strike.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told you. The Minister is not here.

I am sorry, I have nothing to say on this.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Minister should be called here.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the Minister wants to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will convey what you are telling to the Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Call the Minister here.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): It has been recommended to establish a factory of the Ministry of Defence in District Warangal in Andhra Pradesh but for some reason or the other, efforts are being made to get it established in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. It is not fair.....(*Interruptions*).....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot call.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Since Shri Somnath Chatterjee has done a very good thing today by reading his statement in Hindi, I withdraw it, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): The Expert Committee has recommended for establishing a new propellant factory of the Ministry of Defence in District Warangal, Andhra Pradesh. But due to some political reasons, efforts are being made to get it established in Gwalior. It is not fair. The number of naxalites in Andhra Pradesh is increasing owing to unemployment.

Sir, you are not hearing what I am saying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): In a murder, is involved.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I cannot all that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I want the Home Minister to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Is it about tribal women or

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do? I cannot do anything now. Today is the last day of the session. There are so many items on the agenda. Daily you are raising this matter. Government also knows what you are raising. What can I do now? You tell

me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is a complete deadlock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: About that, I cannot say anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why don't you call the Minister to the House?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why don't you call the Minister to the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot call. If you want, you can go and meet the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Government is silent. He should tell the House whether he will start a dialogue with the teachers.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. K.R. Narayanan.

12.13 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: FINDINGS OF FAILURE ANALYSIS COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE FIRST ARGUMENT SATELLITE LAUNCH VEHICLE (ASLV-D1)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): The Honourable Members may kindly recall that I had made a statement in the House on 25th March, 1987 regarding the launch of the first developmental flight of ASLV D-1 which took place from Sriharikota on March 24, 1987. As the mission was not successful, I had indicated that further analysis of the data would continue to understand the reasons of the failure in order to incorporate modifications as necessary for future vehicles.

While the expert teams were conducting the post flight analysis of failure, a Failure Analysis Committee (FAC), was constituted to find the cause of the failure with Sri R. Aravamudan, Director, ISRO Reliability (ISREL) as its Chairman. The FAC has submitted its final report and recommendations to the Chairman, ISRO/Secretary, Department of Space, based on detailed analysis of the voluminous data obtained in the flight. In arriving at its conclusions the FAC had co-opted over a hundred specialists from various disciplines as well as a number of external experts including Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Director, DRDL, Hyderabad (Former Project Director, SLV-3 E1 & E2), Sri V.P. Sandlas, Director, DEAL, Dehradun (Former Project Director, SLV-3 D1 & D2).

The FAC constituted seventeen sub-committees to carry out in-depth studies and conduct investigative/confirmative tests where necessary in specific areas such as the first stage (AS1) ignition system consisting of igniter, safe/arm, the electrical circuit, vibration levels etc.

The data the following sources were analysed by the FAC:-

Vehicle telemetry data

- Spacecraft telemetry data
- ground-station data on tracking
- vehicle check out data
- the debris from the flight
- visual observations
- video records
- photographic records
- kinetheodolite pictures
- documents/log books pertaining to specification, design, qualification, process, acceptance, integration and pre-launch operations.

In addition, data were also specifically generated to assist the failure analysis through failure mode simulation and certain investigative tests.

The failure analysis confirms that after a perfect lift-off the vehicle had functioned nominally upto 48.74 sec, and that thereafter the first stage did not ignite even though the ignition command was sent by the on-board Computer, thereby causing loss of control of the vehicle. The strap-on motors separated even under this adverse environment at the intended time of 52.2 sec. However, the large aero-dynamic loads experienced by the vehicle due to loss of control resulting from the non-ignition of 1st stage, caused the severance of the vehicle at the interface between the second and the third stages at 52.41 sec. The third stage has ignited at the intended time 156.8 sec. and performed nominally till the splash down at 164 sec. after launch.

Having established the non-ignition of the first stage as the cause of failure, the

failure analysis efforts were specifically focused on the regime of flight upto 50 sec., even though detailed analysis of the data all the way till ASLV splash down at 164 sec. was conducted. An exhaustive list of thirty seven possible failure modes was identified in the areas of igniter, safe/arm unit, ignition circuit and the check out system. They include problems relating to vacuum ignition, structural resonance, de-mating of connectors in flight, effect of acceleration of safe/arm etc. The data from the Shock, Acoustic And Vibration Experiment (SAVE) payload in the SROSS-I satellite indicated that the acoustic levels monitored at the satellite are within the design limits and as per predictions based on the extensive tests carried out earlier. Data obtained from the vibration sensors mounted along various points in the vehicle indicated that the vibration levels experienced by the vehicle are within the qualification levels. Data from strain, temperature and acceleration sensors also indicate normal performance till the malfunction of the first stage. After detailed examination of all these failure modes, seen in the context of the available data on the vehicle performance, the FAC has ruled out the possibility of occurrence of any of these failure modes.

After an exhaustive and in-depth analysis of all flight data and extensive simulation studies, the FAC has concluded that the failure of the ASLV mission was primarily due to non-ignition of the AS1 motor, and that the non-ignition of the motor could only be explained by an extremely small but finite probability of:

(a) Inadvertent short circuit in both the ignition circuits;

(b) Inadvertent electrical open circuit in both the ignition circuits;

(c) Random malfunction of safe/arm device.

[Sh. K.R. Narayanan]

All these three possible failure mechanisms being random nature, pinpointing a single cause of failure amongst the three, through post-facto reconstruction of the events has not been possible. Such a situation is not uncommon to aero-space failure mechanisms, particularly when the cause of failure is attributable to random phenomena having a small probability of occurrence and hence not repeatable.

In order to ensure realisation of successful launch of future ASLV's, the FAC has made a comprehensive set of recommendations to further improve reliability of performance and incorporate adequate redundancy measures taking specifically into account all the three possible failure causes. All the steps recommended by the FAC are being incorporated for the second development flight of ASLV.

The assessment of the expert teams during the failure analysis deliberations is that in spite of the failure of the mission, the new technology of strap-on development has been substantially proven in the flight and no modifications have been suggested to this system. The Inertial Guidance System has also performed nominally. However, the closed loop guidance system did not get an opportunity to perform fully in view of the premature termination of the flight, even though the limited data gathered by this system shows nominal performance.

The preparations for the next ASLV flight incorporating the necessary changes are progressing satisfactorily to realise a successful launching of ASLV in early 1988. The next ASLV will launch the second Stretched Rohini Series Satellite (SROSS-II) with the joint ISRO-DEVLR stereo imaging telescope (MEOSS) as the primary payload.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI H.A. DORA: She is not the concerned Minister, Sir.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. She will take care of what you have said.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Is she going to make a statement on behalf of the Human Resource Development Minister?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As you are saying on behalf of the teachers, she also wants to say on behalf of the Minister.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We have heard all that you have said. Whatever we could make out of it, I will convey your sentiments to the Human Resource Development Minister.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): No, no, you call him here just now.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377. Shri Kalicharan Sakargayan.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Kalicharan to make his statement under rule 377. Nothing is going on record except his statement under rule 377.....

(*Interruptions*)^{**}

SHRI KALICHARAN SAKARGAYAN

(Khandwa): Sir, The Railway Administration has taken up the work of electrification of the rail line.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, we are walking out in protest.

Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members then left the House

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the teachers are on strike and in this connection, some Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party had made efforts to meet the hon. Minister but he refused to grant them even an interview. As a protest Bharatiya Janata Party stages a walk out.

Shri C. Janga Reddy then left the House

[*English*]

12.18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to replace the existing bridge with a new one at Khanda on Itarsi-Bhusawal section of Central Railway**

SHRI KALICHARAN SAKARGAYEN (Khandwa): Sir, the Railway Administration has taken up the work of electrification of the railway line of Itarsi-Bhusawal section in Central Railway. Since the over-bridge at Khandwa is at a low height, it is necessary to remove the same and construct another bridge of appropriate height and size.

There are only two alternative-either the

height of the existing bridge should be raised or another bridge on a new site be constructed. I have suggested to the hon. Minister of Railways that the present railway bridge is quite insufficient, narrow and in a very dilapidate condition. It is inadequate to meet the growing traffic.

Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to use his good offices for bringing about a coordinated plan of action so that a broad, strong and high overbridge may be constructed on the site selected by the Engineers of PWD, Madhya Pradesh and the Railways in a joint inspection held three years back.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) **Need to make more budgetary provisions for development of dairy industry in the States**

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH (Guna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a provision for spending 10 per cent of the amount earmarked for rural development programme on creation of permanent assets. But the Central Government has directed Madhya Pradesh and several other States that this amount should not be spent for dairy industry under operation flood. Due to this, this amount cannot be spent of Frozen Semen Centres, Instant Milking Chilling Units etc. and it has caused a great set back to the programme of raising the income of farmers and quantum of milk by paying remunerative price of milk to farmers and improving the breed of cattle by artificial insemination. It is becoming difficult to maintain families on small holdings of land due to rise in population and division of land at family level. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the dairy industry with a view to raise family income and eliminate poverty and deal with unemployment problem. Continuous curtailment of the budgetary provisions of the Dairy

[Sh. Mahendra Singh]

and Animal Husbandry Departments by the State Governments under operation flood and restricting the amounts being spent under D.R.D.A. is an unwise step and against the farmers. Therefore the Central Government should direct the States not only to spend more and more funds for this purpose under the D.R.D.A. but also make maximum budgetary provision for improving the cattle breed and dairy industry so that milk production in the villages may increase and the farmers get remunerative prices for their milk and poverty is eliminated.

[English]

(iii) Demand for providing a halt at Bhejput between Chilka and Khallikote railway stations in Orissa

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): The people of Bhejput have put forth the proposal to open a passenger halt at Bhejput in between Chilika and Khallikote Railway Stations in Orissa but to no avail.

The authorities were pleased in the year 1968 to inspect the site and ascertain the fact whether the site was fit for opening the Halt station. Commercial, mechanical, locomotive and other necessary enquiries were made and at each and every stage the site proved to be suitable for the purpose and the authorities assured the public to open the same. However, till date, there is absolutely no progress. The passenger halt will help poor people, mostly fishermen, to send the fish which they catch outside Orissa.

The public are ready and willing to do the earth work for the purpose of construction of platform. This is a unique occasion when people are coming forward to construct the platform. The Railway Department should come forward to assist the people of the area for development and

trade.

Hence, immediate steps should be taken.

(iv) Need to provide financial assistance for overall development of Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since Goa has become a State from 30th May, 1987, the Central Government should send a special team to Goa consisting of Union Ministers for Industries, Communications and Railways to assess the developmental needs of the State so as to grant a few Special Developmental Schemes to the State.

The Central Government is requested to lend a helping hand to the State Government by granting Special Grants as is done in case of other Special Category States. A firm assurance from the Government on this account is awaited by the people.

(v) Need to review the policy regarding levying of charges for conferring lessee rights and peripheral charges by DDA

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Delhi Development Authority is serving notices to hundreds of persons in possession of the old refugees properties in various parts of my parliamentary constituency. The stipulated charges in these notices for conferring on such persons the lesssees' rights are Rs. 250 per square metre; while in similar cases and in these very areas, Delhi Development Authority earlier charged only Rs. 11 per square metre. Enhancing this amount, more than twenty times is causing hardships to some of the poorest sections of the society. It also establishes the fact that Delhi Development Authority does not have any set policy in the

matter. There is a great resentment and I am afraid if no immediate remedial action is taken, the affected people might resort to agitation.

Further, the Delhi Development Authority is also serving notices on thousands of lower middle class people who were long back allotted small plots through the Cooperative Housing Societies, charging Rs. 70 per square metre for peripheral charges. In a very large number of cases, the plot holders have already paid the agreed amount of Rs. 16 per square metre when they constructed their places of shelter. It is not proper for Delhi Development Authority to issue notices to such persons. Moreover, the increase in the amount is more than four times. Such an action on the part of Delhi Development Authority, perhaps, has no parallel. There is a great resentment on this account.

I appeal to the Minister of Urban Development to ask Delhi Development Authority to reconsider these issues. The Delhi Development Authority should defer realization of this unjustified enhancement till it calls for the views of the affected parties.

(vi) Need to lodge a protest to USA and Pakistan with regard to the setting up of a communication base at Gwadar Port in Pakistan

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been reported that Pakistan Government has allowed U.S. to operate communication base in the strategic important Gwadar Port on the South-West of Pakistan's Makran ranges.

According to the defence news letter in Washington which has quoted that General George Crist, Commander-in-Chief of the US Central Command (Centcom) forces in the Persian Gulf, visited Islamabad in June

to look for a forward base headquarters to move command and control from Tampa, Florida to the region. It has also been reported that the Pakistan Government had already granted the Centcom a communications base in Gwadar and a naval port on the Makran coastline in the southwest province of Baluchistan. According to London Observer Service, all Pakistanis will have to seek special permission to visit Makran and the entire coastline is banned to local journalists.

Sir, this is a matter of grave concern and strong protest should be lodged with US and Pakistan Governments for setting up a base in Gwadar Port.

(vii) Need to clear medium and major projects in Orissa to meet drought and floods in the State

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): The country is facing the worst drought and famine conditions of the Century, borne out by the fact that only 9 out of 35 Meteorological subdivisions in the country had received adequate rainfall till 15th July, 1987.

There has been further deterioration in the rainfall pattern, resulting in prolonged dry spells. This has affected kharif production, the main income generating crop to farmers and employment generation to unemployed farm labour, etc. This has broken the backbone of the rural economic structure, which account for 82% of our population, apart from affecting National income of which Agriculture contributes more than 62%.

The State of Orissa is very hard hit as it is beset with three calamities i.e. drought, floods and cyclone over a period of 25 years. This has compelled the State Government to divert scarce resources from development needs to granting doles and relief thereby eroding the economic base.

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

The need of the hour, apart from immediate short-term measures is to take up permanent preventive measures to combat drought, flood and cyclone. This can be made possible by commissioning massive programmes, on a war footing within a stipulated time frame and programme with adequate financial support from the Central Government for improving the ecological, environmental health of the State and augmenting assured irrigational potentials of the State with immediate effect.

This will result in not only providing gainful employment to poor people, rural labour but would also husband the vast unutilised water resources for productive purposes, create permanent assets and be an insurance against drought and flood.

(viii) Need to stop import of launches and to purchase them from Indian manufacturers

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) is making efforts for the import of ten launchers from Singapore at a cost of Rupees Five or Six Crores for anti-smuggling operations. M/s Alcock Ashdown, Bhavanagar in the State of Gujarat, a company owned by Government of India, has manufactured in the last one year about ten Launchers of the same type and delivered to the CBEC. These launchers have been in use for quite sometime and their performance has been evaluated by a Committee.

In the year 1974 Government has imported twenty speed boats at a cost of ten or twelve crores of rupees out of which only six or seven alone are in working condition and the rest are not repairable for want of spare parts and the company from which these were imported has gone into liquidation.

Such a thing should not be repeated.

Efforts should be continued to build up indigenous capacity to construct boats and thereby save valuable foreign exchange. Hence it is desirable to stop import of the Boats from other countries and purchase them from Indian manufacturers only.

[*Translation*]

(ix) Need to fix the purchase price of opium keeping in view the prevalent price in the open market and to announce the same immediately

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Opium cultivation is done in Mandsaur-Javara region of Madhya Pradesh and it is a traditional crop. The Government has admitted time and again that the cost of its cultivation has been increased. The prices of opium have not been raised in proportion to the cost of production. It is necessary that the new price of opium be fixed keeping in view of the prevalent price in the open market in the interest of the farmers. The price policy being followed for the last several years may please be done away with. Under the present price policy called the "slab system" farmers producing more opium get less price and smuggling is encouraged. This negative policy should be radically changed. Besides this, the Government should announce the licencing and price policy for the year 1987-88 in September 1987 itself so that the farmers can make preparation for its cultivation. It is almost certain that due to failure of monsoon this year, the opium cultivators will be adversely affected. The Government should also assure that due to failure of monsoon the licences of opium producing farmers will not be cancelled in 1987-88 and all those farmers will be issued licences in 1988-89 who produced 32 kilograms of opium per hectare on an average and sup-

plied the same to the Government.

12.30 hrs.

[English]

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

- (x) **Demand for stopping the involvement of private parties in designing and execution of defence projects**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Military Engineering Services under Ministry of Defence was conceived for carrying out all the construction and maintenance and estate management of all Defence Ministry structures like airfields, administrative/technical/storage buildings, laboratories, ordinance factories, academics, water supply, roads, residential accommodation etc.

The MES employees and workers have hitherto proved that they are second to none in professional competence.

Unfortunately this department seems to be getting ignored by the Naval authorities in matter of Naval Constitution project management. I understand that a large chunk of project 'Sky lark' at Tirunelveli has been given to private authorities keeping a couple of Army Engineers to liaise between the Navy and the construction firms. Thus the secrets of Defence projects are passing into the hands of private bodies. I also understand that the Naval authorities have given the proposed Naval Academy Project at Ezhimalai, Kerala entirely to private firms to design and supervise.

Thus the trend to privatise the vital defence works in matters of design, construction and management of top defence priority projects involving strategic features and secrets of defence preparedness has been set in motion. I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister of Defence to reverse this dangerous trend of involving private parties in Defence projects in the larger interest of national defence preparedness.

- (xi) **Need to take remedial measures to stop the spread of cholera in Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI (Dadra & Nagar Haveli): For the first time in the last several years, the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is facing almost drought like situation this year. Drinking water sources like wells, bore wells, tanks have gone dry. This has further worsened due to absence of drinking water supply system.

Cholera has already spread in several villages with a death toll of seven persons so far in this Territory and there is every possibility of fast spreading of this killer disease, if immediate remedial measures for supply of pure drinking water are not taken.

I request that this Union Territory be declared as 'scarcity affected area' and all necessary scarcity relief works, particularly 'Food for work' scheme be started and hygienic drinking water be supplied to different villages of the territory.

Besides, both remedial and precautionary measures against cholera be taken in all villages of this territory.

- (xii) **Need for effective steps to be taken by NAM for ending Iran-Iraq War**

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): The country views with deep interest the special mission of External Affairs Secretary to Teheran where he lodged India's protest over the misleading anti-India propaganda by Radio Teheran on Communal incidents in our country and organised demonstrations in front of Indian

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

Embassy in Teheran. Indian Ambassador's credential ceremony was delayed by two months.

The discussion touched the situation in the Persian Gulf and Iran-Iraq war which will enter its 8th year in September, 1987. It is not enough for India to say this war causes pain and anguish to us. How could we expect to have Indian ocean as a free zone of peace when the vessels of different countries gather in the Gulf and Arabian sea? What is the position of our government regarding the United Nations' Security Council's Resolution No. 598 dated July 20th, 1987 regarding ending Iran-Iraq war. We feel that India should support and back strongly the U.N. Secretary General's efforts and endeavour to follow up this peace move as quickly as possible. Being one of the founder members of NAM and important country of the third world we should go for effective move in the Non-Aligned Movement and urge upon the present Chairman, Mr. Mugabe to take new steps and initiative for ending the Iran-Iraq war. India should send envoys to the other governments with messages from our leadership to urge for immediate halt of the war. India with five countries issued "Delhi Declaration" calling for nuclear disarmament. It could again take a similar initiative regarding the Iran-Iraq war. This would definitely re-establish our country as a champion of world peace, harmony and non-violence, earning a tremendous appreciation and respect in the International Community.

[Translation]

(xiii) Demand for a policy decision by the Central Government for abolition of sales tax all over the country.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): It has often been observed that sale tax rates are different in various States. It is directly

linked with the life of the people in the country. At present the public is distressed due to rise in prices. The Sales Tax has also contributed to rise in prices. It not only causes undue hardship to the common man but also the business community remains frightened and sceptical due the sales tax system. It causes corruption and encourages tax evasion and all sorts of irregularities. Recently the Government of Madhya Pradesh has abolished octroi. Due to this, the common man has heaved a sigh of relief and the corrupt elements got a lesson. Similarly the Government of India should take a policy decision at its own level to abolish sales tax and advise the State Governments accordingly. The sales tax should be abolished in public interest.

(xiv) Demand for sanctioning lift irrigation projects on rivers Ken, Midhasan, Patne etc. In Panna district of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Sir, Panna district is the most backward district of the State. Due to lack of rail-traffic there is no industry in that district. Stone and diamond mines also have been adversely affected due to Forest Act, 1980

Agriculture is the only source of income for the people but that also depends on rain. Percentage of irrigation is also minimum which is only 9 per cent according to official and non-official sources. Forest Act, 1980 is standing in the way of implementation of those irrigation schemes which are pending or already sanctioned.

The Government is, therefore, requested to prepare lift irrigation schemes in respect of rivers Ken, Madhasan, Patne etc. flowing in Panna district and irrigation schemes for Damoh district and implement them expeditiously.

[English]

- (xv) **Need to write off Agriculture Tax as well as the loan instalments of IRDP from the farmers of South Arcot District in Tamil Nadu in view of the drought in that district**

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): In view of the aggravating drought situation faced by the small agriculturists, Landless Labour and other weaker sections of society in the South Arcot district in Tamil Nadu, I would request the Central Government to issue orders immediately to write off Agriculture Tax as also Loan instalments to be repaid by these people taken by them against IRDP. Necessary urgent steps should be taken to provide drought relief measures to these affected people before the whole district is gripped with famine, starvation and other calamities.

[Translation]

- (xvi) **Need for construction of Bilaspur-Mungeli-Mandla-Jabalpur Railway Line to connect Raipur**

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, relief work is being undertaken on a large scale by the Government in present drought situation. While giving priority to the problem of drinking water, the relief works should be carried on in such a way that they should have far-reaching effects and stand in good stead in future also.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards District Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh and request that the construction of the Bilaspur-Mungeli-Mandla-Jabalpur Railway line may be undertaken on priority basis for which the

Government has since accorded permission to conduct necessary survey.

Similarly, Raipur may be linked with railway line by connecting C.C.I., Raymond, Modi Cement Factories from Akaltara Champa. This will help in connecting all the cement factories in Bilaspur and Raipur districts with direct rail line because they fall in the same belt and with this, track for other passenger trains will be available without any hindrance and help traffic movement and transportation of goods. Since Bilaspur division provides 1/9th of total revenue of Railways to the country, the above railway lines will help development of the entire district and provide employment to the people. It will be a national achievement and help transporting coal, steel and aluminium.

[English]

- (xvii) **Need to bring legislation to levy tax on consignment of goods taking place in the course of Inter-state Trade and Commerce**

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): In 1979, Haryana Government promulgated the Haryana Taxation (on certain goods carried by roads), Ordinance, 1979 which enabled them to levy tax on transfer of goods from Haryana. It was done as many industrialists having factories in Faridabad, Bahadurgarh and other towns of Haryana kept their head offices at Delhi and showed the goods produced in their factories as transferred to Delhi, to their head office. The sales of these goods were thereafter shown from Delhi, with the result that the State Government neither got sales tax, nor share of their Income Tax, as income tax was levied by offices functioning in Delhi. This resulted in huge losses of tax to Haryana. The ordinance was to remedy this situation. The ordinance was allowed to lapse as transfer of goods was not covered by defini-

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

tion of 'sale' and 'purchase', and unless the Constitution was amended, such transfer of goods could not be taxed.

As the same problem was faced by other States, the Central Government was approached for amending the Constitution, which was done by the 46th Amendment in February 1983. The power of levying tax on such transfers was given to Union Government. Thus, tax on consignment goods could be levied only by Central Government: either by amending the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or by passing another law. In the first four years, the necessity for levying the tax on inter-State consignment arose in view of the large scale evasion of tax taking place in the garb of branch transfer/consignment sales.

The Conference of Chief Ministers held in May, 1984 also approved the levy of tax on the consignment of goods taking place in the course of inter-State trade and commerce.

The joint meeting of the four Regional Councils for Sales Tax and State Excise Duties held on 30.9.1985 and 1.10.1985 also discussed this. This representatives of almost all the States, as also the Planning Commission and NDC requested Central Government to expedite the legislation on this account.

It is requested that the legislation be brought immediately.

(xviii) Need to settle the demands of University and College Teachers

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR
(Hamirpur): The continued strike of college

and university teachers has created a very difficult situation, paralysing the entire academic activity in the university and colleges all over the country. While the teachers are demanding the end to multiplicity of grades as per Government's decision on Mehrotra Committee report and 100% Central assistance to the States for improving the salaries of the teachers, the Central Government is still not entering into negotiations. This rigidity on both sides should be eased out, through negotiations.

The Government should take the initiative and start a dialogue with the teachers, and the teachers should also respond and end the stalemate.

(xix) Need to finalise the report of Journalists Wage Board at an early date

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): Sir, The Journalists' Wage Board was appointed on 17th July 1985 in response to the long-standing demand of the journalist community of the country. The term of the Board was one year. But it failed to submit its report in time, and its term was extended for another six months i.e. upto 31st August 1987. The extended term is to expire within a few days. But it is a matter of great concern that the Committee has not yet completed its hearing, thereby causing great apprehension in the minds of the Journalists.

I urge upon the Government to realize the resentment of the journalists about this delay by the Wage Board, and see to it that the Wage Board finalizes its report without any delay.

12.43 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-EIGHTH
AMENDMENT) BILL
AND
REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL - *CONTD.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of items No. 19 and 20 viz. Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill and Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill.

Now Shri Vijay N. Patil.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): I rise to welcome the Constitution (58th Amendment) Bill presented by the Home Minister. As for myself, I would like to state that I am one of the victims of the reservation Bill. In 1977, our constituency was a general constituency, but as the tribal population has increased in our State, one seat was to be reserved, and in our district it was reserved. Both the seats are reserved for the tribal people. We welcome that, because we have to bring our tribal friends into the national mainstream, and into the political system in India.

I was glad to hear Mr Swell saying that the tribals have come up very well, and some of them can take care of others also.

This is a Bill to be welcomed, and I was very much shocked to hear our friend from the Opposition, from Tripura, who said that sufficient time was not given for this Bill. Much discussion is not needed on this Bill. It is a comprehensive Bill.

It is for the welfare of the tribal people, especially for the tribal people of the North-Eastern States. Earlier also for other States we have got representation of the MPs out of

about 15 lakh population; while in tribal area of North-Eastern area, we have got 16,000 voters. So, the Central Government is taking care of the tribal people and this Bill is also an extension of that. I welcome it and support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Voting on this will take place approximately at 1 O'clock. Within that time, we shall also manage a reply from the Minister.

SHRI LAL DUHOMA (Mizoram): Mr. Chairman, for the last two years of the 8th Lok Sabha, I have taken a very little time of the House; and today I am on my legs with a strong determination to push something into somebody's head. I am one of the members who never interrupt others, who never indulge in wasting time by making unnecessary speeches, noises and scenes though that habit has become a chronic infectious disease of this House.

The inherent quality of a tribal is that normally neither he argues nor he quarrels. I am proud to have that quality running in my veins. But it is a sad fact that this very quality is now being exploited by introducing this Bill in such a manner that one doesn't have time to think it over. Let me inform the hon. Home Minister that a tribal seldomly reacts, but when he does, he means business and that is exactly what I am going to do today.

In the memorandum submitted by the hon. Home Minister, it has been stated that an advance copy of this Bill could not be made available to the members as required under 19(b) of the Speaker's Directions on the ground that elections are coming in Nagaland and Meghalaya. This is a lame excuse. Let me put a straight simple question. Is it that the Home Ministry came to know about the elections coming in these two States only day before yesterday? Don't they have heaps of time to ponder over it and to discuss with us? After all, we are here representatives of the people. We have

[Sh. Lal Duhoma]

been sent here for a purpose, not to say yes to everything, not to swallow and digest whatever you offered to us. It is not so. We have been sent here to protect and promote their interest; and if I do not do that, I am not worth to be called a Member of this House. I believe that blood is thicker than water. Therefore, we know many times better than anybody else the problems relating to our constituencies. But it has been considered a wise thing not to have consulted us because they forget that even a tribal sometimes wants to exercise a rational free thinking. It is unfortunate that those people who never visit us, who have not known us, who have not seen our social system, who have very little knowledge about us, are the people who take decisions; and here lies the root cause of the whole problem.

In the proposed amendment, one seat each in Nagaland and Mizoram, is going to be made a general seat for non-tribals. This is meaningless because uptill now in both these two States 100 per cent of the seats are being held by the local tribals. That means even if this general seat is given, you are not going to have a non-tribal legislator in this general seat because in Mizoram as it is now, we do not have even a single constituency where you have the required non-tribal population. In other words, this Bill is not justified from the population point of view. Suppose, today I make a counter-claim, "O.K., let the tribals also have reservation for the seats in the rest of the country on the basis of the population. Irrespective of the size of the population, you will take me as a very unreasonable man. This Bill is equally unreasonable, because all the seats are already held by the tribals. This is not a reservation for tribals. It is a reservation for a non-tribal in an area where you have a major population of tribals. While we expect more, you snatch away from us what we have. Therefore, the only implication and the only logical inference I can draw from this is, that

there has been a well-planned political conspiracy for the assimilation of the tribals. This is too much of a departure from the committed policy of the Government of the day.

We are already having lots of trouble in the country, and where you have no trouble you want to create new troubles. I am sure ultimately somebody has to laugh on the wrong side of their mouths

Let me remind this august House that the State of Mizoram and Nagaland came into existence out of a political agreement. We have taken so much pain in ending the two decade long insurgency in Mizoram for which we have sacrificed many things. We have sacrificed our service careers, as well as our political careers for this purpose. The cause is so dear and noble for me that I cannot forget soon.

The Mizos have been living in isolation from the rest of the country for a long long time due to historical, political, economic, geographical and various other reasons. It is only yesterday that we joined this national mainstream of life, and that too you have a hostile Chief Minister there who keeps on uttering anti-national statements. They are yet to teach how to become loyal citizens. Therefore, you must be very cautious about this. The people are still full of some apprehensions and the fears are not based on imagination. They are based on historical facts and events. We have seen our tribal brothers being driven away from their soils.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI LAL DUHOMA: I will take a little more time.

We have seen our brothers in Tripura, original inhabitants there, being driven away into the countryside by the outsiders. We have seen the people of Cachar district of Assam being outnumbered and assimilated

by outsiders. Now we are eye witnesses to a scene in shilling where the people are being dominated by outsiders who become stronger and stronger, every day. Therefore this apprehension is not an imaginary one. It is based on facts. If we are not very cautious about this we are very sure that the same fate is awaiting for us in the near future. That is why we became so sensitive about this. Thanks to our difficult terraine cliffs and deep revives that protect us from the outsiders for a long time. Therefore, even though the real practical impact may not be that much, the psychological and political impact it is going to create is itself more relevant to people sitting here. It is going to have tremendous political repercussions also. I do not know what shape it is going to take. The result of the political impact is going to be announced along with the announcement of the election results in Nagaland and Meghalaya.

12.55 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

At that time, let me forewarn you not to blame your PCC or DCC leaders. Somebody sitting over there has to take the responsibility and has to pay the price.

India has been described as a big garden, where you have varieties of flowers blooming with their own colours, odours and natural beauties without interfering with each other. This is my concept of national integration and the national mainstream of life. I am sure, this is the same concept of Gandhiji and Nehru. Now, we want to bloom in this country according to our genius, odours and natural beauties.

Many people think today that assimilation of a smaller community by a bigger community is what is called as national mainstream of life. It is not so. Why it is to be so? Today, the Government may have a privilege to control our fingers to be pressed

upon a particular desired button on the voting machine. But, unless you know how to win over the hearts of the people, ultimately you are going to be the loser.

Sir, we are going to refuse to be the artificial flowers without odours for the decoration of somebody's dining hall or sitting room. We never disturbed others, but others used to disturb us causing a lot of social imbalances. We don't develop a complex but we are made to develop a certain type of complex to line in a subsociety within the society. We are also human beings with feelings. We have been given a stranger like feeling in our own motherland. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is our only place to stay. We belong to this great country. This is our motherland. We love it and cherish it. We do not have any other place to go. Therefore, I request that nothing more should be done to alienate the tribal population more and I feel that this matter may not be passed in such a hurried manner. It may be referred to the Select Committee, so that wiser thinking may come out.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. We are fully realising the constraint of time. I only make a brief intervention. I do not understand why a Bill of this stature is brought on the last day of the Session. This Bill has implications not only for the States, for which it is meant, but also for other States. I think this type of Bill requires more mature consideration. I would have liked our Home Minister to bring this Bill much earlier in order to give us an opportunity for an intense debate.

13.00 hrs.

Now, this Bill provides reservation and freezing of seats for the tribal people. So far as the reservation and freezing of seats are concerned, I am entirely in agreement with it, because we in north eastern India including my own State Assam, we are feeling that

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

Indigenous people are being stemped. Our own culture, our social and political life is being threatened and this feeling is much more acute in the three States to which this Bill refers. So, on the question of freezing, there cannot be any objection. When freezing has been done, I fail to understand why in some States, all the seats are not being held by tribal population. Why these seats are not freezed totally in favour of the tribal population? I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister is there any Constitutional bar? Is there any legal bar? If there is any constitutional or legal bar, of course that ought to be mentioned in the Objects and Reasons itself, so that the House may know as to why the freezing has not been done in States like Nagaland and Mizoram, where hundred percent of seats are being held by the tribal people. This is one apprehension which has been expressed by my hon. friend from Mizoram. Mizoram has recently come into the national mainstream. It is a very welcome feature. But any apprehension in the minds of the people of Mizoram that by coming to the national mainstream, their own political, social and cultural life is being jeopardised and it will have an adverse effect on the State itself and a Bill of this nature may create that impact and therefore I feel that when we welcome the freezing of the seats in favour of the tribal, I do not understand the freezing of the seats in the manner in which it has been done. For instance, in Meghalaya, it has been freezed to the number of seats at the present moment held by the tribals. I believe that in this case, a more mature thinking ought to have been there because the people of Meghalaya are asking for 100% freezing of seats. This Bill and the Statement of Object and Reasons do not give any indication as to why the freezing has been done to the existing number of seats because if you see the existing number of seats, virtually there is no need for freezing. Those people can elect the required number of people to the constituency.

In fact, therefore, what I feel is that this Bill is a very *ad hoc* measure and an *ad hoc* measure for which it is very difficult for me to support. I am not going to stand against the passing of this Bill because by standing against this Bill, the situation is not going to be improved. What I feel is that while this Bill is being brought forward, the question of Tripura has been raised. Sir, in Assam, for example, though very often we have a difference of opinion on this point, with our Left Front friends, who have our own cultural position, cultural life which is being jeopardised. I may give the figures of Tripura.

Sir, in 1931, the indigenous population of Tripura were in majority. But in 1961 when the Census of Tripura population was taken, it was found that the indigenous people number rose by about 2 lakhs whereasthe non-indigenous population number rose by about 8 lakhs with the result that in 30 years the indigenous population which was in majority in Tripura in 1931 became 1/4 of the population in 1961 and today they are about 16,000 or 17,000. The same has happened in Sikkim also where reservation has to be made for indigenous population. After ail, it is an irony of fate that indigenous population is survived politically by the reservation of the seats. Sir, this is a question which is not only applicable to the tribal area but I feel that in India when we have accepted the principle that every State has its own culture, its own language and its own way of life, attempt must be made to protect it and much more mature and thoughtful consideration ought to have been given. I cannot welcome an *ad hoc* measure like this and the manner in which this Bill has been brought forward on the last day of the Session. The Chair has already announced that the voting is to take place at 1.00 P.M. I believe that for a Bill like this, there should have been much special depth of discussion. In fact, probably, if I am given time, I would speak for about 35 to 40 minutes on this Bill which you will not permit because there are other occasions where

we can talk about these measures. Therefore, Sir, while welcoming this Bill, I cannot accept the manner in which this freezing has been done because I feel that freezing as has been done today, will be detrimental to the interests of the tribal population.

SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG (Arunachal East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the spirit in which this Amendment to the Constitution is being proposed. Although I have reservations on this particular Bill, I do not understand the manner in which this Bill is going to be adopted. The Legislative Assembly of Nagaland has unanimously passed in favour of reservation of cent per cent seat for the tribal area. Similarly, the people of Mizoram and Meghalaya have also expressed in some way or other demanding full reservation of the seats in the Assembly for the tribals. These are the States belonging to tribal areas.

Now, I speak very briefly. Coming to Arunachal Pradesh, in Arunachal Pradesh, we have no non-tribal people. It is cent percent tribal area. Of course, before 1951, we had some population of non-tribal and Scheduled Caste areas. But unfortunately, as per the notification of the Governor of Assam in 1951, about 1/4th area of Arunachal Pradesh, then North East Frontier Agency was arbitrarily transferred to Assam. Thereafter, there is no non-tribal population left in Arunachal Pradesh.

As far as the Arunachal Pradesh Statehood Act is concerned, it was enacted last year and according to that, Arunachal Pradesh Assembly is going to have 40 seats. After adopting this Bill, today when the delimitation of constituencies is going to take place, then out of 40 seats, the number of tribal seats is going to be reduced to 39. This is not at all justified. Our people have all along been demanding a State Assembly with 60 seats and I hope the Government will

come forward very soon with some Bill in Parliament providing 60 seats in the Assembly. Our people have been demanding that all these 60 Assembly seats should be reserved for the tribals. As I have already said, there is no plain land in Arunachal. There is not even foothill. The entire plain area, right up to the foothill, border land had been arbitrarily transferred to Assam as per the notification issued by the Governor of Assam in 1951. Our people have been demanding that border re-adjustment should be made and the Government of India should interfere in this matter. This is a well-known fact to the Government of India. There is no question therefore of reserving certain seats or even one seat for the general category. The entire seats in the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly should be reserved for the tribal people there.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their valuable discussions on the above Bills.

Before I dwell at length on the points raised by the hon. Members, I would like to briefly explain once again the reasons for the proposed amendment Bills. Although reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assemblies was provided by the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984 the number of seats was not determined and the Election Commission was required to determine the seats on the basis of guidelines specified in clause 3 of article 332 of the Constitution. As per the provision of this article, the number of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies shall bear the same proportion to the total number of seats of the Assembly as the population of Scheduled Tribes bears to the total population in the State. If this principle is applied Meghalaya will get 48 and Nagaland 53 seats for the Scheduled Tribes out of the total number of 60 seats each. In

[S. Buta Singh]

Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram the number of seats for Scheduled Tribes will be 32 and 39 out of 40 seats each. The position resulting after the proposed amendments are made will be a marked improvement on the existing position.

I may add that the Ministry of Welfare are considering legislation to revise and update the list of Scheduled Tribes. If some of the tribes who are already occupying seats in the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly are covered by this legislation before the appointed day, the number of seats held by the Scheduled Tribes in the Meghalaya Assembly may further change. Thus the Hon'ble Members will appreciate that the Bills seek to bring about a marked improvement in favour of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the above State Legislative Assemblies.

I fully appreciate and understand the sentiments expressed by Prof. Swell. We also fully appreciate the sentiments of the tribal people. We would also like to give due respect to Prof. Swell's commitment to the local people.

While tribal interests will always remain uppermost in our mind, any step that is taken has also to be seen in the context of national interest and feeling of amity amongst different communities.

The Nagaland Chief Minister has also strongly urged that there should be 100% reservation for local tribals. He has repeatedly stressed the point. He has also conveyed the strong views of the youth in Nagaland in this direction. We have tried our best to accommodate these views to the maximum extent possible and though not 100% nearly 100% seats have been reserved for tribal people in Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. In Meghalaya the number that will be reserved will be

in the same proportion as held by tribal people in the present Assembly on the appointed day i.e. the date of enforcement of this Bill.

These provisions are transitory and remain valid till the year 2000. We shall review the situation in appropriate time with due regard to local needs and aspirations.

Some of the hon. Members suggested that the Bills may be referred to Select Committee. I regret my inability to accept this suggestion. Elections to the State Legislative Assembly of Nagaland are due in November, 1987. The Election Commission have pointed out that the identification of the reserved Assembly Constituencies is essential and a mandatory requirement for holding the general elections. This is the first General Election in Nagaland after the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) 1984 providing for reservation. No Parliamentary law has been passed so far giving power to the Election Commission to undertake delimitation of the constituencies or identify the seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987 have been moved for consideration so that the Election Commission is clear about the number of seats to be reserved and derives power to delimit the constituencies accordingly before the elections are held.

Shri Riyan yesterday while speaking on the Bill referred to the step-motherly attitude towards the tribals and mentioned that the Sixth Schedule provisions for Tripura were made applicable by the CPM. I would like to clarify that Tripura was included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution by an Act of Parliament and not by the Government of Tripura nor any decision of the CPM.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Proposal came through the State Govern-

ment.

S. BUTA SINGH: It was also an Act passed by this very august House under which the Schedule was adopted. Therefore, it is not right on the part of Shri Riyan to say that the Sixth Schedule provisions for Tripura were made applicable by the CPM. I would like to clarify also that Tripura was included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, as I said, by an Act of this Parliament and not by the Government of Tripura. Shri Riyan also referred to the heavy burden of the Chakma refugees. Yes, it is a big problem. But the State Government is looking after the refugees with full cooperation and with full financing of the Central Government. We fully share the concern of the Government of Tripura over the influx of Chakma refugees from Bangladesh. We have sanctioned Rs. 5 crores to the State Government of Tripura for the maintenance of refugees in the camps, pending their repatriation to Bangladesh. Recently, my distinguished colleague Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao-ji held discussions with the Government of Bangladesh on the question of repatriation of refugees. The modalities for their early repatriation will be worked out in consultation with the Bangladesh Government.

In order to ensure that the tribals are given a measure of autonomy in the governance of their day-to-day affairs, Autonomous District Councils under the Sixth Schedule provisions have been provided for in the tribal areas specified in Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam and Mizoram. Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh are predominantly tribal areas. Manipur also has District Councils on the pattern of the Sixth Schedule.

Honourable Members are aware that the development of the North-Eastern region has been receiving due importance. The North-Eastern Council which was set up for the socio-economic development of the

North-Eastern areas has done commendable work, in the field of development of infrastructural facilities in the region of Transport, Communication, Power etc.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): There is a demand from the Mazar people. (Interruptions). The demand is very much there, for a long time, to have an Autonomous State in those areas, under the Sixth Schedule...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. He is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: The NEC schemes are in addition to the State Plans and other Central Sector schemes...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is speaking. Don't disturb him.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Sir, I think you have permitted me...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I never told you so. I told you to take your seat. Don't misinterpret. I have to conduct the business before the House.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, more generous allocations have been made to the NEC in the recent plan. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 340 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan for NEC schemes is Rs. 675

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crores. We have taken a number of steps to strengthen the NEC by delegating more powers to them, for speeding up decision-making process.

I need not take the time of the House while mentioning a number of schemes which have been sanctioned. My hon. friends sitting opposite, only they know it pretty well that various schemes of national importance have been inaugurated, covering the entire region of the North-Eastern States. Therefore, it is wrong to say that the Centre has not given due attention to the development of North-Eastern States. As a matter of fact, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, not only special attention has been given, but also, Now, a Standing Committee of the Cabinet with Senior-most Central Ministers as Members, has been appointed by our hon. Prime Minister to see that special care is taken, special attention is given to the development of the people of the North-Eastern regions which are mostly inhabited by our tribal people.

Sir, hon. Members will, I am sure, agree with me that the Government of India is making all efforts to ensure that the people of the important North-Eastern region of the country fully participate in the developmental efforts of the nation. The Bills before the House seek to further safeguard the best interests of the tribal people of these States while balancing the demands of national interest.

Sir, I am sure, in view of the argument that I have just now given - the elections in Nagaland are due in November - my distinguished colleagues Prof. Swell and Shri Konyak will agree with me and they will not press for referring this Bill to the Joint Selection Committee and will help us in passing this Bill today.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Sir, the Sched-

uled areas have been recognised by the Government. But, in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa also there are scheduled areas.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are discussing about the North-Eastern States. Why are you going to bring about Bihar etc. Don't bring all these things here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: The Home Minister has left out the Mazar, Munda, Santhal tribals etc. who are living in these three States. Let the Home Minister say something about them. I would like to hear something about them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not relevant here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Sir, now these areas are under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. These people want them to put under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. They also want that the Government should create some facilities for them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not related to the Bill under discussion.

S. BUTA SINGH: Let the hon. Member write to me what he has in mind. Today we are only considering this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Amendment No. 3 has been moved by Shri Chingwang Konyak. Is he withdrawing it or is he pressing?

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK
(Nagaland): I want to withdraw my Amend-
ment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the
hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw
his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, with-
drawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put
the motion for consideration to the vote of the
House, this being a Constitution Amend-
ment Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the
lobbies be cleared.

Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India, be taken into
consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The voting
machine is out of order.

Subject to correction, the result of the
division is....

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgrah):
No; how can you correct it? You have to have
a voting in the lobbies now. This is a
Constitution Amendment Bill. It cannot be
taken so lightly. How will you correct that?
There has to be a voting in the lobbies. There
is no other way-out for you.....

(Interruptions) MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
There is another method also. If the Mem-
bers accept, we can give slips to all the
Members. This is also one method that we
can follow.

I want to give a choice to the House.
Either we can have lobby voting or we can
have it by distribution of slips....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Mem-
bers, for a long time we have not used the
method of voting by Members going into the
Lobbies. It has been in dis-use. We can
distribute the slips.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes. We
can do it by distribution of slips.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can dis-
tribute the slips. Hon. Members will observe
the following Procedure while Recording
their votes. The Member shall record his or
her vote in the slip by indicating 'Aye' or 'No'
and by signing and writing the Division
Number below. If any member wants a slip
for absention he or she may ask for it.

[13.41 hrs.

Division No. 3]

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmed, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hassan, Shri

Alkha Ram, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manamma

Bhandari, Shrimati D.K.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Bharat Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Antony, Shri P.A.

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bhumiji, Shri Haren

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Birbal, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Birendra Singh, Rao

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Birinder Singh, Shri

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Budania, Shri Narendra

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bundela, Shri Sujana Singh

Barman, Shri Palas

Buta Singh, S.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Basheer, Shri T.

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Basu, Shri Anil

Charles, Shri A.

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

377	<i>Constitution (58 Amdt.)</i>	BHADRA 6, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Rep. of People</i>	378
	<i>Bill &</i>		<i>(2nd Amdt.) Bill</i>	
	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao		Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	
	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai		Dinesh Singh, Shri	
	Chidambaram, Shri P.		Dogra, Shri G.L.	
	Chinta Mohan, Dr.		Dora, Shri H.A.	
	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha		Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	
	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath		Engti, Shri Biren Singh	
	Choudhary, Shri Nandlal		Fernandes, Shri Oscar	
	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh		Gadgil, Shri V.N.	
	Dalbir Singh, Shri		Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	
	Dalbir Singh, Shri		Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	
	Dalwai, Shri Hussain		Gamit, Shri C.D.	
	Damor, Shri Somjibhai		Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	
	Dandavate, Prof. Madhu		Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	
	Das, Shri Anadi Charan		Gehlot, Shri Ashok	
	Das, Shri Bipin Pal		Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.	
	Das, Shri Sudarsan		Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha	
	Das, Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan		Gohil, Shri G.B.	
	Dennis, Shri N.		Gomango, Shri Giridhar	
	Deora, Shri Murli		Gopeshwar, Shri	
	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan		Gounder, Shri A.S.	
	Dhillon, Dr. G.S.		Gowda, Shri r .N. Nanje	
	Digal, Shri Radhakanta		Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	
	Dighe, Shri Sharad		Gupta, Shri Indrajit	
	Digvijaya Singh, Shri		Gupta, Shri janak Raj	

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Guraddi, Shri S.M.

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Harpal Singh, Shri

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam

Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Khatti, Shri Nirmal

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Khirhar, Shri R.S.

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Kinder Lal, Shri

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Krishna Singh, Shri

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Lachchhi Ram, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Lal Duhoma, Shri

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Law, Shri Asutosh

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

381	<i>Constitution (58 Amdt.) Bill &</i>	BHADRA 6, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Rep. of People (2nd Amdt.) Bill</i>	382
	Mahabir Prasad, Shri		Motilal Singh, Shri	
	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.		Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	
	Mahendra Singh, Shri		Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal	
	Makwana, Shri Narsinh		Murmu, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	
	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh		Mushran, Shri Ajay	
	Mallick, Shri Lakshman		Naik, Shri Shantaram	
	Malviya, Shri Bapulal		Namgyal, Shri P.	
	Mandal, Shri Murlidhar		Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	
	Mane, Shri R.S.		Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar	
	Manorama Singh, Shrimati		Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh	
	Manvendra Singh, Shri		Netam, Shri Arvind	
	Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai		Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	
	Mehta, Shri Haroobhai		Pandey, Shri Damodar	
	Meira Kumar, Shrimati		Panday, Shri Madan	
	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas		Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	
	Mishra, Shri G.S.		Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	
	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar		Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	
	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina		Panja, Shri A.K	
	Mishra, Shri Shripati		Pant, Shri K.C.	
	Mishra, Shri Umakant		Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	
	Misra, Shri Nityananda		Pardhi, Shri Kesharao	
	Modi, Shri Vishnu		Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	
	Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan		Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	
	More, Prof. Ramkrishna		Patel, Shri C.D.	

Patel Shri, G.I.

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Patel Shri Mohanbhai

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Patel, Shri U.H.

Rajhans, Dr. G.S.

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Patil, Snri Blasaheb Vikhe

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Patil, Shri H.B.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Ram Singh, Shri

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh

Ramaiah, Shri Sode

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

Penchalliah, Shri P.

Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Rampal Singh, Shri

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara

Puran Chandra, Shri

Rao, Shri J. Chakka

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Rao, Shri J. Vengala

Pushpa Devi, Kimari

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Rao, Shri Srihari

385	<i>Constitution (58 Amdt.) Bill &</i>	BHADRA 6, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Rep. of People (2nd Amdt.) Bill</i>	386
	Rao, Shri V. Krishna		Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	
	Rath, Shri Somnath		Sen, Shri Bholanath	
	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh		Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	
	Rathod, Shri Uttam		Sethi, Shri P.C.	
	Raut, Shri Bhola		Shah, Shri Anoopchand	
	Ravani, Shri Navin		Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar	
	Rawat, Shri Harish		Shailesh, Dr. B.L.	
	Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad		Shankaranand, Shri B.	
	Reddi, Shri C. Madhav		Shanmugam, Shri P.	
	Reddy, Shri P. Manik		Shanti Devi, Shrimati	
	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban		Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	
	Roy, Dr. Sudhir		Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	
	Saha, Shri Gadadhar		Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	
	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna		Shervani, Shri Saleem I.	
	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad		Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	
	Sait, Shri Azeez		Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.	
	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan		Sidnal, Shri S.B.	
	Salahuddin, Shri		Singh, Shjri Chandra Pratap Narain	
	Sangma, Shri P.A.		Singh, Shri D.G.	
	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran		Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad	
	Sankata Prasad.Dr.		Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap	
	Satyendra Chandra, Shri		Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap	
	Sathe, Shri vasant		Singh, Shri N. Tombi	
	Sayeed, Shri P.M.		Singh, Shri S.D.	

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Thakur, Shri C.P.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Thera Devi, Kumari D.K.

Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Tigga, Shri Simon

Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

Tiraky, Shri Piyus

Soren, Shri Harihar

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Sukh Ram, Shri Sukhbuns Kaur, Shri-
mati

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Suman, Shri R.P.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Van, Shri Deep Narain

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Vir Sen, Shri

Swamy, Shri D. Narayana

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Swell, Shri G.G.

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND: I think, that will not be constitutionally valid.

Yadava, Shri D.P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is provided in the rules. Proviso to rule 155 says:

Zainal Abedin, Shri

"Provided that the Speaker may, with the concurrence of the house, put clauses and/or schedules, or clauses and/or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause or schedule separately and so indicated in the proceedings:"

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes : 354

Noes : NIL

So, if the House agrees, we may put both the clauses together.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, let me dispose of amendment to clause 1

14.00 hrs.

CLAUSE 1

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

(Short title and Commencement)

Amendment made

CLAUSE 2

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, —

(Amendment of article 332)

for "Fifty-eighth Amendment" substitute — "Fifty-seventh Amendment" (1)

Amendment made:

(S. Buta Singh)

Page 2, line 5, —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will put clause 2 as amended and clause 1 as amended to the vote of the House.

for "Fifty-eighth Amendment" substitute — "Fifty-seventh Amendment" (2)

(S. Buta Singh)

The question is:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I may put both the clauses together for voting and the result will be shown separately in the proceedings.

"That clause 2 as amended and clause 1 as amended stand part of the Bill"

The Lok Sabha divided:

[14.05 hrs.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Division No. 4]

Bala Goud, Shri T.

AYES

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Barman, Shri Palas

Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.

Basavarajeswari Shrimati

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Basavraju, Shri G.S.

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Basheer, Shri T.

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Basu, Shri Anil

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Alkha Ram, Shri

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Anand Singh, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Bhandari, Shrimati D.K.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Bharat Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Antony, Shri P.A.

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Birbal, Shri

Bairawa, Shri Banwari Lal

Birendra Singh, Rao

Birinder Singh, Shri	Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Brahma Dut, Shri	Das, IShri Anadi Charan
Budania, Shri Narendra	Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Budela, Shru Sujan Singh	Das, Shri Sudarsan
Buta singh,S.	Das Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Dennis, Shri N.
Chandrasekhr, Shrimati M.	Deora, Shri Murli
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Charles, Shri A.	Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra	Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Chaudhary, Shri Kamal	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankararao	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Dines Singh, Shri
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Dogra, Shri G.L.
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	Dora, Shri H.A.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Dalbir Singh, Ch.	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Ganga ram, Shri	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Ghopade, Shri M.Y	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha	Jhikram, Shri M.L.
Gohil, Shri G.B.	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Gopeshwar, Shri	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Gounder, Shri A.S.	Kalpna Devi, Dr. T.
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje	Kamal Nath, Shri
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung
Guraddi, Shri S.M.	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Hansda, Shri Matilal	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Harpal Singh, Shri	Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Jadeja, Shri D.P.	Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Jagannath Prasad, Shri	Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Jain, Shri Dal Chander	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh	Khan, Shri Rahim
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander	Khatttri, Shri Nirmal Khirhar, Shri R.S.

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	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina		Manda, Shri Sanat Kumar	
	Kinder Lal, Shri		Mane, Shri Murlidhar	
	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand		Mane, Shri R.S.	
	Kolandaivelu, Shri P.		Manorama Singh, Shrimati	
	Konyak, Shri Chingwang		Manvendra Singh, Shri	
	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.		Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	
	Krishna Singh, Shri		Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	
	Kujur, Shri Maurice		Meira Kumar, Shrimati	
	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.		Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	
	Kunwar Ram, Shri		Mishra, Shri G.S.	
	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.		Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	
	Kurien, Prof. P.J.		Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
	Lachchhi Ram, Shri .		Mishra, shri Shripati	
	Lal Duhoma, Shri		Mishra, Shri Umakant	
	Law, Shri Asutosh		Misra, Shri Nityananda	
	Lowang, Shri Wangpha		Modi, Shri Vishnu	
	Mah: bir Prasad, Shri		Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	
	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.		More, Prof. Ramkrishna	
	Mahata, Shri Cita		Motilal Singh, Shri	
	Mahendra Singh, Shri		Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	
	Makwana, Shri Narsinh		Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananmda Gopal	
	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh		Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	
	Mallick, Shri Lakshman		Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	
	Malviya, Shri Bapulal		Mushran, Shri Ajay	

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Patel, Shri U.H.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Namgyal, Shri P.

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar

Patil, Shri H.B.

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Pandey, Shri Madan

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Patnaik Shrimati Jayanti

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Penchalliah, Shri P.

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Panja, Shri A.K.

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pant, Shri K.C.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Pradhani, Shri K.

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao

Puran Chandra, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Patel, Shri C.D.

Raghuraj Singh, Chadhary

Patel, Shri G.I.

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Patel, Shri Mohanbhai

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

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	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.		Rathwa, Shri Amarsinh	
	Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar		Rathod, Shri Uttam	
	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop		Raut, Shri Bhola	
	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri		Ravani, Shri Navin	
	Ram Dhan, Shri		Rawat, Shri harish	
	Ram Prakash, Ch.		Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	
	Ram Samujhawan, Shri		Reddy, Shri D.N.	
	Ram Singh, Shri		Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu	
	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally		Reddy, Shri M. Subba	
	Ramaiah, Shri B.B.		Reddy, Shri P. Manik	
	Ramaiah, Shri Sode		Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban	
	Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri		Saha, Shri Gadadhar	
	Rampal Singh, Shri		Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	
	Rana Vir Singh, Shri		Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	
	Ranga, Prof. N.G.		Sait, Shri Azez	
	Ranganath, Shri K.H.		Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	
	Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara		Salahuddin, Shri	
	Rao, Shri J. Chokka		Sangma, Shri P.A.	
	Rao, Shri J. Vengala		Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran	
	Rao, Shri K.S.		Sankata prasad. Dr.	
	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha		Satyendra Chandra, Shri	
	Rao, Shri Srihari		Sathe, Shri Vasant	
	Rao, Shri V. Krishna		Sayeed, Shri P.M.	
	Rath, Shri Somnath		Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Sinha, Shri Atish Chandrā

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Sodi, Shri mankuram

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Soren, Shri Harihar

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Shanmugham, Shri P. Shanti Devi,
Shrimati

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sukhbrns Kaur, Shrimati

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Shastri, Shri hari Krishna

Suman, Shri R.P

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap narain

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Singh, Shri D.G.

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Swamy, Shri D. Narayana

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Swamy, Shri D. Narayana

Singh, Shri Lal IVijay Pratap

Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana

Singh, Shri N. Tombi

Swell, Shri G.G.

Singh, Shri S.D.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Singh Dec, Shri K.P.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

405	Constitution (58 Amdt.) Bill &	BHADRA 6, 1909 (SAKA)	Rep. of People (2nd Amdt.) Bill	406
	Thakkr, Shrimati Usha		Yadav, Shri R.N.	
	Thakur, Shri C.P.		Yadav, Shri Ram Singh	
	Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.		Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	
	Thorat, Shri Bhausahab		Yadav, Shri Subhash	
	Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna		Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh	
	Tigga, Shri Simon		Yadava, Shri D.P.	
	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri		Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad	
	Tiraky, Shri Piyus		Zainul Basher, Shri	
	Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani		MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is	
	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar		Ayes : 365**	
	Tulsiram, Shri V.		Noes : Nil	
	Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh		The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.	
	Tytler, Shri Jagdish			
	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan			
	Van, Shri Deep Narain		<i>The motion was adopted</i>	
	Venakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai		<i>Clause 2 as amended and clause 1 as amended were added to the Bill.</i>	
	Verma, Shrimati Usha		MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.	
	Vir Sen, Shri			
	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal		S. BUTA SINGH: I beg to move:	
	Wasnik, Shri Mukul		"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."	
	Yadav, Shri Kailash			

* The result of this Division applies to Clause 2, as amended and Caluse 1, as amended, separately.

** Shri Aslam Sher Khan M.P., filled in 2 slips for 'AYES' for adoption of clauses 2 and 1 of the constitution (fifty-eight Amendment) Bill. One of his slips for 'AYES' has been cancelled. The result of the Division stands corrected as 'AYES' 364

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[14.22 hrs.

Division No. 5]

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Alkha Ram, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairawa, Shri Banwari Lal

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Bali, Shrimati Vyajayantimala

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Barman, Shri Palas

Basavarajeswari Shrimati

Basavraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Basu, Shri Anil

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati D.K.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

409	Constitution (58 Amdt.) Bill &	BHADRA 6, 1909 (SAKA)	Rep. of People (2nd Amdt.) Bill	410
	Bhoopathy, Shri G.		Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	
	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.		Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	
	Bhoye, Shri R.M.		Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	
	Bhoye, Shri S.S.		Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	
	Bhumij, Shri Haren		Dalbir Singh, Ch.	
	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh		Dalbir Singh, Shri	
	Birbal, Shri		Dalwai, Shri Hussain	
	Birendra Singh, Rao		Damor, Shri Somjibhai	
	Birinder Singh, Shri		Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	
	Brahma Dut, Shri		Das, IShri Anadi Charan	
	Budania, Shri Narendra		Das, Shri Bipin Pal	
	Budela, Shru Sujan Singh		Das, Shri Sudarsan	
	Buta singh,S.		Das Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan	
	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal		Dennis, Shri N.	
	Chandrasekhr, Shrimati M.		Deora, Shri Murli	
	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati		Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	
	Charles, Shri A.		Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	
	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra		Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	
	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati		Digal, Shri Radhakanta	
	Chaudhary, Shri Kamal		Dighe, Shri Sharad	
	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai		Digvijaya Singh, Shri	
	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankararoo		Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	
	Chidambaram, Shri P.		Dines Singh, Shri	
	Chinta Mohan, Dr.		Dogra, Shri G.L.	

Dora, Shri H.A.	Hansda, Shri Matilal
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Harpal Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Gadgil, Shri V.N.	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Gamit, Shri C.K.	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Ganga ram, Shri	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Jævarathinam, Shri R.
Ghopade, Shri M.Y	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha	Jhikram, Shri M.L.
Gohil, Shri G.B.	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Gopeshwar, Shri	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Gounder, Shri A.S.	Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje	Kamal Nath, Shri
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati	Kamson. Prof. Meijinlung
Guraddi, Shri S.M.	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

413	<i>Constitution (58 Amdt.) Bill &</i>	BHADRA 6, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Rep. of People (2nd Amdt.) Bill</i>	414
	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath		Mahabir Prasad, Shri	
	Ken, Shri Lala Ram		Mahajan, Shri Y.S.	
	Keyur Bhushan, Shri		Mahata, Shri Cita	
	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher		Mahendra Singh, Shri	
	Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam		Makwana, Shri Narsinh	
	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub		Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	
	Khan, Shri Rahim		Mallick, Shri Lakshman	
	Khatttri, Shri Nirmal Khirhar, Shri R.S.		Malviya, Shri Bapulal	
	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina		Manda, Shri Sanat Kumar	
	Kinder Lal, Shri		Mane, Shri Murlidhar	
	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand		Mane, Shri R.S.	
	Kolandaivelu, Shri P.		Manorama Singh, Shrimati	
	Konyak, Shri Chingwang		Manvendra Singh, Shri	
	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.		Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	
	Krishna Singh, Shri		Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	
	Kujur, Shri Maurice		Meira Kumar, Shrimati	
	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.		Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	
	Kunwar Ram, Shri		Mishra, Shri G.S.	
	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.		Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	
	Kurien, Prof. P.J.		Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
	Lachchhi Ram, Shri		Mishra, shri Shripati	
	Lal Duhoma, Shri		Mishra, Shri Umakant	
	Law, Shri Asutosh		Misra, Shri Nityananda	
	Lowang, Shri Wangpha		Modi, Shri Vishnu	

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
More, Prof. Ramkrishna	Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
Motilal Singh, Shri	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananmda Gopal	Patel, Shri C.D.
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Patel, Shri G.I.
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patel, Shri U.H.
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Pathak, Shri Ananda
Namgyal, Shri P.	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar	Patil, Shri H.B.
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
pandey, Shri Madan	Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Patnaik Shrimati Jayanti
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Penchalliah, Shri P.
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Panja, Shri A.K.	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pant, Shri K.C.	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Pradhan, Shri K.N.

417	<i>Constitution (58 Amdt.) Bill &</i>	BHADRA 6, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Rep. of People (2nd Amdt.) Bill</i>	418
	Pradhani, Shri K.		Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara	
	Puran Chandra, Shri		Rao, Shri J. Chokka	
	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal		Rao, Shri J. Vengala	
	Pushpa Devi, Kumari		Rao, Shri K.S.	
	Raghuraj Singh, Chadhary		Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	
	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar		Rao, Shri Srihari	
	Raj Karan Singh, Shri		Rao, Shri V. Krishna	
	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.		Rath, Shri Somnath	
	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.		Rathwa, Shri Amarsinh	
	Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar		Rathod, Shri Uttam	
	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop		Raut, Shri Bhola	
	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri		Ravani, Shri Navin	
	Ram Dhan, Shri		Rawat, Shri harish	
	Ram Prakash, Ch.		Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	
	Ram Samujhawan, Shri		Reddi, Shri C. Madhav	
	Ram Singh, Shri		Reddy, Shri D.N.	
	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally		Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu	
	Ramaiah, Shri B.B.		Reddy, Shri M. Subba	
	Ramaiah, Shri Sode		Reddy, Shri P. Manik	
	Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri		Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	
	Rampal Singh, Shri		Saha, Shri Gadadhar	
	Rana Vir Singh, Shri		Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	
	Ranga, Prof. N.G.		Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	
	Ranganath, Shri K.H.		Sait, Shri Azez	

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Salahuddin, Shri

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap narain

Sangma, Shri P.A.

Singh, Shri D.G.

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Sankata prasad. Dr.

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Singh, Shri Lal IVijay Pratap

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Singh, Shri N. Tombi

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Singh, Shri S.D.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Sodi, Shri mankuram

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Soren, Shri Harihar

Shanmugham, Shri P. Shanti Devi,
Shrimati

Sparrow, Shri R.S

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sukhbrns Kaur, Shrimati

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Shastri, Shri hari Krishna

Suman, Shri R.P

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Sunder Singh, Ch.

421	Constitution (58 Amdt.) Bill &	BHADRA 6, 1909 (SAKA)	Rep. of People (2nd Amdt.) Bill	422
	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri		Venakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	
	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing		Verma, Shrimati Usha	
	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri		Vir Sen, Shri	
	Swamy, Shri D. Narayana		Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal	
	Swamy, Shri D. Narayana		Wasnik, Shri Mukul	
	Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana		Yadav, Shri Kailash	
	Swell, Shri G.G.		Yadav, Shri R.N.	
	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Ram Singh	
	Tariq Anwar, Shri		Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	
	Tewary, Prof. K.K.		Yadav, Shri Subhash	
	Thakkr, Shrimati Usha		Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh	
	Thakur, Shri C.P.		Yadava, Shri D.P.	
	Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.		Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad	
	Thorat, Shri Bhausahab		Zainul Basher, Shri	
	Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna		MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result of the division is:	
	Tigga, Shri Simon		Ayes: 365	
	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri		Noes: Nil	
	Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani		The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.	
	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar		The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.	
	Tulsiram, Shri V.		The motion was adopted.	
	Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh		MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall	
	Tytler, Shri Jagdish			
	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan			
	Van, Shri Deep Narain			

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
now take up clause by clause consideration
of the Representation of the People (Second
Amendment) Bill, 1987.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the
Title were added to the Bill.*

S. BUTA SINGH: I beg to move: "That
the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is: "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
will now adjourn for lunch.

14.37 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
thirty-five minutes past Fifteen of the clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled, after Lunch
at Forty Minutes past Fifteen of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now
take up item No. 22. Shri Bhardwaj.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam): What
about item No. 21, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take
it up later.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-
FAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): We
will take it up later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Ra-
japur): During Winter Session?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Yes.

SHRI H. A. DORA: Is it to spill over?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: It will be
taken up. It is not spilling over. It will be taken
up next time.

SHRI H.A. DORA: It is not there today.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Not to-
day.

15.41 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take
up item No. 22. Shri H. R. Bhardwaj.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI
H. R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Representation of the People Act,
1950, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be
taken into consideration."

Article 171 of the Constitution provides
that the total number of members in the
Legislative Council of a State having such a
Council, shall not exceed one-third of the
total number of members in the Legislative

Assembly of that State. Section 10 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 read with the Third Schedule to that Act, provides for a total membership of 63 in the Legislative Council of the State of Karnataka and the number of seats to be filled by the various constituencies such as Gram Panchayats, Local Authorities, etc.

The Karnataka State Assembly has presently a strength of 225 members. The State Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution in August 1986 to the effect that the number of seats in the Legislative Council may be increased to 75 as is permissible under Article 171 of the Constitution. The State Government had forwarded the resolution to the Central Government in September 1986 for making necessary amendments in the law. Before the proposal of the State Government could be accepted and the Bill introduced, the Election Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs had to be consulted, and the approval of the Cabinet was also to be obtained. The process of obtaining concurrence and approval, which was initiated in the last quarter of 1986, was completed in May 1987.

The increase of seat is within the permissible limits provided in Article 171 of the Constitution referred to by me earlier. According to the Bill provides for the amendment of the Representation of the People Act to increase the membership of the Karnataka Legislative Council to 75 and for the corresponding increase in the number of members from the various constituencies.

At present, the Legislative Councils exist only in Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir. In the context of the fact that at the request of the concerned States, Parliament had enacted laws abolishing Legislative Councils in the States of Punjab, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the question may arise as to the need for the

retention of the Legislative Councils where they exist at present. According to Article 169(1) of the Constitution, Parliament may by law provide not only for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council, but also for the creation of such a Council in the State having no such Council if the State Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to that effect with two-thirds majority. Therefore, given the Constitutional position, it is for the concerned State Legislatures to take a decision and it is for the Parliament to take a final view.

The Fourth Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 specified various local authorities which will constitute the electorates for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of the State of Karnataka. The State Legislature of Karnataka has passed a new Act by which the references to "Taluk Development Boards" and "Town Panchayats" occurring in the fourth Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 are required to be substituted by "Mandal Panchayats" and "Zilla Parishads" respectively. As these changes have not so far been effected in the Representation of the People Act, elections to fill certain vacancies in the Legislative Council have not been held for some time now. It is therefore, necessary that these changes are made to the Act so that elections may be held as early as possible to fill up these vacancies. The Election Commission has also recommended these proposals for the consideration of the Government. The Bill provides for this amendment also.

Incidentally, "elections to the local bodies" is a matter with which the State Governments are concerned. The Election Commission is responsible only for the elections to Parliament, the Legislatures in every State and to the high offices of the President and Vice-President. Whenever our attention is drawn to the delays in holding of the elections to the local bodies, the concerned

[Sh. H.R. Bhardwaj]

State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for the purpose.

As has been mentioned above, the amendments are for the purpose of giving effect the State Government of Karnataka and the proposals are also not controversial in nature. The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 3.9.87 and was passed by that Sabha on 21st August, 1987. I, therefore, hope that the Bill will have the unanimous approval of this House also.

I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU (Narasapur): This is a very simple Bill to be passed on the request of the Karnataka Government. They have passed a unanimous resolution in their Assembly regarding the increase of their State Council number of members strength from 63 to 75 and sent the resolution to the Central Government for the necessary amendments in the law and also to Election Commission and the Minister of Home Affairs.

In this regard we say that Article 171 of the constitution provides that the total number of Members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed one-third of the total number of Members in the Legislative Assembly of a State.

Section 10 of the Representation of the People Act 1950 read with 3rd Schedule to that Act provides for a total number of 63

members in the legislative Council of the State of Karnataka.

Entry No. 6 relating to Karnataka consists of 63, 6, 6, 21 and 9 items. The following entries shall be substituted namely 75, 25, 7, 7, 25 and 11.

The Fourth Schedule of the Representation of the People Act 1950 specifies various local authorities which will constitute the electorates for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of State of Karnataka. The State Legislative of Karnataka passed a new Act and substituted the Taluk Development Boards and Town Panchayats with Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads. The Bill provides for this amendment also for the entry 2 and Entry 5 shall be substituted as above.

At present there are only a few Legislative Councils in our country. They are in Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and U.P. They are existing in these States only. Previously, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu has abolished their Councils.

I would like to say something regarding this Council. When the question of formation of the Legislative Council was taken up in the Constituent Assembly, it was said by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar that it was a matter for the states and if it is felt tomorrow that the Legislative Councils need not be there, then, they would be abolished by a majority opinion of the Legislative Assembly. It was originally contemplated as a Body to prevent any hasty legislation by the Legislative Assemblies at that time. But it was considered to be the House of the elders. Nowadays it lost its credibility in all matters. In my opinion, the Legislative Councils are not serving any purpose at all in the various States and I feel it is a superfluous Body which is not necessary at all I want a national debate to know whether the Upper House in the State serves

any useful purpose or not. This is the wider aspect of the view which I wanted to present to the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): I rise to support the Representation of Peoples (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which relates to increase in the existing number of seats in the Legislative Council of Karnataka from 63 to 75.

I do not agree with the Hon'ble speaker who just preceded me saying that the existence of Legislative Councils is not serving any purpose. My personal view is that, it is really needed to check hasty legislation being passed in many of the States recently, particularly those regional parties which are resorting to hasty legislation to suit their line of politics. To check such a thing which is not in the interests of the country, the existence of the Legislative Council is very much needed. In Clause 2 of the Constitution 58th Amendment Bill which we had passed this morning, it is stated:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3), until the taking effect, under article 170, of the re-adjustment, on the basis of the first census after the year 2000, of the number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, the seats which shall be reserved for the scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any such state shall be _____" and so on _____.

What I mean to say is that from this - I stand subject to correction, the hon. Law Minister will enlighten us - it appears that the next delimitation of the Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies will not be affected till the year 2000 AD. Sir, I feel that this is an injustice because there are already many constituencies which are due for delimitation as a result of increase in population and due

to other geographical conditions. I would like to state further that in the early 1970s, and after the 1971 census, it was decided that the delimitation of the constituencies of Parliament and Assemblies would be made only after the 1991 census. So, from the constitution (58th Amendment) Bill which we have just passed in the morning, it appears that the delimitation will not be done in the year 1991 but it will have to go till the year 2000 AD. I am stressing these points only to say that in the State like Jammu & Kashmir and particularly of the Ladakh region, there is a need for increasing the number of Assembly constituencies, not on the basis of population but on the basis of the size of the constituency because the existing Assembly Members cannot do justice to their electorates. I would like to point out here that the size of the constituency of Ladakh - I mean the Parliamentary constituency of Ladakh - is two-third of J & K State. There are only two Assembly Members to represent that entire area and they cannot do justice their electorates. For that reason, I request the hon. Minister to kindly re-consider it to have the delimitation, after the census of 1991, in respect of many Parliamentary constituencies the size of the population has grown so much-as also the size of the Assembly constituencies in many States-and this matter needs to be looked into. There is a need for increasing the number of such constituencies. With these words, I support this Bill particularly the one concerning the Karnataka Legislative Council. This Bill proposes to increase the number of seats from 63 to 75. I support this Bill.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: As I expected this measure being a non-controversial.....

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Sir, with your permission, can I ask one clarification? Sir, I would like to know whether the nominated members to the Zila Parishads and Mandal Panchayats are also voters in these constituencies?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, this is a very simple matter, although there can be two opinions with regard to the efficacy of the Second Chamber. But at the outset, I have pointed out that the Constitution leaves nobody in doubt and Article 169 (1) clearly specifies that it is the State Legislative Assembly which has to decide whether the State has to have the Second Chamber or the State may abolish the Second Chamber, because of the Quasi-Federal structure of our country and the State Legislature having the powers to represent and the competence to speak for the people of that State, we must give respect to the Resolutions of those State Assemblies. That is how when a Resolution is received recommending the abolition of a Legislative Council, the decision has to be taken by the Parliament and the law has to be passed. If the State Legislature wants to create a second Chamber again the same has to be followed. In the instant case Karnataka has already got a second Chamber functioning. The question came after the recent elections to the bodies in Karnataka. The State Government wanted to give representations and again in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution they want to increase the number of seats from 63 to 75. Seventy five is exactly one-third of the total number of the Legislative Assembly seats. The total number of seats in Karnataka is 225. One-third is permissible under the Constitution. So these two small amendments which we are making in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 are there only to serve the democratic intention and obligation.

The unanimous resolution of the Assembly came to us in September, 1986. After this Bill is passed these two new bodies will be given representation. So far as the nominated and others are concerned they have the right to vote but their number is so insignificant that it is not going to prejudice the pattern of elections and it has always been there and it will still be there.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: It is 5400. It is not a small number.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: But you will find that the nominated number will not have important bearing on the total constitution of the House and the seats are very limited and this has been there. It is not something new.

So far as the delimitation of the constituencies is concerned that is not relevant here. We are already in the process of preparing the necessary papers. The limited delimitation etc. of the constituencies can be done after the delimitation is recommended by the Election Commission. A decision has to be taken by the Government and I have already assured the House that so far as limited delimitation of the constituencies etc. is concerned this is the provision that we cannot increase the number. We have to maintain the present number of seats. Whatever can be done in the delimitation will be done after this issue is discussed with the Leaders of the Opposition and the Government will come forward with the necessary Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

16.04 hrs

NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): On behalf of Shri K. C. PANT I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

All Naval personnel including artificer apprentices are governed by the Navy Act 1957 and the regulations made thereunder. The existing provision of section 11 (2) of the Navy Act, 1957 permits initial enrolment of sailors for a period not longer than 15 years including the period spent in training.

The sailors other than the apprentice entry sailors effectively serve for 14 years because they have a training period appren-

tices, who form an important segment of the technical sailors in the Navy, are available only for about 11 years, since due to the nature of their duties, which involve highly technical/engineering skills, they are required to undergo a training for about 4 years.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*]

The effective service of merely 11 years, presently rendered by apprentice sailors, is too short a period, considering that a heavy expenditure is being incurred by the Government in training these highly technical sailors for a period of 4 years. It is, therefore, intended to increase the period of initial service so that their services could be availed of for an effective period of about 15 years, excluding the training period. In order to achieve this result, the ceiling of the initial engagement, as proposed in the Bill, should be enhanced.

It is accordingly proposed to enhance the ceiling of initial service prescribed in section 11 (2) of the Navy Act, 1957, from 15 years to 20 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.

Anybody wants to speak?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Yes, Sir. It is a very inconsequential amendment. They want to substitute the word 'twenty' for word 'fifteen' extending the duration of service. But I want to take this occasion to make certain observations with regard to the Indian Navy.

Sir, the Indian Navy Act, 1957, requires

a fresh look. On one occasion, I pointed out that the service conditions of those working in the submarines require reconsideration. The then Minister for Defence, Mr. Arun Singh, promised and assured in this House that the matter was being considered. But I do not know what happened to it subsequently. Sir, that is with regard to service personnel.

Our Navy is expanding rapidly. It has to expand. India has to become one of the foremost maritime powers at least by 1990. I take this opportunity to compliment the Indian Navy for what is called the acquisition of blue water capability, as stated by Admiral R. H. Tahiliani recently. I also compliment them for the acquisition of INS Virat. But I must also bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister the criticism that has appeared in the press with regard to the delay in the acquisition of INS Virat and also the overrun of the cost. It has appeared in the press that the final bill of re-fit and re-furbishing the INS Virat has overshoot by about £ 15 million. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Minister will be in a position to explain why there has been an overrun of this cost. Probably Pantji might have been in a position to explain it. But anyhow I request him if it is possible for him to answer this criticism which has appeared in the press that there has been an overrun of £ 15 million in the final re-fit charges that were levied by the contracting parties. We have also to go in for indigenous capability. As one of our important naval officers himself has stated, we must go in for this at Cochin for the construction of our own aircraft carrier which is likely to cost Rs. 700-800 crores. And submarines at Mazagaon Dock are expected to be put into use and go into action by about 1990, as given to us in the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry. But this has to be hastened and the full complement of the new aircraft for our Indian Navy Carriers has to be acquired. We have now to purchase all these things from the Western countries and also sometime from

Russia. If we want to reach to top position of a front ranking maritime power, we must have indigenous production. I need not stress on that. This indigenous production in defence capability is a must and the sooner we are able to acquire at least 80% capability, the better it is for us. The Indian Navy has been allocated only 12.27 per cent of the total Defence Budget allocation. for the year 1986-87 the allocation is of the order of Rs. 1536 crores, but this is only 12.27 per cent of the total Defence Budget. This is not enough and we have to re-schedule it because it absolutely necessary to strengthen the Navy and to make India a front ranking maritime power. Very recently, the Prime Minister stated in the House that we have acquired 150 sq. Km of sea bed for exploitation of mines and minerals. It is the Navy who has to safeguard such a vast sea bed mines and minerals. Therefore, to discharge this additional responsibility the Navy must be further strengthened. Therefore, we have to go in for aircraft carrier and that too for an indigenous one. We have also to go in for a full complement of aircraft which will serve INS Virat as well as INS Vikrant.

Sir, I would like to make one more submission. The Collectorate of Procurement at Bombay was reviewed by the Public Accounts Committee about 6 or 8 months ago. I myself presented the Report. The store keeping and the methodology of procurement admittedly requires modernisation. The Secretary for Defence stated that a Board of Inquiry was appointed to go into this matter and the Public Accounts Committee has also made its Report. Therefore, it is essential that the Hon. Minister takes action on the report presented or visit the Collectorate of Procurement at Bombay which is spread over a sprawling area of nearly 100 to 200 acres, modernise the store keeping, prevent the unnecessary loss as which are far beyond the permissible margin.

Lastly, Sir, I would suggest one thing. The defence deals have come in for lot of criticism. Even the submarine deal with West Germany has come in for lot of criticism. Then the explanations and answers which are now sought with regard to this defence deals are not satisfactory. Therefore, I suggest that all defence deals should be discussed thoroughly in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Department. No deal should be entered into unless it has been discussed thoroughly in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee.

Sir, there is a lot of disinformation or misinformation with regard to the Defence Department, especially Navy. I, therefore, suggest that it is essential that the Defence Ministry makes arrangements to take the Members of Parliament to the site and show them all those rather complicated technical aspects of the modern equipment. I am afraid that no more than 20 to 30 per cent of members have seen INS Vikrant. And as far as INS Virat is concerned, we see it in papers that makes ski-jump ramp at 12°. Most of us do not know all these things and we merely have to imagine these things. Therefore, it is essential that the Defence Department takes particular care to inform the Members of Parliament about these things. They may select some members and take them to see these important projects. With these words, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I am thankful to the hon. member for having shown interest in the Navy. I would not like to deal with all the points raised by the hon. member, because they are not pertinent to the Bill.

The Bill relates to giving an opportunity to the artificer sailor to be in service for 15 years. For this purpose, we are increasing

the period of initial engagement from 15 to 20 years. And on that count, the hon. member has supported us and we are thankful to him.

Sir, it is realised by Government of India that as time passes, the oceans are going to become more important and it would be necessary for us to develop our naval capabilities also. Mention was made about the authority given to India in the open sea as a pioneer investor for exploiting the ocean resources. Of course, we shall have to make arrangement for the exploitation of polymetallic nodules and other things in the ocean bed. At the same time, some sort of arrangement also has to be made to protect our interests there, in conjunction with the international authorities.

On the other points raised by the hon. member, it would be difficult for me to make a statement here because if I make any statement, it has to be accurate and correct. If it is not accurate and correct, tomorrow I may be asked why I committed this mistake. This is not applicable to the members sitting on the other side, but it certainly is applicable to the members sitting on this side, and particularly to those in the Treasury Benches. So, without touching on specific facts, I would like to say that our intention is to strengthen our Navy, to modernise it and to increase our indigenous capability in building ships, submarines and other types of equipment which are required by us. I would not like to say anything more. I comment that this Bill be considered and later on passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the
Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

16.20 hrs.

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND THE POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 and the Post-Graduate Institute Chandigarh, Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh are statutory bodies created by Acts of Parliament. Both these Institutes are fully financed by the Government of India. The main objectives and functions of the two Institutes are to develop patterns of teaching in Under-Graduate and post-Graduate Medical Education in all its Branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education.

Both the Institutes are expected to provide accommodation to their staff either within or outside the Institute Complex. But, however, it has not been possible to achieve the maximum possible satisfaction to the staff in providing accommodation as the construction of quarters depends upon the release of plant funds. It has not been possible by the Government of India to release sufficient funds for the purpose. The AIIMS - the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences - has a total strength of 4367 employees eligible for allotment of staff quarters. But only 1284 quarters are available at present. At PGIMER, Chandigarh, as against 3036 employees of different categories, only 898 quarters have been allotted. It is essential that more quarters should be constructed to meet the demands of the employees.

Through this legislation, these Institutes are empowered to raise money with the prior approval of the Central Government for construction of staff quarters. This will make it possible to increase the availability of houses for the faculty and staff of the two Institutes. Through increased staff satisfaction, this will contribute to promoting the objectives specified in the Acts of these Institutes. With this idea in view, the Acts of these Institutes are proposed to be amended.

Sir, with these words, I place the amended Bill before the august House for

their consideration and passage.

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

"That the Bill further to amend the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Anybody wants to speak now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

16.25 hrs.

"That the Bill further to amend the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 and the post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

DISCUSSION RE: CONTINUING PRICE RISE IN THE COUNTRY—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will go over to the next item now.

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by clause consideration of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): May I suggest that we take up the unfinished item viz. discussion under rule 193 on rise in prices? (*Interruptions*) We could take up the other Bills in our next Session, because this is an unfinished discussion under rule 193, on which a few other Members, apart from the Minister, would like to participate.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I take it that the House agrees with this proposal?

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has only the Minister to reply? Or, is there anybody to speak?

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: There

[Shrimati Sheila Dikshit]

were 1 or 2 Members who wanted to speak.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): I want to speak, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Patil.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): The other day, the hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies had given a fine sermon to this House, advocating a cooperative consumers' movement to prevent the rise in prices, and other things like hoarding and block marketing. He also had said that it is not that Government could do anything in this matter; he also said that people should come forward and start cooperative consumer movement and resist the price rise.

As I said, it is a very good sermon. Had that sermon been made in some elocution competition, I am sure the hon. Minister would have got the first prize in that elocution competition. But it does not serve the purpose here, where we have to face the facts. Actions should be in accordance with slogans. (Interruptions)

The rise in prices speak for themselves. They are on record. Nobody denies that there is a steep rise in prices. Still, Government says that people should come forward. It is true that people should come forward. But in what way? A powerful consumer movement cannot be developed within a short period, to meet the situation that is arising now in the country. Prices are rising so steeply and so fast that if Government were to depend upon the consumers' cooperative movement, then the Government is trying to deceive the people and the country. That is my allegation, because the consumers' cooperative movement cannot be developed within 2, 3 or even 4 months. It will take its own time. But then, what is Government doing? The prices are rising so high and so steeply; but the Government has done nothing

in spite of various laws to arrest price rise. The prices of pulses, vegetables and essential commodities are rising and rising. As yet, Government has not done anything so far as arresting these prices are concerned. Simply to say that people should come forward and resist the rise in prices does not satisfy us.

But there are attempts on the part of the people to demonstrate and to say that the price rise should not be there. Day before yesterday, there were demonstrations by women's organizations in Delhi against the price rise. That was a part and parcel of the consumer movement, in the sense that people came forward and said that the Government should bring down the prices, and that industrialists, profiteers, black-marketeers and hoarders should be punished; and that was the demand of the demonstrators there. How were they dealt with by Government on that day? According to me, it was a consumers' movement against the price rise, against the shortages that are likely to arise in the country because of the drought and flood situation. And it has happened many times. They were lathi-charged; they were lathi-charged because they were demanding certain things. The hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs had made a statement in the House that there were demonstrations, but there was no lathi charge. Photographs have appeared in the Press. I will get him a photograph showing the police wielding lathis, i.e. police wielding lathis against the women. Still the Minister had said that there was no lathi charge.

We must feel ashamed of these things. It reminds me of one incident. In 1972-73, 1973-74 there were some demonstrations all over the country against price rise and shortages of food grains in fair price shops and against shortage of essential commodities. During these 3-4 years, not a single day passed without any lathi-charge, without any firing; it was a common occasion to have a

lathi-charge on the demonstrators who are demonstrating against the price rise, against the shortage of essential commodities. At that time, food items were not supplied through a public distribution system but they were not supplied in sufficient quantity. If a person was entitled to get 7 kgs per month, only 1 1/2 kgs were given to him. The attitude of the Government is the same as it was then. I myself see that there is no change in the attitude of the government in the sense that the government is now saying that they are trying their level best to control the prices. What does the government has done in the last two months about profiteers, hoarders and blackmarketeers? Who is gaining in this price rise? It is the hoarders and middle men who are gaining in the price rise and people are being exploited like anything; and this is tolerated by the government without any action.

Until and unless government deals with price rise firmly, the price rise is not going to be checked. People will be coming forward to raise their voice against it. I warn the government about it. If the government does not control the price rise and supply the essential commodities through a public distribution system, people will come out in the streets and fight for their right for survival. It is a question of survival and in this question of survival, people are prepared to come out and fight for it even in the streets.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for providing me an opportunity to express my views on price rise in the House. The most important issue in the country is to curb rise in prices. It is the biggest problem. It is a matter of regret that several hon. Members in the House have been laying emphasis over a discussion on Bofors. But it was not so urgent. The most

urgent thing is to check price rise in the country. A meeting to this effect was held between the Central Government and the Governments of the States and some steps were also taken to check price rise plan-wise. 1900 Fair Price Shops were opened with a view to deal with this problem. Mobile shops have also been pressed into service in Delhi. The Consumer Protection Act and Essential Commodities Act were also passed by the Parliament. But we have to see as to what is our position with regard to the implementation of these rules. It is unfortunate that the opposition parties in the country do not pay much attention towards the problems of the farmers and workers. They pay more attention to the issues which have importance at international level. They are more interested in speaking against the country. These businessmen, black marketeers and hoarders found that the parliament is busy in discussing the Bofors issue and Fairfax and they thought that it was good opportunity to raise the prices. They thought that nobody will pay attention towards them and by the time they will think about it, they would have accumulated huge wealth and with the help of this amount they would exploit the poor. Later he would see as to what the Parliament or the Minister would do against him. The Hon. Minister has reduced the price of vegetable oils by Rs. 2/- per k.g. in his speech. It is a good thing. But it is to be seen whether common man gets commodities from fair price shops or not. We have sufficient food stock with us. In spite of that artificial demands are being made and crisis is being created in the market. Mustard oil is being sold at Rs. 30/- per Kg. and the price of onion ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8/- per k.g. in different states. The price of rice is rising too high. Kerosene oil is not at all available in West Bengal. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has advised the people of the State not to consume onion and Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Secretary of C.P.M. Party has advised not to consume mustard oil and to consume rapeseed oil (*Interruptions*). I

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

would like to tell the hon. Member that his Party Secretary, Shri Mukherjee has given a statement in the press advising people not to consume mustard oil and to consume rapeseed oil. If he challenges, I am prepared to face it. It is not proper to advise anybody not to consume onion, potato or mustard oil. It is not proper for the Government to issue such a statement. The Government should take stringent action against black-market-eers, hoarders and strengthen the consumer movement. There is no use of levelling charges against the Central Government. There is no bar on criticism. It is the duty of the opposition to criticise. But it should be a constructive one. It is the duty of the Government to look to the needs of common man. I do not talk about the rich people. I am talking about the worker who works in the field and does hard labour. He needs bread clothes and shelter (*Interruptions*) It is very essential for the ladies. They have cook food and do marketing also. Those people who have fixed income, face problems. Therefore, you should allow the ladies to speak.

I want to say that the Consumer Protection Act and Essential Commodities Act are there. How far have these Acts have been implemented?

[*English*]

What is the position of number of raids made during the year 1985? As many as 2,29,865 raids were conducted and the value of goods confiscated was hardly Rs. 14 crores. If you look at the number of persons arrested during 1983, it was 9,186 but the number of persons convicted was hardly 554. During 1984, 8860 persons were arrested, but hardly 194 people were convicted. In 1985, 7,809 raids were conducted but hardly 1188 persons were convicted.

[*Translation*]

I want to say that until and unless the Essential Commodities Act is implemented properly, situation will not improve. Our country is facing drought and flood and prices have arisen because of that also. All the States in Northern India are facing drought and there is flood in Eastern India. If the kharif crops is ruined, there will be further rise in the prices.

[*English*]

Drought is not just a problem of providing adequate food for human beings. It means scarcity of drinking water for people and animals. Shortage of fodder, drop in food production, power cuts, lay-offs, unemployment, hoarding, inflation, corruption, and endless days of sheer misery for millions of people.

[*Translation*]

Sir, we will have to ensure that no artificial scarcity is created owing to flood and drought. I would like to request the Government to monitor the situation carefully.

Essential commodities are not available in West Bengal. If rice is available in one shop, then sugar is not available there and if sugar is available then kerosene is not available. Checking of these shops should be conducted from time to time. The Government should see whether the commodities are available in the fair price shops or not.

There is another thing. It is a question of credibility of the Government. The opposition will make criticism and that's all. To ensure that artificial demand is not created in the country, it is necessary that rice, cloth, soap, baby foods and such other items are made available in the fair price shops and in the market. These things should be made available in sufficient quantity. Otherwise

blackmarketeers and hoarders will create artificial scarcity. The Government should pay more attention towards this aspect of the problem.

We, the Members of Parliament discuss the Consumer Protection Act in the House as well as outside. But a common man in the village does not know anything about Consumer Protection Act. We should strengthen the consumer movement in order to implement this Act. It is not for any particular political party. All of us should strengthen this movement unitedly. If it is not done, the people in villages will not be able to know what Consumer Protection Act is. So we should put our heads together to solve this problem.

We will have to generate more power for our farmers. If adequate power is not available for them then water will not be available for irrigation purposes to our agricultural labour. If water is not available to them, they will not be able to cultivate land. This will raise the prices in artificial markets and which may rise further. In order to meet this situation more power should be supplied to the farmer. We will have to strengthen our vigilance also for this purpose.

We are undergoing losses of foodgrains in various food godowns in the country. No body pays any attention towards the losses being incurred in these godowns? We should have air-conditioned and scientific godowns. There will be no loss of foodgrains if we have these modern godowns. A number of people show the foodgrains as damaged and send them out. Hoarders take advantage of this situation. We will have to pay our attention towards these things also.

The Government should ensure that prices do not rise and artificial scarcity is not created. Poor people of the country suffer on account of wrong deeds of black-marketeers and hoarders. Our Government is making

efforts in this regard. All of us and you will have to co-operate in the efforts of the Government.

I am grateful to you for allocating me time.

[English]

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Price rise is our main problem and we should go into the root cause of it. Production is more important either in agriculture or in industrial base. We have to plan for a higher production. In fact, we should plan for export orientation, so that we will have enough goods available in the country. For this, I have only a few suggestions.

Now, let us take agriculture. Why our productivity in agriculture is low? It requires education to our people. That is why, we must have proper agricultural engineers and training programmes so that they should be properly trained to utilise the land available, the resources available, and the type of seeds they require. It would also help them to know how to produce foodgrains, how to utilise the water resources available, how to utilise the fertiliser properly, when to apply the insecticides and the implements required for proper utilisation to increase the productivity. So is the case with water resources. For example, yesterday, we were talking about floods and drought. Whatever water is available, we should be able to utilise it properly. We should construct dams like Pollavaram and other things and utilise the natural resources properly so that we may have more productivity, instead of allowing the water to go into the sea. It also given us lot of energy.

Coming to the industrial side, again the basic thing is power. Today the existing industries are not able to produce enough because of shortage of power. If you in-

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

crease production of power, production of industrial and other goods will be more. We should plan for surplus goods.

Countries like Korea are exporting so much quantity because they can plan and produce it. We should also plan for higher production. If there is higher productivity, the prices will come down and availability will be more. Always prices will start rising when there is scarcity. If scarcity is to be avoided, we should be able to maintain a better production level so that the consumer can dictate the prices, quantity and what he needs. You can bring the things to that level, because our country has so much resources—land resources, water resources and mineral resources. That is why, if you are able to plan properly and utilise the available resources in a proper way, the price rise and scarcity will not be there.

Whatever we have produced, that should be properly stored. You should have proper warehouses. People should know how to preserve foodstuffs and other goods so that distribution system becomes the last part of it. Once the availability of goods are there, then you have to see the channels of distribution-transportation. We have tremendous amount of losses of agricultural production either in storage or distribution side or not having proper facilities. We should plan for all these things—increasing the capacity, and its utilisation and increasing the facilities. We have tremendous amount of manpower. The only thing is that we have utilise these things in the right direction. With the help of proper planning and utilisation of available resources there will not be any difficulty in controlling the prices. In fact, for the last three months we find that the price rise is quite sharp. Because of this, probably, the inflation will also go up. This will hit the poor people most. So in the category of essential items, what we should plan first is food. Without food, no-

body can think of poor people. Next is clothing. Third is medical and fourth is shelter and other things. On the basis of priority, if the Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, Food Ministry and all the other combined make efforts, there will be no problem of price rise and we should be able to maintain the prices properly. Then people will have enough supplies available at reasonable prices and distribution system will be there all over.

I thank you very much for giving me the time.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South): Firstly, I would like to say that when the Monsoon Session started, there was not a drop of rain, but at least on the last day or the closing day of the Session, we have had heavy rains though too late. It is a good sign.

We are all aware that a large part of the country has been facing an unprecedented drought consecutively for the third successive year. At the same time, in the eastern and north-eastern regions, there is unprecedented flood causing great havoc to the people in the region. Not only that. With the influx of refugees from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, communal and other disturbances in some States, and the disturbing situation in the immediate neighbouring countries, our country, at the moment, has to shoulder heavy responsibility in facing the upward price trend.

Looking deeper into the price situation, one finds a very disturbing picture of the current as well as prospective trend in prices of essential commodities of both agricultural and industrial goods. What is more disturbing is the fact that the inflationary trend has continued uninterrupted during the last several years. Where does the price escalation concentrate and what are the factors responsible for the continuing price rise?

Firstly, the inflationary trend is usually associated with the price rise. The inflation rate has been around six per cent in the past three years and at one stage it was only 3.8 per cent on a point-to-point basis. The inflationary pressures can be explained by referring to changes in money supply in relation to changes in production. The volume of production in general and the availability of commodities in particular plays a very crucial role in influencing prices. On the demand side, changes in money flows into the economy lead to inflationary pressure. If we see the price trend for the last two or three years, we will find that the wholesale price index has been higher at six per cent in the financial year 1986-87 on a point-to-point basis, where it was 3.4 per cent in 1985-86 and 5.7 per cent in 1984-85. There was a slight drop in the figure in 1986. But since January 1987, the price rise has been showing a steady rising trend. So also in the case of consumer price index, there is an increase of 7.5 per cent during the first nine months of 1986-87. The inflationary pressure during the current year is more pronounced at the retail level and it has registered an increase of 9.2 per cent up to the end of December 1986. Therefore, Sir, if you look at the figures the inflation measured by wholesale price and consumer price of commodities, you would find that it has been rising unabatedly.

It is interesting to note that in spite of the worldwide inflationary trend, the Asian country, Singapore, has been successfully beating the inflation by holding its general consumer price rise to less than one per cent in 1985. Among the Asian countries, Bangladesh tops the list of rate of inflation of 10.8 per cent, coming next is India with 7.1 per cent in 1985. The uninterrupted upward movement in the consumer price index has engendered a steady erosion in the real income.

One of the factors responsible for surge of inflation has been high rate of monetary

expansion. Expansion of money supply in the last six years has gone to 148 per cent or an average of 25 per cent per annum. If we analyse the price rise in the last six months or so, it would reveal that the price rise has been alarmingly at a fast rate, particularly the prices of the essential basic consumer items of daily life.

I would like to place before the Government the following suggestions in order to curb the price rise of essential commodities.

In a developing country like ours where population pressure is not likely to ease substantially, it is necessary that the framework of national policy should be followed by a strict demand management, backed by monetary restrictions on the Government sector. Otherwise, it is most unlikely to have stability in the price level.

The Government policy should be towards effective demand and supply management including strengthening of public distribution system. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of various essential commodities, particularly those which are in short supply. In fact, the essential commodities like edible oils, pulses, kerosene, and so on may have to be imported for meeting the domestic demand. Export of essential commodities should be banned immediately.

Because of the continuing drought situation in the country, the Government should take measures urgently to import these essential items and keep them in stock to meet the aggravating situation that may arise in the months ahead.

The public distribution system of essential commodities like foodgrains, sugar, edible oils, pulses, cloth, fuel, etc. at reasonable prices to the common man should be strengthened and expanded. Along with this, there should be proper monitoring sys-

[Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bai]

tem and the Government should keep a strict vigil over the distribution and see that there is no malpractice adopted in the distribution system. Laws, such as, Essential Commodities Act, Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, the Consumer Protection Act of 1986, etc. should be strictly applied so that there is no room for any malpractice by unscrupulous traders and middlemen.

Lastly, Sir, Indian economy is primarily depending on agriculture and in India, agriculture is successful when there is sufficient rainfall. In the light of the drought situation obtaining in most part of the country, there is going to be a steep fall in agricultural output. Since rise in import prices and cost-push and demand-pull factors would further aggravate the inflationary situation, Government must keep in mind the following points, besides the avoidance of excess money creation:

- (a) build buffer stock of foodgrains in order to meet the impact of weather-induced fall in agricultural production;
- (b) maintenance of public distribution system particularly in the rural and village areas of the basic essential commodities in the best manner possible;
- (c) maintain exchange reserves at a level that provides adequate margin for precautionary imports of other essential items like edible oil and fertilisers to counteract the effects of domestic shortages.

Sir, I hope the Government would take into consideration the above suggestions and come forward with concrete proposals to curb the intolerable price-rise on basic

essential commodities consumed by large sections of people, particularly belonging to poor and weaker sections in the rural areas. I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity of speaking on this subject.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the previous Members cutting across the party lines have expressed their concern for the continuing price-rise in the country. Sir, I think that most of the hon. Members representing here are from the States which are self-sufficient, if not quite self-sufficient. Some of them are from the Punjab State which we call the granary of our country. Sir, the first person who was to start this topic was Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia who comes from Punjab. But, Sir, you can well imagine the fate of Sikkim because Sikkim is a State which is depending on other States for almost all essential items of daily life. Those items are not produced in Sikkim because most part of Sikkim is hilly terrain area. Therefore, even if people work very hard, they can produce only 1/4th of what their fellow-brothers can produce in the plains. We have to depend on other States for most of the essential commodities. Even for some materials which we require for the development of the State, we have to depend on other States. Not only that. We have to bring these equipments and essential commodities by spending heavy transportation charges, thus hitting the people of Sikkim below the belt.

Sir, I would like to thank the Food and Civil Supplies Minister for allocating us adequate quantity of essential commodities. But it would have been better if there had been some sort of coordination between Food and Civil Supplies Ministry and the Railways. Now, for the movement of the essential commodities and other small equipments, there is difficulty in transportation because our State is not connected with railways. Sir, for timely distribution of these essential commodities, the State Govern-

ment has to rely on private transport corporation for which they have to pay a heavy charges from the public fund. The State Government wants to keep sufficient stock before the on-set of monsoon. During the monsoon season, road communication is disrupted and if the Government is not able to supply the essential commodities to the poor innocent people, they will become the victim or fall a prey to the blackmarketeers and hoarders.

Sir, I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister for giving warning to the traders who indulge in blackmarketing and hoarding activities. If the persons who actually work on the spot for checking these unfair activities are not sincere, we will not be able to achieve what the Minister intends to do.

17.00 hrs.

So, we have to be careful and we should motivate our people even at the lower level who are working for this purpose. They should be sincere in their efforts.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, the house-wives have been on the road side against the price rise. Sisters have raised their great voice and louder voice in this august House. I thought, I must show some sympathy to them. Now, my sister, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bali has done a lot of research and has talked about the price index. The correct figures must be available with the hon. Finance Minister. But I wanted to know whether two three figures, which I have got, are correct and if so, what is the remedy? For instance, the consumer price index rose by 3.8% from April to June and food prices by 5.8% during the same period. Two other articles of mass consumption, namely tomato and potato have also become dearer. Tomato rose by 233% and

potato by 100%. Now, if we compare the price index for the food item with that of the last year, then the food prices have increased by 10.08%. This is a very great price spiral and this may assume higher proportion, god forbids, because the drought has added another dimension to this problem. We have a competent Minister to deal with the situation. I have a point to make. I am particular about the hilly State like Jammu and Kashmir. There, the transportation charges are very high as the goods have to cover long distances and difficult terrain. So, the hoarders fleece the customers in States like Jammu & Kashmir. So, our Finance Minister should pay pointed attention to hilly States like Jammu & Kashmir.

Would the hon. Minister promise us that he will stabilise price level? That is my question to him. Of course, it is a very big problem. I wish that the Government of India would institute a task force on this or a cabinet sub-committee on this problem. But can he tell us whether he will do it single-handedly? This is my question.

17.04 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Sir, I am very very grateful to all the hon. Members for the very valuable suggestions which they have made to meet the very difficult situation caused by unprecedented drought in most parts of our country.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

I am specially thankful to Mr. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia and Dr. Chinta Mohan who are the sponsors of this discussion. I am also thankful to Mr. H.M. Patel and Mr. B.R. Bhagat and Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav, the veterans of this House who have given very

[Sh. Narayan Datt Tiwari]

valid suggestions, during the course of their speeches. Mr Basudeb Acharia could not complete his speech. I am thankful to Mr. Patel, and Mamataji, Shri Ramaiah, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bali, Shrimati Bhandari and Prof. Soz for their participation in the debate. I share the concern of the hon. Members about the complexity of the situation. We all have noticed one phenomenon and Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bali has referred to it, in her speech that while we were discussing this price rise we have had very good rains today.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when such an important discussion is taking place in the House, I want that the time should be extended to enable me to participate in it and to give me an opportunity to express my views. In view of the seriousness of the present situation, I want to place some suggestions before the Government and the House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the hon. Minister is replying. Why are you interfering, Madam? No, Madam, please. When the price is rising, you are also rising, I think.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I assure the hon. Members of this House that we will consider all the valuable suggestions that have been made here and implement most of them because most of them are very constructive suggestions. I am very thankful to my colleague Shri H.K.L. Bhagat for his eloquent intervention. He painstakingly explained the strategy of the Department of Food and Civil Supplies to meet the difficult situation and I am sure that all the State Governments will certainly respond to the challenge of the moment and we will, whether at the Centre or in the States, fully

cooperate so that we can meet squarely the requirements of the situation. What has been the basic reason of this price rise phenomenon, especially in the field of pulses and edible oils and a few other essential commodities? It has been just because of the unprecedented drought. This situation has been brought about by natural calamities. I agree fully with Mr. H.M. Patel and Mr. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia that it is a national issue. It is not a party issue. It is appropriately pointed out by my colleague Mr. Bhagat that now we have a broad spectrum of sharing of power by different political parties in the country. Practically all the political parties present in the House except perhaps one or two, all share power. They face the same kind of criticism when they go back home because, as you know, it is mainly the State Governments, that bear the brunt of the price situation in the States, according to our constitutional set up and governmental set up, administrative set up, it is mainly the States and, therefore, whether we agree or not, this is a national issue. My colleague Mr. Bhagat told this august House about his writing to the Chief Minister, his meetings with the Chief Ministers and the decisions that were taken with the Vanaspathi manufacturer that they will bring down the prices of Vanaspathi by Rs. 2/- per tin or Rs. 322/- per tonne. I think this is a significant decision. Because of today's rains, I am told we have rains now, yesterday and day before yesterday rains have been widespread throughout those areas and those parts of the country where there was drought, there was a psychology of rising prices and scarcity. These rains will break this psychology. I am sure, the psychology of hoarding and again it will at least raise the production of vegetables because just now Prof. Saifuddin Soz mentioned onions and potatoes. It depends on the location or the market or situation where the potatoes and the onions have been kept. The price might be higher in Jaipur or Chandigarh but it might be lower in Kanpur because of Farukhabad

being near the potato-growing centres. These rains will be helpful in the vegetable supply to the urban areas. I would call upon the State Governments now to implement their contingency plan for growing alternative short duration crops in those drought-affected areas, which have now got some rains, what we call the Zaid crops. In all the States we have a contingency plan for growing Zaid crops, for growing vegetables, for growing fodder and for growing the special types of pulses which can be had within 5-6 weeks. I am very sure of it and I call upon the State Government to have a contingency plan launched fully into operation. The Prime Minister has announced today that there will be a Chief Ministers' meeting here on the 3rd of September. I am very sure that this meeting will be very important from the point of view the States will tell us what they have been doing to meet this price situation. They will also tell us about their needs. We will also tell them as to what we are doing and what we will be doing.

What is the situation regarding the public distribution system? About that, my hon. colleagues Mr. Bhagat has mentioned. Already there are more than three lakh and forty thousand shops, which numbers are going to be increased, as Mr. Bhagat has said. 23.4 million tonnes of foodgrains stocks are available. We can comprehend and imagine what would have been the situation if we did not have this vast buffer food stock available. This has been the guarantee of the policies we pursued, this has been the result of the policies pursued by this august House, supported by this august House and that is why we have this vast massive food-stock with us which is a guarantee that there will be no scarcity of foodgrains in our country. Regarding supply of foodgrains, the off-take has now increased and off-take of rice during April-June 1987 was 2.08 million tonnes against 1.9 million tonnes and off-take of wheat was

1.7 million tonnes against 1.4 million tonnes in the previous year. This shows the pressure, the rising pressure on the public distribution system. Therefore, we are gearing up all our infrastructural machinery in support of sustaining this public distribution system.

Regarding edible-oils, as mentioned by my colleague Shri Bhagat, we have increased the import of edible-oils for the public distribution system. I may also assure this House, that as a Commerce Minister, I myself visited the State Trading Corporation and discussed three hours the modalities of transport. We had another meeting regarding the arrangements of shipping and rail movement, so that the shipping service and railways work together and the edible-oils imported goes exactly to the supply points. Of course, the Railways and everything is geared up so that the imported edible oils reach the allocated supply centres, pre-determined supply centres at the exact time so determined. In the month of August, the allocation of edible-oils was 1.20 lakh tonnes. For the coming month of September, the allocation of edible-oils will be 1.5 lakh tonnes, the highest ever. It is 1.5 lakh tonnes for one month of September. This shows our Planning, as many of our hon. Members have already mentioned. The supply of edible-oils is the key factor in the rising of the prices and it is contained. You must have seen in the recent two days, the price of edible-oils and vanaspathi has gone down because of supply of edible-oils to crucial centres of supply.

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
It has not gone down. It is only on papers.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:
Basudebji, how can it be that price will not fall after your mentioning about it.

[Sh. Narayan Datt Tiwari]

[English]

Releases of levy sugar have also been increased. The offtake of levy sugar during the first five months of 1987 was higher by 36 per cent compared to the corresponding period of 1986. So, we have this increase in prices which is every year seasonal in nature, and coupled with this seasonal rise in prices, we had this drought phenomenon. And both these factors combined to bring about the present situation.

There was a mention about the monetary factor and the inflationary factor in the debate. I may assure the hon. House that we are using credit instruments to check the flare-up in the prices of sensitive commodities. The Reserve Bank of India, two or three days back, announced certain measures to control credit availability for business groups so that they cannot store edible oils, cotton, *kapas*, paddy and rice. On the other hand, more liberal credit policies are being actively used to fight the effects of drought. A series of measures have been announced by the Reserve Bank of India to provide liberal credit for fodder and short crops. Facilities for consumption loan to drought-affected persons have already been provided. The performance of the public sector and the contribution of administered prices to the price situation are being very carefully watched. Yesterday, Prime Minister took a marathan meeting of the Drought Committee and we analysed all the points, all the elements which could contribute to ameliorate the present situation. Therefore, we are calling upon the the public sector units on the one hand to augment productivity and on the other hand to maintain the level of administered prices so that the prices do not go up. Where increase in cost cannot be absorbed through increase in productivity, even if price adjustments are necessary, we will not immediately consider any such measure which leads to any enhancement of prices.

Many hon. Members mentioned about the necessity of controlling government expenditure. Let me say straightway that we are fully seized of the need to cut low-priority expenditure to cope with the present situation. I may also assure the House that we will release as much funds as are required for genuine drought relief works. There is no question of any economy as far as drought relief measures are concerned. This is absolutely essential to relieve the enormous hardship imposed by the nation-wide drought. I may mention here that the Central Teams have been to practically all the States. Their reports have come. The different States have given their assessment of the situation, and these demands have already been assessed by the Agriculture Ministry regarding most of the States. We are continuously processing all the recommendations made, and announcements have been made, funds have been made available to the different State Governments, so that they can meet the situation. I would now call upon the State Governments to take emergency measures to monitor implementation. Even from the Centre it has been decided that Ministers will visit different States to help the State Governments monitor implementation of these programmes, and that has been accepted in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Team. I may also assure the House that we have initiated a thorough review of government expenditure to achieve necessary economy. I will myself monitor this department-wise. I will also call upon the State Governments to similarly review Government expenditure at their level. Cut non-Plan expenditure as far as possible, concentrate on relief works, on employment giving measures and avoid unnecessary expenditure.

Hon. Members were concerned about the possibility of our going beyond the budgeted deficit of Rs. 5688 crores. Mr. H.M. Patel had mentioned about it. Some other

hon. Members had also thought that perhaps we will overshoot this deficit. I can assure the House that despite this unprecedented situation we will make every effort to stay within the budgeted level of the deficit. We cannot afford an inflationary situation. I may mention here that the inflation rate also while it has gone up it is not so alarming as we might think. You take the month of July. Over the last five years the rate of inflation and whole-sale price index in July 1983 was 7.3%; July 1984-9.6%; July 1985-5.7%; July 1986-4.4% and July 1987-5.2%. So it is not alarming. Of course, it has increased but it is not so alarming. As Finance Minister I may assure the House that I am determined to contain the rate of inflation. I have had three discussions with the Governor, Reserve Bank of India. While we will tighten the monetary system we will also monitor that M3 does not expand unduly. We will control the monetary limits. We will also take stringent measures to control inflation and I am very sure I will have the blessings of all the Members cutting across party lines so that our steps to control inflation are fully supported by the general public at large with the blessings of the hon. Members of this House.

Now I would also like to inform the House that we will try to mobilise more savings and increase the receipt coming to the budget. I know that in a drought situation and in a flood situation in some parts of the country especially in the eastern region there is a difficulty in mobilising household savings but it is also a tool to control inflationary trends in the economy. Therefore, we will like to have a nation-wide savings campaign and the State Governments will also gain to benefit. For example, if each State can get more through national small savings it will also contribute to the State exchequer. Therefore, I will be writing to all the State Governments to have a massive movement for national small savings in their State which will also on the one hand contribute to fight

against inflation and also contribute to fighting the psychology of a crisis. It will also lead to more savings and augmentation of resource position and I am sure I will have the support of the State Governments.

Many members referred to the role of the public sector. I may inform the House that the public sector especially in the key infra-structure sectors as power, railway freight and coal it has behaved very well. There were so many complaints from the hon. Members but there were few complaints about power supply. This has been a remarkable phenomenon that the power supply during the drought period for the agriculturists has been satisfactory. By and large, it has been satisfactory. Power output increased by 10.3 per cent in 1986-87 with the plant load factor for thermal power plants attaining a level of over 53 per cent - highest level in the last decade. This 53 per cent achievement in the plant load factor has led to this situation.

Railways have also been performing well. In 1986-87, the revenue earning railway freight traffic increased by 7.3 per cent. This compares with an average increase of only about 4 per cent a year during the Sixth Plan period.

Coal production also went up by 7.5 per cent last year and production has further accelerated in the first quarter of 1987-88 showing an increase of about 13 per cent over the corresponding period of 1986-87. So, this shows that with the better performance of the key infrastructural support to the economy, we can meet the challenge of the price situation. If the railways can support the transport infrastructure, if we can get more power for our agriculture, for our industry, that means that we can do better in the future. That would give us an assurance that with more productivity assured in the future, we will be able to fight the spiral of rising prices.

[Sh. Narayan Datt Tiwari]

My esteemed colleague, Shri B.R. Bhagat, argued about the necessity of acceleration in the rate of industrial growth. Now if we take the latest statistics regarding industrial growth, it has accelerated to 8.5 per cent in 1984-85 from an average of little over 6 per cent in the preceding three years. Last year (1986-87), the index of industrial production increased by 8.3 per cent in the first 11 months for which data is available.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is the target?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The target was 8 to 9 per cent. This means that, for the first time in two decades the industrial growth has averaged around 8 per cent per year for three consecutive years. Far-reaching fiscal reforms have been undertaken to promote industrial growth and to strengthen the nation's capital market. I may mention as a result of these measures, new capital issue approvals rose to nearly Rs. 6,000 crores in 1986-87 as compared to Rs. 2,000 crores as recently as 1984-85.

Now, regarding pulses, we have approved large imports of pulses as measure to control inflation. It is another crucial area. I am sure with this much import of pulses, the prices of pulses would also go down. A central monitoring committee of economic Ministers has been set up to keep a close vigilance on production and availability of essential commodities.

Regarding balance of payments also, the trade deficit has gone down a little in the last month. I have taken about eight meetings in the Commerce Ministry so that we can augment exports in certain areas. In Calcutta, we had a recent meeting with the cooperation of the West Bengal Government wherein we have long-term and short-term pre-productivity programme in the eastern region - in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura. I am sure that we can augment the

exports of tea and coffee in a large measure.

Similarly, in the field of garment industry, jewellery, engineering industries, we can augment our exports so that our balance of payments position is controlled.

I would not like to take the time of the House because it is already 5.30 p.m. I would sum up that the situation is very serious and we have to be very very careful in the coming months. We are all aware of the hardships it has imposed and the danger of inflation that it has posed. While we cannot minimize these facts, but I am very sure that with the will and determination of this House, we can face this national issue squarely and firmly. It is not a partisan or political matter. Let all of us, whatever might be our party level, join together. If there is an unprecedented drought, let there be an unprecedented unity in the country, in the people to fight this drought. It is not only the Government that has to fight; people have to fight and they are fighting in the fields and factories and everywhere. I am thankful to the housewives that they are also fighting in their own way. I am sure that with the establishment of vigilance committees all over the country, the hoarders and blackmarketers will be punished.

I would give you the figures of raids that have been conducted. A total of 97521 raids have been conducted upto June 1987 in this year, which is 13000 more compared to last year. I am sure that the State Governments will make a more determined effort to arrest blackmarketeers. Mamata Ji mentioned about the rate of convictions and said that there were less number of convictions. I am sure that all the State Governments would see to it that whosoever is arrested is prosecuted and convicted.

I am very sure that we will be able to meet the situation. I call upon all the Members of this House. Today is the last day of

this sitting. As we go back to our constituencies throughout the country, let us fight hard and straight against this unprecedented situation and see to it that the effects of drought are mitigated and the hardship of the people is reduced and we all meet the requirements of the situation from the national perspective.

17.33 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS & RESOLUTIONS

[Translation]

Forty First Report

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th August, 1987"

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th August, 1987"

The motion was adopted.

17.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 19)

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): 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 MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 78)

[English]

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): 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 MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: I introduce the Bill.

17.35 hrs.

17.36 hrs.

CITIZENS (IDENTITY CARD) BILL*

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the issue of identity cards to the citizens of India.

[English]

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:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the issue of identity cards to the citizens of India".

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Part VI etc.)

[English]

ADVOCATES' WELFARE FUND BILL*

[English]

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a welfare fund for payment of retirement benefits to advocates and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is;

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a welfare fund for payment of retirement

The motion was adopted.

benefits to advocates and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: I introduce the Bill.

17.37. hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Section 500 etc.)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

17.38 hrs.

PROHIBITION OF USE OF RELIGIOUS, COMMUNAL, REGIONAL AND SECTORAL NOMENCLATURES FOR POLITICAL PARTIES AND PREVENTION OF

MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS PLACES BILL-
CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Basavarajeswari on the 31st July, 1987, namely:-

"That the Bill to prohibit the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi to continue his speech.

[Translation]

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day I was speaking on the Bill moved by the hon. Member Smt. Basavarajeswari. But my speech was incomplete. While initiating my speech I was saying that India is an ancient country. Its civilisation is with a 5000 year old history and its cultural heritage is unique. We are proud of our ancient heritage and religion has always played a prominent role in it. Of course the religion has had great impact on our society during those days. It inculcates in us moral values. But the definition of religion is now being interpreted in a totally different manner. The religion today has a different meaning altogether. That is the most unfortunate thing. The meaning of religion was viewed from a wider angle during those days. It was based on spiritualism, truth, beauty, the existence of God and

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 28.8.1987.

** The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

above all love for humanity. The religion of ancient India is called Hinduism. But it was not limited to one caste or community. It was accepted by all classes of people living in India. Therefore, the venerated Gopabandhu who is remembered by everybody in Orissa and who was popularly called Gandhi of Orissa has rightly described in his poem. A Hindu is not born to work for achieving his self-interest alone, but his every drop of blood is meant for the welfare of the entire nation. The nation means the entire India i.e. Hindustani people living in Hindustan were called Hindus. As I was saying Dharma means, "Ja Dharayati Sa Dharma" The things which preserve all the good ideas and hold them together is called religion. But religion does not promote any narrow outlook and if it creates differences among the people of different castes and thereby leads to the division of the country, it cannot be called religion. Unfortunately the so called saviour of religion or the priests of different religions are giving wrong interpretation to religion and misleading the innocent people. The real purpose of religion is to build the real man, and to create the feeling of humanity in the hearts of every people. If we consider it from that angle the aim of every religion is the same. Every religion aims at building noble and cultured man and to purify their conscience. There is a clash taking place in the mind of every humanbeing. This clash is between the evil and the good, between divisive power and satnic power. As a result of which a man is not able to decide which is bad and which is good. At such critical hour it is the duty of the religion to see that the evil is defeated by the good atmosphere. As I have stated earlier every religion aims at creating good men and promoting brotherhood among the people all over the world. I would like to quote from Upanishad:

"ASOTAMA SADGAMAYA
TAMOSAMA JYOTIRGMAYA"

which means lead me from the path of falsehood to the path of virtue and lead me from darkness to light. this should be the teachings of every religion. Our people should be guided by such religious teachings. But we are disappointed when we see the present situation in our society. The religion of today is not giving any guidance to the people in this direction. In the name of religion the religious leaders are trying to achieve their political end. They are misleading the devotees and creating confusion and chaos in the country by politicising religion. That is the greatest tragedy. The main aim of these religious leaders is to amass wealth and in order to achieve this objective they are giving wrong definition of religion. They are responsible for creating discontent in the minds of our people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is the country of Budha, Ashoka, Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru. They were all spiritual people and were dead against communalism. They had preached secularism. It is regrettable that in their country of truth and non-violence, a group of people are promoting violence and anarchy. Our head hang in shame when we see communal riots are taking place in the land of Gandhiji. Religion is not bad. Religious feelings are not bad. But fanaticism or giving wrong interpretation to religious ideas are bad. Religion is a personal affair.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, religions are existing in advanced country like Soviet Union. There is christianity and also there is Muslim religion in that country. But no body bothers as to what religion who belongs to. Religion is treated strictly as a personal affair. It has no relation with the nation. But take the case of India. We have accepted secularism as our national policy. Secularism does not mean anti-religious society. It means all religions should be equally treated and equally regarded. No body can interfere with others religion. It is justified to feel proud

of our own religion. But one should not denigrate the religions of other communities. While saying so Sir, I would like to give the example of Jesus Christ. You know in what circumstances he met his tragic death. He was crucified. At that time he had said "Oh God please forgive them, because they do not know what they are doing." So Jesus Christ forgave the people who killed them. He prayed to God saying that those people are ignorant and they do not know what they are doing. They are under darkness. In order to light up their path they should be pardoned. Similarly, Sir, a group of people belonging to some religion are adopting destructive attitude in this country. They are killing innocent people. In the name of religion they are creating chaos and spoiling the peaceful atmosphere of this country. They are spreading violence and unrest among the people. They are striking at the root of Indian cultural heritage and tradition. Our heritage is unity in diversity. They are acting against this truth and weakening the country. They do not know what they are doing. Therefore, I pray to God that he would pardon them.

We have always laid emphasis on preserving our cultural heritage and maintaining the unity of this country. We are marching ahead on the path of progress. India has always taken lead in spreading peace and spiritualism in the world. The hermits, saints, politicians of India like Shri Arbindo, Gandhi and Jawaharlal have shown the real path to the people of India. They have spread spiritual light in the life of our people. The people now indulging in separatist activities in the country should think of the contribution made by the greatmen to our country and they should stop creating division in the country. They should search their hearts and join the national mainstream. When we are determined to maintain our secular character and when we are marching ahead on the path of progress, they should join the national mainstream and work for the all round

development of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to give some suggestions as to how the above objective can be achieved. Inaugurating the Budget session our hon. former President addressed the Members of both the Houses. He gave an indication in his address that a Government Bill delinking politics from religion would be brought in Parliament. We are eagerly waiting for that Bill. But the Bill has not been introduced in the Parliament so far. Had the Govt. brought forward that Bill it would not have been felt necessary on the part of our hon. Member to move such Private Member Bill in this House. Therefore I would like to request the Govt. through you to bring forward such Bill as early as possible. Because politics should not be allowed to be linked with religion any more. Religious places should not be misused. No political party should bear religious name. Those who are indulging in fanaticism and those who are religious fundamentalists should be debarred from taking part in politics. They should not be allowed to fight election. Some stringent provisions should be made on the Bill so that such people cannot take part in politics. I must blame the political leaders for politicising religion. At the time of election the political parties select some candidates on the basis of caste and religion. If a man can draw more votes from a particular caste or community; he is selected as a candidate of a political party to fight election. Moreover the political leaders very often visit the religious places at the time of election campaign. A party may not win the election or will get less votes if the help of religious leaders is not obtained or the candidate is not selected from a particular religion. The administration should take strong attitude against the persons who are spreading fanaticism ideas. Such people should be kept away from parliament and assemblies. If necessary severe punishments should be given to the people who are spreading communalism in the name of re-

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]
ligion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have passed anti-defection Bill in this House. This Bill was accorded massive support from all sections of the people of the country and members belonging to all political parties extended their wholehearted support to this Bill. But what happened after 2 1/2 years. It is most unfortunate that some leaders of opposition parties have gone to the High Court challenging the anti-defection Bill. They are doing this to achieve their narrow political interests. Such doings by any political party should not be excused.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that religion and politics are two different things. Religion is a personal affair. It has no relation with politics. The affairs of the nation is reflected in politics. It is the business of the political parties to manage the national affairs. They have to play greater role in finding solution to the problem of national importance. Religion should not have any place in national affairs. Therefore the Bill should be brought before the House as early as possible and all these provisions should be made in that Bill. Once the Bill passed and made an act it will go a long way in solving this problem. Once the Act came into force the people misusing religious places for political purposes and indulging in spreading communalism will be punished and thus a peaceful atmosphere will be created all over the country. Sir, I am concluding in another two or three minutes.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, our children are very simple and innocent. While in school they are in the formative age. Any thing taught to them at that stage creates a great impact on them. So a prayer of containing the good things of all religions should be taught to them. If they recite that prayer a feeling of equal respect to every religion will come to their mind. Because the aim of all

religions are the same and the themes of all religions:

"Iswar Allah Tere Nam, Sabhko sanmati De Bhagwan" contains in the prayer of Mahatma Gandhi and therefore this prayer should be recited by all students. The main theme of all religions should be taught to the students in their schools. The students must have a general idea of our cultural heritage. Besides yoga should be taught to the students. They should practice yoga regularly. We can achieve two things if they do so. Yoga can discipline the minds. It will help in their physical and mental growth. This is also very essential to maintain good health. At the same time we should lay emphasis on imparting good education to the students. Such education should be provided on all the schools. The students should be given financial grant to go on excursion. They should go different places in the country so that they will be acquainted with the cultural heritage of entire India. Then they can adopt wider attitude towards different religion and people living in different parts of the country. They are the future of the nation. So we must provide them this facility.

Sir, I would like to say a word about inter-religion and intercaste marriage. When our students will get better education and will have better understanding about different castes and religions they will have the freedom to go for inter-caste and inter religion marriage when they will attain marriageable age. So our aim of promoting inter caste marriage will be easier achieved.

Then I would like to express my views on joint participation in festivals. As you know India is a multilingual country. People living in different region celebrate different festivals. There are some specific purposes for observing different festivals. No festival should be limited within a particular community or in a particular region. If our religious leaders and the social reformers desire and

they take lead in every festival can be celebrated by all people in this country. If the religious leaders, social reformers and political leaders irrespective of religion and caste join together in the festivals like Id, Nabama, Car festival, Sonia and Pongal etc. Secularism will be strengthened and a feeling of brotherhood will be created among the people. A peaceful and healthy atmosphere will be created if the religious leaders given joint discourse in educational institutions and the religious places. They tell the true meaning of religion. As I had said earlier the aim of all religions is one and the same and every religion preaches the welfare of the man kind. If this suggestion is implemented it will go a long in preserving the unity and integrity in the country. In this context I would once again like to suggest that the peoples Representatives Act and the Constitution should also be amended if we want to bring some changes in our society. We are now marching towards 21 century. Only after 12 or 13 years we will step into 21st century which would be the century of science and technology. The world has made remarkable progress in the field of science and technology. But modern science & technology. will lead us to destruction if spiritualism does not prevail upon it. Without a sense of element of religion, element of spiritualism, it may be destructive, it may mean destruction, it may spell destruction for the entire mankind. In order to save the mankind from destruction, we have to take some steps. In the situation prevailing in world today, it is India which can take the lead in guiding science and technology in the right path. Our modern invention can be used for peaceful purposes and not for destructive purposes. As you know, Sir, United States of America is one of the richest countries in the world which is also one of the most advanced nations so far as science & technology is concerned. But hundreds of youths belonging to that rich country are getting depressed and they are coming to India to study its religions. They are being attracted towards

Indian spiritualism. There are being attracted towards Indian spiritualism. They are coming in Iskon team and they coming as Hippies. Hundreds of them visit our festival at Puri and take part in Sankirtan, i.e. chanting of hymns. So India has always shown light to other countries and can also give right direction to the entire world in saving the mankind from destruction.

With these words I extend my whole hearted moral support to the Bill keeping in view the indication given by hon. President to bring forward such a Government Bill I hope the hon. Minister will make it very clear while replying to the debate. Thank you Mr Deputy Speaker, for having given me the opportunity to speak on this Bill.

[English]

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I am very thankful to the hon. Member for the Bill under discussion, for an opportunity that has been given to this House, this Government and the States to discuss the role they have played and the stand they have taken in combating communalism and communal riots and also an opportunity has been given to the House and the government to expose the danger inherent in communal understanding and in communal riots; and evolve ways and means of preserving communal harmony and national unity and integration of India, which are considered most important for we all want one strong India, one strong nation to stand against the divisive forces and to retain sovereignty that we got at our cost. In a situation of pervasiveness of communalism in society and the intensity of communal riots in society, we all agree that the urgent need of the hour is to preserve communal harmony and national unity and integration and sovereignty and to ensure peace. Now in a situation of pervasive communalism, it is thought and realised the cost of secular movement and mass mobilization is still very high and the softer option

[Sh. Gadadhar Saha]

is chosen by most of the political parties, in elections. It has been pointed out by the participants in Research Methodology Course that to study communalism during 1950 even the secular leadership of Congress Party chose a nationalist like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad in the Muslim majority constituties for him. It has also been pointed out that left parties blundered conceptually and compromised electorally with the communalists in Kerala. It was also pointed out by them that communalism was wrongly seen before independence as a pre-capitalist ideology, the ideology of feudal section. the root and genesis of communalism is in politics, not in religion; and it is watered by religious sectarians and flowers in an environment of uneven capitalist development.

18.00 hrs.

As is seen what it is in India today. Despite these two pit-falls in conception and practice, it has been observed by the participants - the left political parties were the only political and ideological force that could lead the struggle for secularism and we should remember also the role of national political parties in combating this communalism and communal riots. The national political parties like the Congress Party, the Janata Party, Lok Dal, and the BJP had been using all along communalism in an opportunist fashion while the Akali Dal, RSS, Muslim League, Shiv Sena and Jama-ete-Islam are also propagating and promoting communalism as an ideology.

You will all be happy to note that the pitfalls that were earlier seen in the left parties were overcome, rooted out. Now, the positive bold steps have been taken for breaking away the relations with communal parties. A noticeable feature is that concessions are sought by the communal and religious based parties and granted also by the party in power. It is sought by the religion-

based communal parties and what is the impact of these concessions to these parties? It is damaging. The leaders of the communal parties are legitimised generally as representatives of their communities or groups. And, on the other hand, the secularists are isolated. this is the impact of the concession given to the religion based communal parties. Some times allegations are made against Police administration, Government and the State. The question whether it is true or not is the most serious important question. It is alleged, some Indian administrators had become partisan towards co-religionist, caste followers but indifferent towards socially, educationally and economically unprivileged sections of the society.

It has also been pointed out that police personnel are demoralised. What are the causes? It has been pointed out that it was due not only to low salary but also due to the training without proper orientation and frequent transfers and political interference. Television, Radio, Cinema have not directly preached communalism. But these powerful media have not taken a clear cut stand on communalism, communal riots and have not opposed them. The media has promoted religiosity, fatalism and superstition. These are not elements of communalism but they have contribution in the existence and persistence of communalism.

Textbooks on history are more prone to communal interpretation. History can never be broken into sectarian periods like Hindu period, Muslim period or Sikh period. The History of India cannot be divided into British India, Muslim India, Hindu India and Christian India. A scientific division of history is possible and it can be divided on the basis of geographical area and the stages of development. For example, feudal period with agriculture as main activity and capitalist period with industry as main activity. What is the good impact of this division on student?

No communalism can grow in their minds and the students who are taught History on this scientific classification are kept free from communalism and provided with scientific secular facts and thoughts.

It has been pointed out that the notion that communal riots had their own dynamism could be tackled by independent of various complex social processes, unleashed by the changing socio economic formation was not only partial but counter productive.

Sir, communal riot was a conjectural outcome of the pervasiveness of communal ideology and had its linkage with communal competition, unemployment, pauperisation are some of the objective facts produced by our Socio economic formation. Communalists are able to use the sense of insecurity arising out of competition in trade and industry and for jobs. The element of protest ideology, lack of access to normal channels of grievances redressal, absence of normal methods of interest articulation are some of the significant factors in any particular communal riot.

Instigators or vested interests, who are responsible for communal riots must be brought to book. It is the planned nature of communal rioting, which is one of the factors influencing intensity of such rioting. Further, passivity of the State and popular participation from among the lower sections accentuates its intensity.

It is also serious matter and allegation that Indian State was getting more communalised and crimes have also been communalised and the State had acted actively or tacitly given support to engineer communal riots on many occasions. The Delhi, Kanpur, Rourkela riots of Nov. 1984 were cited as examples. Religious symbols are freely used in public celebrations at Government functions and even to launch pro-

gramme for environmental protection in recent years. The need of the hour is to cut connections between religion and politics. Only a democratic, secular socialist polity vigorously promoted can be an effective and appropriate antidote to communal politics. This can only be achieved when the focus of politics is not merely on winning elections but on generating strong pressures through political campaigns and mass mobilisation for solving people's socio-economic problems and communal problems. A massive campaign has to be mounted for this purpose. Caste and communal politics can only flourish in the absence of such mass movement. So, the only way to combat this is to cut connections between religion and politics. The need of the hour is to separate politics from religion and national secular political parties from religion based communal politics and parties. And the slogan should be no more concessions to the communal and religion based politics and politicians and parties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already exhausted the time. If the hon. Members wish, we can extend some more time. I think, if the House agrees, we may extend the time by 45 minutes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Mrs. Basavarajeswari has rendered a great service in bringing this Bill before the House. The objective of one political and social policies is to establish in this country a secular State, a State in which all the religions will be equally respected, but a State in which no religion will be able to dominate the Government machinery. But may I say we have not yet taken any concrete steps to really establish a secular society in this country. We have allowed, under the name of religion, political parties which have always pursued group interests or the interests of their re-

[Sh. Y.S. Mahajan]

ligionists. The result of this sort of things that went on in this country before the achievement of freedom also resulted in the partition of this country. Those tendencies have continued even now, unfortunately, though year in and year out, day in and day out we say that we want to establish a secular society in this country. This Bill, therefore, is very welcome. I regard it as the first step towards the evolution of a secular society. It says that the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral nomenclature in the title of a political party shall be prohibited. I think the best thing we can do is we can give up all religious or regional names for our political parties and ensure that any religious place shall not be utilised by any person or a political party to achieving his or its political aim and that no political speech shall be allowed to be made in any such place. There are parties which claim to be secular but, in fact, they make use of religious places for their propaganda, they make use of religious places for giving religious or communal education to the children for stacking arms and for creating dissatisfaction against the Government. Under these circumstances, it is not possible to evolve a society which is wedded to secular ends. We want a society in which the fundamental rights given under the Constitution will be enjoyed by everybody, everybody will have the right to freedom of speech, everybody will have right to claim employment, everybody will have the right to freedom of movement, freedom of association and freedom of expression. These are the liberties or freedoms which are secured by the Constitution and when these freedoms or these rights are enjoyed by every citizen, there is no reason why any group of people should organise themselves into a political party under the guise or under the name of any religion. Even if they have religious names but follow the secular ideals, it would not matter. But unfortunately, we find that there are people who stock arms in mosques, some in *mandirs*. Punjab is a case

in point where the Gurdwaras became arsenals, places where stacks and stacks of arms were kept and they were used for killing innocent people. Can there be anything more tragic than this sort of thing in this country? Let us, therefore, pursue secularism resolutely, without fear or favour, and see that such things do not happen.

The Bill brought by the hon. Member, therefore, is highly welcome and this is the first concrete step. We know that thought in Punjab, there is a Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee which has the responsibility of keeping the Gurdwaras free from such undesirable tendencies, the Committee allowed the Gurdwaras to be controlled by extremists. The extremists would kill innocent people outside and go back and take shelter there. Can there be anything more irreligious than this? We have to see that we follow religion in the proper sense of the term. Religion is concerned with the relationship between man and the creator. We have no intention to interfering in one's right to worship. But if under the guise of our religion, such sectional interests are pursued which are inimical to the unity and integrity of the country, then they should be put down with a heavy hand. Therefore, it is my humble view that it is a good attempt on the part of Shrimati Basavarajeswari to bring forward this Bill and see that these temples, these mosques and Gurdwaras are examined regularly. The Bill says that they should be examined twice a year. No, Sir. Whenever there is any suspicion, the police and the army personnel should have the right to enter the Gurdwara, temples and mosques. Whenever there is any suspicion there should be no hesitation on the part of the administration to clean those places of worship. Places of worship where arms are stacked are not places of worship. I am not in favour of protection being given to them and they should be strictly controlled. If a temple becomes an arsenal I should not mind if it is bombed. It is not a house of God.

No temple, mosque and Gurdwara should be allowed to give shelter to or become places for extremists taking arms. With these words I support this Bill.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shrimati Basavarajeswari has introduced this Bill with good intention. What I think and feel is that this Bill will solve the problems of this country. She intends to get over these problems with the passing of this Bill. Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, what she emphasised mainly is on the religion and she has also pointed out about the regionalism and the regional parties. So, I would like to state something about the regional parties.

Sir, in the last 40 years, in our country, only one biggest regional party has been continuously ruling our country. The people of the country are agitated that the party in power has been indulging in major corruption and abuse of power. The people in particular parts of the country have been disappointed. Ultimately, after waiting for a longtime, they were looking for other big parties like the Communist Party or the Janata Party to make their contributions. But in certain States, the biggest party could not become an alternative to this ruling party which has been continuously in power. The people are agitated over this. The people have now come to the conclusion that there is no point in waiting for other parties like Communist Party or some other parties to come to power at the Centre. So, under these circumstances, the people have to opt for the regional parties and the regional parties are also doing better than national parties. There is nothing wrong in having the regional parties in some parts of the country. What I would like to emphasise is that as long as our regional parties pursue the national approach, as long as they could rule the people in the most satisfactory manner, the

regional parties are not harmful to our country and the people will encourage them. Ultimately, one day the national parties would lose their identity in our country. Therefore, what I would like to point out here is that unless corruption is completely removed, unless no agitation is there among the various political parties, certainly you will find the regional parties taking the place of national parties. So, my advice to the hon. Members belonging to the national parties is that they must serve the people of the country. As long as they give a good administration, certainly there will not be any regional parties.

Coming to the religion, this is not a new thing in our country. For centuries together, when you see the history, the religions have been there in our country. People have been suffering from illiteracy, ignorance and poverty for centuries. Wherever there is illiteracy and poverty, people will not become conscious about the bad effect of religion. After independence, what happened? What is the outcome of our education? I can say, even after 40 years of our independence, in spite of our improvement in the literacy area, wherever you go, religion has grown up like anything. Casteism has grown up like anything. Even the educated people, scientific people also in our society follow certain religion, follow certain caste and certain principle pertaining to the religion. So, the Government since beginning has not tried sincerely to root out the ill-effects of religion. On one side, you go for religion and on the other side, you say, there should not be any effect of the religion. How is it possible? Neem tree naturally gives neem fruit and it cannot give mango fruit. You want to grow a neem tree and wanted to get mango fruit. How is it possible? As long as you have religion approach, as long as you encourage religious feelings, as long as you yourself behave in that way-your way of dressing, your way of dealing with your neighbours-it will have

[Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao]

some impact on the society. Most of the people who are sitting in the high offices and high position always advocate some religious feelings. I do not want to name anybody. But even Ministers—whether it is State or Central—are behaving like that. Their dress itself indicate some religion. This particular Minister having a Tilak goes to a Muslim man. How will he receive this Minister? He does not have secular approach. He has got certain religious belief and religious thinking and he wanted other religious man to have secular feeling. What I feel is, as long as you continue to practise religion, and as long as individuals are not away from the religion, it cannot be ruled out. Similarly, if one individual becomes religious-minded, naturally he will encourage his religion; he will try to improve his religion people and naturally this sort of difficulty will be created in our country.

What I advise is, you must be a secular man and you must leave your religion, you must leave your traditions and you must leave your caste and creed. Then only, a secular society will be possible and a good society will be there and this problem will not be there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

Our constitution envisages a secular State but the term 'secular' does not denote that in the name of democracy we should allow parties to be formed on the basis of caste and religion. If we permit religion based parties to be set up, it will definitely create feelings among others that so and so party is based on a particular religion. For the people following other religions this will inadvertently lead to the creation of feelings of alienation towards this party. In this Bill, it

has been proposed to put an end to such thinking. I support this Bill and urge the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that religion should be separated from politics and this point has been made by learned people more than once both inside and outside the Parliament.

The main reason behind the situation in Punjab today is the mixing up of religion and politics. Religion plays such a dominant role in Akali Dal that it has been reduced to a party belonging to a particular religion only. The root of the current problem in Punjab can be traced here.

Similarly, we have other parties in the name of religion like the Muslim League etc. I don't know what sort of internal character the Muslim League has but from what it appears, it seems that it does not present a healthy example. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that Government should not only profess but take concrete steps to ensure that religion is separated from politics. We not only have to say it but also give it a practical shape.

Secondly, there are regional parties. These parties are formed on the basis of particular regions. A party has been formed in the name of Gorkhaland and another in the name of Telugu speaking areas. Similarly, there are other regional parties. Such parties create difficulties and put hindrances in the emergence of a democratic set up. I am not accusing the Telugu Desam or any other party. What I want to say is that such things should not be supported as it would encourage regionalism. They may say it or not but others tend to feel that they indulge in regional politics and thrive on this basis and even establish their rule in their particular areas. This naturally incites people living in other States to have their own regional party to govern them as well. That is why, the Telugu Desam or any other regional party will encourage regionalism

even if it has a healthy economic and other policies. Government should give a serious thought to the fact and see that in the name of religion or casting 'sena' is raised as 'sena' has been raised in Bihar on caste basis. These forces are trying to fight among themselves.

. India is a country where all religions of the world are in existence. Here several languages and associate languages are spoken. Customs and traditions also vary from area to area. If such tendencies are allowed to be developed then a time may come when inspite of Government's sincere endeavours, it may not be able to control the situation. Therefore you should impose restrictions on these parties and groups which are taking political advantage of regionalism, religion or such other separatist politics and efforts should be made to ensure that such forces are not able to strike deep roots in the country.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shrimati Basavarajewari has initiated the discussion and brought out facts in detail. Today, our country is really threatened by communalism and regionalism. These forces have endangered our nation. In this situation, it is appropriate to propose that such elements should not get political protection. Demands have been made to put restrictions on them and that no political party should have its nomenclature based on any religion or region. No one can deny that it is essential to do so. It is true that we are living in a scientific age but we are yet to realise the essence of religion. The basis on which Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and other religions were founded is right but they have been narrowed down to caste. At present one community is being alienated from another, one religion is being separated

from other, basic values are being eroded when even in this scientific era, our spirituality teaches us truth, love and compassion which are the main sources of every religion and there cannot be any deviation from it except in the other manifestations. Today, we take recourse to science to fight with one another and to destroy each other. But these superficial differences will not exist for long and the underlying unity will come to the fore. Only by separating religion from politics will not work, we will have to change the thinking of the people. Until communal and casteist feelings exist in the hearts of people, it will emerge in other forms and the situation will remain as it is.

I remember the political parties which existed before independent. During our national struggle for freedom an assessment was made of the regional feelings. We accorded equal importance to every regional language even in those times. Today recognition has been granted to only 14 Indian languages but in those days every regional language was equally encouraged. Songs were composed and all sorts of cooperation was received. The distortions which have crept into linguistic fanaticism today could not have been there if we could have carried on our work as before. We will have to readopt that. We have to pay attention to the problems of every region. India consists of many regions and every region is an independent unit with a separate language. Similarly, there are several religions. Besides the main religions, there are many sects, each sect having several branches and every one of them are recognised. We cannot deny them recognition because they are in existence for so many years. Looking at Shri Chaube, I just realised as to why religion has been equalled to opium, it is because religion has been used to get power and to maintain it. If we go into the fundamentals of religion, we will find that there are no such distortions.

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

The intention behind this proposal is very good that religion should not be used for political gains and for individual interests. It should be binding that religion cannot be used for political purposes. I appreciate the intention of the Bill and request the political parties also to appreciate the essence of all religions which contain the spiritual ideals and should encourage them and also use them to spread the message of communal harmony and unity. We should promote these ideals which emphasise the unity of all religions. The difficulties of every region should be treated as national difficulty and due efforts made to remove them. When a practical shape will be given to these thoughts then automatically regionalism and casteism will come to an end. As we are busy in the task of nation building, if we consider these aspects also, the feelings of regionalism, communalism and religious fanaticism will banish. With these words, I will conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to our private Member, Shrimati Basavarajeswari, who has moved this Bill. About 21 hon. Members have participated in this debate and almost all of them have given very constructive suggestions keeping in view the developments that have taken place in recent years in our country and based on religious feelings.

Some of the Members have said that we have a 5,000-year old tradition, culture and civilization and we considered, in all these years, religion not as any kind of thing belonging to any faith or to any community. Members have said that religion is that which maintains wisdom and gives a kind of light to

the humanity to develop as a whole. I share the sentiments of all the hon. Members. Some Members have appreciated this Bill and have urged upon the Government to bring forward a Bill from the government side on similar lines or a comprehensive to cover all these view-points. It has also been suggested that the present election laws should be amended for this purpose. Consultation with various political parties has also been suggested by many of the Members.

I was reading the speeches of the hon. Members. Very constructive suggestions have been given. So, the discussion on this Bill has helped in creating public opinion in this matter and getting support from various political parties also.

Everybody knows - and all the Members have also stressed - that ours is a Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. We have chosen a path which many countries in the world have not chosen. I am reminded of the great Poet Robert Frost who has said in one of his immortal poems:

"Two ways lead into the woods
I took to the road less
travelled by
And that makes all the
difference"

There are various systems of Government in the world. Some have chosen their path as parliamentary democracy, but they have not chosen their path to achieve a socialist society. Others have decided to have a socialist State but not through parliamentary democracy. Ours is the only country which has chosen the both because our forefathers, who fought for country's independence and sacrificed their lives, had decided that we must travel the path which is less travelled by. We have chosen the both: we have to establish a socialist order of society but through the parliamentary system of

democracy. Therefore, what is the difference that we are finding today? We have chosen an difference that we are finding today? We have chosen an untravelled path, a path not travelled by many countries in the world. Therefore, whenever we pass from one stage of society to another, whenever there is transformation from one stage to another stage, say, from agricultural society to industrial society, and we have to establish a socialist order of society, at every stage whenever you transform through a parliamentary system of democracy, we have to face internal contradictions, and the contradictions have to be met through the parliamentary system of democracy. The other countries which have adopted other systems have their own ways how to meet the internal contradictions. Therefore, whatever difficulties today we have is because of this. Here we have declared ourselves Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic. Here, all the religion, everyone of us have respect for all the religions and it doesn't mean that we are based on religion.

Some friends were telling that Congress has a kind of communal bias. Never. History of Indian National Congress shows that it is a continuous process of maintaining its composite culture. Mahatma Gandhi gave his life, Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave her life. Panditji has said that India's culture is a composite culture. Therefore, whatever sacrifices our countrymen have made, all our leaders have made, it is just to maintain this composite culture of our country where we equally respect all. In recent days, we find that there has been misuse as some of our friends pointed out, that there has been misuse of religion and religious places for political ends. Article 25 guarantees freedom of religion. But reasonable restrictions can be imposed by the Government. It is there. Religion being a sensitive matter, we always take action in consultation with various political parties and intellectuals. Recently the Home Minister has assured the

House to bring forward a Bill for separation of religion from politics. The National Integration Council in its various sittings also discussed this problem of how to find solution to separate religion from politics. But many Members have suggested that the best thing is to have built up a strong public opinion in this matter and also to put voluntary restraint by various management bodies of the places of worship to prevent the use of religious places for criminals and political activities. We have given right to form associations. Therefore, it may not be possible unless we built up public opinion and politically educate our masses. Well, to push through this kind of a Bill we have to prepare the background for that.

Regarding nomenclature of political party, there are people who are giving their names because they say that by giving a name to the ruling party, they can get elected. But ultimately it doesn't last long. We have seen the history. A young man or Member may have come today or tomorrow to this House but he may not be knowing anything about this. We have seen this during the last 50 years. We have seen this. Therefore, we are not very much bothered about this. One of the Chief Ministers has also said about corruption who thinks that so much of corruption should not be there.

Sir, the Ministry of Law have initiated action for making specific provisions in the Representation of the People's Act, 1951 to avoid use of religious places for election purposes. I am sure, final decision is to be taken in the matter after consultation with the various political parties and I hope, the process has started. Keeping in view the above facts and keeping in view all the suggestions which the Members have given, I hope, the Government has taken note of these suggestions and perhaps, the action process will start either in the National Integration Council or in consultation with the political parties. We have to see that religion and

[Sh. Chintamani Panigrahi]

politics are separated. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Member to withdraw this Bill. The Government is seized of this matter and also all the political parties are thinking on these lines. Therefore, I request the Hon. Member to kindly withdraw the Bill. She has highlighted the dire necessity of the day and all the Members have supported her. I hope it will help the Government and all the political parties to come together and decide something in the near future. We are adjourning this session. May be, in the next session something positive will come out of our discussion. It will help realise her aims and our aims also.

I again request her to withdraw this Bill.

*SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr Deputy Speaker, I am happy to state that more than 20 hon. Members of this august House took part in this vital debate. All of them have given valuable and constructive suggestions to keep politics away from religion. In fact all of them are of the same opinion. None of them is in favour of mixing politics with religion.

The hon. Minister of State for Home has clearly stated his intentions to keep politics and religions separate. He has assured this House to bring a comprehensive Bill in this regard. Our hon. Home Minister Shri Buta Singh has expressed his views on this matter. He has expressed his shock over the communal clashes while taking part in the discussion on "Communal disturbances" he has regretted these incidents.

I completely agree with the views of our hon. Minister. There should be freedom to the citizens to practice their own religions. If the religions come in the way of unity and integrity of the country then the Govt. cannot keep quiet. Religion should never be a

hurdle to the progress and all round development of the nation. Communal disturbances are like Cancer. Prevention is better than cure. This is true especially in the case of Cancer which is a deadly disease. Communal disturbances are more dangerous than Cancer. Hence the communal disturbances should not be allowed to occur.

The term "Secularism" was not there in our Constitution earlier. This has been adopted through 42nd amendment of the Constitution.

Reorganisation of States has been made on the basis of languages for the convenience of the people. All the national languages mentioned in the 8th Schedule are treated equally.

Similarly all religions are equal. The Constitution lays down some conditions also. Religion or community cannot pose any threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. Even after 40 years of our independence, we are still coming across some unfortunate and shameful instances like refusal to sing national anthem, disrespect to national symbols etc. etc. Hence it has become very essential on the part of the Govt. to take firm steps to see that our future generations do not take part in such activities. In fact they should be enthused to become great patriots.

God has created only two classes - female and male. The other classes which are created by man are only hurdles in our development and progress.

Some hon. Members from Telugu Desam party spoke on this Bill previously and today also. I do not agree with them. The member from Telugu Desam who spoke today referred to the achievements of his party. He says that Congress-I has not ful-

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

filled the promises which were given at the time of election. This is totally wrong. He should know that Congress-I has a long history and it has liberated the country from the clutches of Britishers. He said that Congress-I people are all corrupt. He went on praising Telugu Desam Members. He takes pride in the programme of distribution of rice at Rs. 2 per KG in Andhra Pradesh. He should not forget the assistance given by our Central Govt. in the form of subsidy to help the poor masses of our country. I hope, at least in future the hon. Member will not make such unfounded allegations.

I respect all the languages and religions. In fact, the synthesis of all religions is the same. But we should not bring communal or regional or religious feelings in politics.

The incidents which are happening in Punjab are shocking and they are threatening the security of our country. Some places of worship are being used for storing arms and ammunitions. Some terrorists are taking shelter in these holy places. This activities must be stopped once and for all. Nations unity and integrity is more important than other things.

I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will take into consideration all the constructive suggestions given by various members while framing a comprehensive Bill which will be introduced in this august House in the near future as assured by him. I thank the hon. Minister for giving this assurance and I thank the Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity to speak on this vital Bill and before concluding my speech I would like to give some concrete suggestions. I withdraw my Bill as the hon. Minister has assured this House to bring a comprehensive Bill to separate religion and politics completely.

19.00 hrs.

My suggestions are as follows:

1. Our Intelligence should be improved and should be trained particularly for these tasks (anti-communalist).
2. Peace committees should be formed at the village, taluk and district level comprising of all sections of the community.
3. Ban political parties whose members belong to one community and which incite communal violence.
4. The head of the religious institution should be answerable to the activities going on in the temple, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

They should not allow its followers to hoard arms or use the place for subversive activities.
5. Our education system should inculcate broadmindedness, toleration and secularism.
6. Persons inculcating violence should be treated as criminal offenders and they should be dealt with an iron hand.
7. Religious heads should be banned from making comments on political issues or asking a particular section of the community to vote for a particular party.
8. Media should be made use of for preaching secularism.
9. The press should not exaggerate incidents.
10. Special courts should be set up for deciding cases speedily and bringing the offenders to book.

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

11. Special anti-communal forces should be formed and trained so that they can deal with these kinds of sensitive situations.

In view of what I have stated, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to prohibit the use of religious, communal regional and sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item on the agenda is Schools (Taking Over and Uniform Syllabus) Bill to be moved for consideration by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil. He has written that he may not be here today for moving this.

Then, the next item is to be moved by Shri Hannan Mollah. He is not here.

Shri Piyus Tiraky.

19.06 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 244, etc.)

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

I have already stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that Article 244(2) and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India provide for the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura and creation of autonomous districts in these States, but there is no such constitutional provision for the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Government had also stated that in eight States, there are scheduled areas. Scheduled areas mean areas which have been earmarked for the development of adivasis there, because this community all over India are very backward in comparison to other communities. The Government has rightly said that this community, which consists of various types, their culture, their language, their way of life and their common laws must be preserved. Apart from the thinking of the Government, it is also rightly mentioned in the Constitution itself; some reservation has also been given there to safeguard their interests, help them to grow and come in the mainstream of the nation.

Right from the beginning, the Government has been very much serious and already a lot of money has been spent for the development of tribal people and scheduled areas. But our efforts and the efforts of the Government has not so far reached the actual people, the people for whom the money and energy had been directed so far. The Government and others who are supposed to be their friends and want to help them, have been thinking that they should be spoon-fed, but the money or the help has not reached them because of the structure in the Government. We have seen that in spite of

the good intentions of the Government, the money for development has not reached them. A good portion of the money is pocketed by some interested people. Many of the societies or individuals in the name of doing good work in the tribal areas, pretending to be their saviours, actually go there to exploit them. Sir, the tribal people are living in the hilly areas and the Jungles, where the other community would not like to live. But because they live in the isolated areas that does not mean that they should be neglected. These people are Adivasis because of their ignorance and illiteracy. They have no political idea and they have not been organised at all. A big portion of the Adivasis are supposed to be the first inhabitants of India. They have not entered in our country like Mughals, or English-men. They were there right from the beginning. Many rulers have come in our country from outside but they are always there. And it is a pity that their position in society is still lagging behind many other communities as a result they have developed some inferiority complex. They do not consider themselves as the equal citizens of the country in spite of the Government's declaration that all are equal irrespective of their castes, creed and religion. Ours is a socialistic democratic Government. But all these things are not known to those people. These tribals are self-respected people and they have their own way of life. They have no faith in the judicial machinery. They cannot fight any case launched against them by the police. They cannot defend the cases because they are not in a position to meet the expenditure involved to buy justice. Sir, it is a pity that the justice is being purchased in our country. If a person has no money and has no backing, he cannot get the justice. In this field the tribal community is very much exploited and I would say that it will continue to be exploited. There is no end to it even after 40 years of independence. Sir, we know how much money one has to spent to fight out a

case. We have to wait for 12 to 25 years to get justice. That is why I said that they have lost faith in our judicial system. They have their own way of getting justice. They have the punchayats. So, they have their own rules and regulations. But now Sir, Government of India says that it believes in equal justice for everybody. So, the same type of rules are applied every where. With the help of these rules, the exploiters, *thekedars* and bureaucrats are taking advantage of their simplicity and ignorance. They implicate the poor tribals in false cases. And if the tribals want to fight for justice, they will be no where. They cannot fight the system. So, they are forced to compromise. In this way great injustice is done to the tribals while the interests of the *thekedars*, *zamindars*, money-lenders and bureaucrats are safeguarded well.

Sir, the police are also against the tribals and weaker sections. The police are meant only for the well-off people. We see it in Delhi and elsewhere in the country in other States like Punjab, Bihar and Orissa. In every corner of the country, the police are meant only for the better off people. The rich people have good relations with the police. And these poor tribal people cannot mingle with the rest of the communities even after 40 years of Independence. They are kept separate. It is very easy to exploit them. I request the hon. Home Minister to see how many police cases are registered against these tribal people. Hundreds of tribals are in jails and the reason is that they are supposed to be clearing jungles by indiscriminately felling trees and selling them to the people. Can anyone imagine the tribals felling the trees and selling them to the outsiders? Can it be a fact? Has the tribal got the means to carry the big trees to the saw mill? The truth is that these tribal people are used by the exploiters who have no regard for the country and for the ecology. These vested-interests are indiscriminately cutting the

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trees and are implicating the tribals in false cases. The ignorant tribal people are paid a few rupees to cut the trees and the exploiters and big businessmen are taking away all the advantages. When these people are implicated and put in jails, they cannot even have a bail because bail requires a lot of money. In this way great injustice is done to these highly vulnerable people. Though much time has passed, Government has failed to bring these people into the mainstream of the society.

Even during the British period also, the British understood that these communities cannot stand against the other communities. So, a number of rules had been framed. If I remember right, in 1883 Wilston's Rule was framed to put certain scheduled areas under self-administration in Chota Nagpur where there are tribal people. You will be knowing better than me because I am not a lawyer regarding the existence of Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, the West Bengal Regulation Act and the Wilston's Rule of 1883. So all these rules and regulations were framed long-long ago. Even the foreign Government had sympathy for them. They have saved their land from going into the hands of the non-tribals. So, after independence, we have been watching all these things, but still we did not give any recourse to all these rules. That is why in every nook and corner of the country, the resentment among the tribal people is increasing. The reason behind this is that there is no jungle or a hilly region left where they could have gone peacefully and settled. That is why for their own rights, they are now coming forward. Now they have started understanding what rights they have got after the Independence. After Independence we formed a Government here. There were about 600 native States which were called British-India States. In spite of having about 600 States at that time, there were no communal trouble or for that matter any other trouble. They were

functioning peacefully. The Government after Independence thought that it was good that all the native States may be merged with the bigger States or something like that. But the question remains, whether it was done willingly or unwillingly? But somehow, injustice was done to the tribal people.

Just a few days back, Goa was a very small area. It was economically and also politically a small area. Geographically, it does not deserve to be a State. But anyway you have given them the Statehood. Sikkim had also got its Statehood. Like that there were many other examples.

In the Eastern Region, Assam was one of the biggest States. but now that has been cut into six or seven segments. What was the reason? The reason behind that was, practically, Assam in toto included six or seven segments. Now, it has become a full-fledged State. Then a demand came that the tribals living in Assam should be recognised as tribals. The Government did not want to give that status because, if they are recognised, then the so-called high community or the higher community will be reduced. Therefore it was divided into many parts.

You might be knowing Laldenga also.

He was fighting for the cause of these people. For 22 years, he was not allowed to speak from India. He was speaking from outside. He tried to see that these people were also allowed to enjoy the freedom which we have obtained after so much of struggle. There were many refusals and blood-shed. You may remember the blood shed by tribals in the eastern zone—Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and so on. They fought until they got what they wanted. They wanted to develop in their own way, after getting the State-hood for their areas. They have established it now. Now they are developing in their own way, their culture, their language, their way of life, their way of

thinking and their way of justice also, within the framework of our Constitution. But the total of the tribal community there is only one-fourth of the entire population of tribals in India.

The tribals are not communal. They have never been communal. They have accepted all the faiths. But their rights and whatever they had, have been snatched away because of their simplicity and their inferiority complex.

Rajiv Gandhi has shown interest in these people. He has visited many a place. He has seen how these people have so long been neglected, exploited and looted. Personally, he has got sympathy; but that sympathy should materialize into something—that is my request. It has materialized in the case of Nagaland, and other tribal majority areas.

In the past, as I have stated already, land in the scheduled areas used to be reserved areas. No non-tribal could purchase the land of the tribal. What do we see today? The population of the tribals in Tripura was 83% before independence. What has happened in Tripura now? Only 23% are left. Where are these people? What happened to their property and land? Some other people have snatched them. How?

The Government is supposed to ban such purchases, and say that no other community can purchase tribal land. How has it happened? There are many loopholes in the law.

It is well known that Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas are the homeland of the tribals.

They are living there for centuries. They have demanded Statehood also for Jharkhand. That is geographically, politically and economically a viable State. But the govern-

ment is not thinking in that way. Perhaps the government is waiting for bloodshed because simply asking for a Statehood, it will not be given. In Gita it is also said: "Bina ladai kiye sui ki nok ke barabar bhi zameen nahin denge !" If you apply this method then perhaps you are inviting bloodshed also there. But it should not happen. Ours is a democracy and democracy does not mean for a few people; democracy means that all people should have equal rights to flourish and prosper. In that case I remember how brutally the police excesses were there in the Banji village a few days back. I had a fight here with the Home Minister over it. There was a pond. It must be a big place, but I have not seen it. That pond was dug by the tribal people. It was a common pond for all the tribals and they were using it for washing their cattle and other purposes; they were also using it for fishing. But our government is profit oriented. One contractor came there and that pond was given to him on lease for fishing. He had a monopoly on that pond. He prevented all the tribals from using that pond for washing their cattle and fishing; he did not allow even a person to enter there. So, all the persons who used to go to that pond were prevented by that contractor. This had resulted in resentment among the tribals of that village. One day all the people of that village decided to find out whether the government had given that pond to that contractor on lease. They had also decided to find out how much money that contractor was giving to the Manager. They also decided that they would collect that money back and would return it to the contractor and that they would not allow any person to take that pond on lease.

I have already told you that our police is for the well off people. That contractor rang up the police station and within a short time one truck load of police men came there and indiscriminately killed 14 people within 10 minutes without asking for any reasons. The contractor also told the police that they had

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to kill these people. There was only one line allegation. The police party killed 14 people within 10 minutes.

One Janata MP, Father Murmoo, was a very reasonable man. He went to the police station along with four people to find out the cause of killing 14 people without giving any reasons. The police put him in a corridor. In no other country, even in Pakistan where a military regime is there, have such things happened. He was killed in the lock up along with his four people. He was killed there. And hearing this there was an assembly of people. Thekedars were there. They did not want to cut the jungle. So, many of the forest people who are supposed to look after the forest in collusion with these people they were banded as Naxalites. The Naxalites came and at that time also number of tribals were killed. So, this is the thing going on in tribal areas. India is so big a country. The Government is setting apart its duties for the State Governments to do. Whatever well-wishing the Government might have, it has to do through the State Governments only.

The State Government, as you know, has got caste obligations, especially in Bihar, and more so in the ruling party. Everybody speaks on the caste lines. Brahmins, Bhumihars, Scheduled Castes, like that there are many caste, that is the caste policy. Hon. Members from Bihar may say better about it. Every caste is interested in its own people. So, how can you expect that justice will be given to these people? If everybody is interested in his own caste, especially in Bihar, he may be of the ruling party, or the Opposition party, whatever party he may belong to, what can happen? Everybody knows, even Prof. Madhu Dandavate knows that without caste there is no politics in Bihar. In some parts of Uttar Pradesh and other States also it is going on. How can we expect that these people can progress, As I said, ignorance is there, illiteracy is there and how

can we stop these people without political power? These people have been exploited because they have no political power. They are exploited by the people in the eastern region because they got the political power. They are now trying to develop their own ways to fight the exploitation.

But in this area, in the Chota Nagpur belt, Chota Nagpur plateau as we call it, what is the difficulty? Now, the Bihar Government has done one more thing. Just to exploit these people a small district has been created. What for? The reason is that in the city there must be a district and for administrative purposes land of the tribals can be taken and exploiters can be put there. Not for the good of the area, but just to scatter those people from there. And, in spite of many objections from the States in the tribal areas a number of offices have been put up. For this the lands of many of the tribals are taken in the name of having their offices in the name of the Central Government factory, etc. We have very big steel plants in the Chhota Nagpur plain belt. Bakaro, Ranchi Heavy Engineering Corporation, Tata Iron and Steel Company are all there. All the lands have been taken from the tribals. As compensation, they were promised they would be given land for land in other places. But the pity is where to produce the land. Because the tribal land cannot be transferred to the non-tribals, we suggested why don't you take the land from the non-tribals round about and put the tribals there? You cannot separate tribals lands from forest. Zaminder lands are also nearby. We asked the Government to take this land in lieu of it and divide it to the tribals. But the Government is silent. Because, it is their Government. It is not supposed to be the Government of the tribals.

If you notice the manpower services, even the Class IV employees, in big factories like Bokaro Steel Plant, Ranchi Heavy Engineering, Rourkela Steel Plant, you will find only very few people. Of course, they have

not demanded Engineer or General Manager or something like that. The Class IV employees in such big factories may be about three to five per cent of the total employment. In this way, these people have been exploited and it seems there is no end to it.

Sir, I remember, wherever the hard work is needed, for instance, building of a dam or railway line or roads in the hill area, vacancies for these people are reserved. They have been called to Manipur to built the road. They have been sent back to Kerala to work in Tea-garden. Wherever there is hard manual labour, no community wishes to do it and everything are reserved for these people. It seems these people have to serve the other people as if it has been written in Varnashram. In this way, we cannot state that justice can be given.

Now, I come to my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have built up the case till now.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Sir, Government have agreed to include it only yesterday. We had a meeting yesterday.

My Bill deals with administration of Schedule Areas, implementation, machinery for tribal land, and allocation of funds. My Bill speaks for the autonomous district or region or State, whatever is possible and feasible. I have already said that Chhota Nagpur plateau is geographically, economically and politically sound and it demands statehood. If you are so eager to see them in the mainstream of the society, why do you not give them political rights? If political rights come, statehood comes. Without political rights, they will remain as followers. So, this is my just demand. I have asked to

amend article 244 to include this area also so you have done in the case of tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and now Nagaland by amending the Constitution. I request the hon. Minister to include Jharkhand State, Chhota Nagpur plateau, in this amendment. That is why, I have brought this amending Bill.

Government have declared some pockets of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan as scheduled areas. If Statehood is not possible, then you please declare it as autonomous district, so that they can have their own way of development in these areas. This is my main demand. The Prime Minister is very much interested about the development of tribal people. Unless the tribal people are not taken into confidence in the development of tribal areas, no development is possible. So, it is a very just and reasonable demand. If you really want the tribal people to come in the mainstream of the society, then you should accept my Bill without further delay. This will save our democracy to the true sense of secularism, socialist democratic republic. These people have the right to mingle with other communities and march forward together.

[Translation]

* DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very much surprised to see the Bill brought forth by our colleague Shri Piyus Tirkey. I am surprised because this Bill and the speech of the hon. Member has no relation to and it at complete variance with the thinking and philosophy of the the political party to which he belongs. Even at the cost of annoying my colleagues belonging to the CPI (M), I will say that I could understand if this Bill was moved by some members of the CPI (M) party. Of

* The Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

course, they too cannot move such a Bill because they have always admitted a mistake which had been committed by them. For example, they had once spoken about the two-nation theory. But later they admitted that they had made a mistake. Then Sir, after our country became independent, they said 'yeh aazadi jhoota hai'. But later on they admitted that they had committed a mistake and they accepted the democratic system of Government adopted by us. I have not seen the RSP ever before saying a wrong thing after making a mistake. But today it has been proved that they too speak wrong things after they have committed mistakes. Before going to other things I want to say here that Shri Tiraky has indirectly supported the demand for 'Jharkhand'. I want to point out that when the demand for 'Gorkhaland' was raised, the Govt. of India as well as the Govt. of West Bengal opposed that demand. His party is a partner in the left front Govt. in West Bengal. They opposed the demand for Gorkhaland in West Bengal. Therefore when such a demand is raised in West Bengal they will say 'No' and in Bihar they will say 'Yes'. This is another form of the 'two-nation' theory or should we call it a 'double-standard'. The hon. mover of the Bill have said here that 'In the name of doing good they exploit people'. Here Sir, I want to say with regret that in the name of doing good to the tribals he is doing most harm to them'. Through this Bill the mover is taking the Adivasis away from the mainstream of the country. We want all the people of our country, tribals as well as non-tribals, to grow and to march forward together towards progress and development. But the Bill which the hon. Member has brought before us, the speech that he has delivered 'just now, clearly projects a separatist tendency. It encourages secessionism. It is a blow to the unity and integrity of the country. This is very regrettable. I do not know whether his party has supported and approved this Bill. I am really astonished that such a Bill has been brought

forth by a member of the RSP party. Most of the members of the RSP have come from Congress party. I have worked with them closely for a long time. From what I know about the philosophy of the RSP party consequent on my close associating with them, I cannot believe that any such separatist ideas can be anywhere near their thinking. I therefore wonder whether the hon. Member has brought forward this Bill in his individual capacity or it has the approval of his political party. Moreover, as I said earlier, I do not know how it was possible for a member of a party which is a partner in the left front Govt. in West Bengal, to bring forward a Bill advocating the formation of 'Jharkhand'. This surely will be properly judged in the future. This type of separatist thinking and mentality as reflected in this Bill brought forth by a member of a party which is a partner in the left front Govt. of West Bengal gives rise to suspicion that the left front Govt. itself is putting forth this idea by proxy. Will I be far wrong if I say that the left front Govt. is itself putting forth this idea through somebody else? We want to see what is the attitude and reaction of the left front Govt. towards this Bill. Sir, every right thinking person shall strive his utmost to curb and suppress the separatist the secessionist tendencies which are unfortunately raising their head at many places today. But I am pained to see just the opposite tendency in this Bill. The people of Bengal have not thought and spoken on these lines before.

I admit that many things still need to be done for the progress of the adivasis. They have remained backward and have fallen back in many fields. No doubt about that. Our friend who has brought forth Bill works among these people of this own community, I know that. Though I belong to another community, I can boast that I am also intimately associated with the work of the 'Adivasi Sevak Sangh'. I have worked in close cooperation with them for a very long period. Therefore I am also well conversant with the

difficulties, the pains, the sufferings of these people. Many more things need to be done for the amelioration of the sufferings of the adivasis. Much has been done no doubt, but that is not enough. I was surprised to hear this type of talk from a partner of the left front Govt, because they surely agree and believe that in our country the major disparity among the people is economic disparity. Due to economic disparity and differences, man is exploiting man. The hon. mover has said that the contractors commit atrocities on the adivasis. But that is wrong. Contractors do not commit atrocities on the adivasis, they commit atrocities on the poor people. Unfortunately most of the adivasis are today poor, therefore, they are mostly the victims of such atrocities. The exploitation that we find today; this is not the exploitation of any particular tribe by the rich. The landlords or the industrialists do not exploit any particular tribe. They commit atrocities on anyone on whom they can gain a stranglehold and such people are always the poor and the helpless. Therefore, one who calls himself 'revolutionary socialist', how could he bring forward a Bill with separatist ideas, ignoring the aspect of economic disparity and poverty, completely beats me. Today the need for the hour is that everybody should join together and firmly unite to fight the forces of separatism. Ideas of separatism must be banished from the country. We do not want that narrow ideas of provincialism, parochialism, communalism etc. should weaken the unity and integrity of the country. All right thinking persons should unite and fight these evil forces. In this house we have discussed these issues many times. Unless we all fight these forces, we will not be able to give shape to the image of a united India that we have in our minds.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam, you can continue afterwards on the next occasion in the next session.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): She will have to stand on her legs till the winter Session.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to take this opportunity to thank all the hon. Members of Parliament, whether on this side or that side, for the keen interest that they took in the proceedings of this Session. The Session in a way was momentous and we had discussions, sometimes very long, on some very important matters, a number of matters concern the people of India, problems like drought, rise in prices, flood and various other things.

20.00 hrs.

There were other discussions also. And the Members took lot of interest.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In subjects like Bofors.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Of course, including Bofors.

I must thank the leaders of the Opposition, for after all, well, we have cooperated with each other; after all, they have cooperated in making it possible in this session to have these discussions and to pass a number of legislative measures and so on. We have cooperated and sometimes we have differed. We have agreed to differ. But even, then we have kept the spirit of cooperation and friendships. I want to thank the Opposition leaders for this purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Speaker is not here. I want to thank the Speaker who has always given guidance, direction, very

[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

good direction and guidance in the session.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the pains that you have taken, for the guidance that you have given directions that you have given.

Sir, now I would like to thank the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, his colleagues and his staff. Actually, during the Session, we had to sit sometime for late hours, and the Members, staff and others had to sit late for that purpose. I would like to thank them, for they have always a contribution to make and they have always made their contribution. But for them, we would not be able to do it. I would also thank the Marshal in this House. He has not done that job which a Marshal sometimes has to do, thanks to all of you. I would say that there looked a possibility of that thing in this session but fortunately it did not happen. Marshal has another job to do which he has been doing very well and I would like to convey my thanks to him.

I would like to thank the Secretary of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and his staff because they have also worked very hard.

I must thank my Minister of State, Shrimati Sheila Dikshit. I would say Look how popular she is among all sections of the House, for her ability, for her sweetness and for her handling of both men and matters, sometimes women also.

I would thank the Press also because they had also to undergo a lot of strain during the Session by sitting for late hours. I think, this Session is ending on a happy note. We, the elected representatives of the people, are friendly to each other, we cooperate with each other and we shall continue to respect and cooperate each other. I am sure we will meet in the same spirit in the next Session.

Thank you very much.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki): I thank Mr. Bhagat on behalf of all Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as the Second Part of Eighth Session of Eight Lok Sabha comes to a close today, I consider it my duty to thank all sections of the House on behalf of the Speaker, the Members of the Panel of Chairmen as well as on my own behalf, for the cooperation extended to us in conducting the proceedings of the House.

In this short session, we have had 24 sittings in all lasting over 157 hours.

Even though much of the time was spent on discussions on topical matters, the House passed as many as 19 Bills, some of the important legislative measures being the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Continuance Bill, the Legal Services Authorities Bill and the National Dairy Development Board Bill. The House also passed today the Constitution (58th Amendment) Bill with rare unanimity.

The Session began with a debate on the motion for appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire into the issues arising from the report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau on the Bofors Contract. The debate on the subject lasted for over 17 hours. The widespread drought in most parts of the country, floods in North-east India, Jammu & Kashmir, price rise etc., rightly formed the subject matter of discussions in the House. The debate on drought lasted for over 18 hours spread over six days while that on floods lasted for 4 1/2 hours. The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka had been agitating the House for quite some time and the matter was discussed on several occasions. The historic accord signed by our hon. Prime Minister with the President of Sri Lanka to establish peace and normalcy in the island was, therefore, heartily welcomed

by the House when the matter came up for discussion under Rule 193. The House devoted six hours to this discussion. Other subjects that rightly exercised the minds of Members from all sections of the House were the activities of the terrorists and communal disturbances in different parts of the country. In addition, 4 calling attention notices came up for discussion.

The House also passed the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Punjab and Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the current financial year.

Once again I want to thank our hon. Prime Minister and leaders of various political parties and groups and Members and also I thank especially our Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and Shrimati Sheila Dikshit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has

invited us for dinner today!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I also thank the Staff Members.

We are very grateful to Shri H.K.L. Bhagatji for referring to Secretary-General, officials, staff members and others who worked.

I once again thank all the hon. Members. Even though we missed the good climate of the monsoon session, anyhow at the end of the monsoon session, we are having some rains. We are dispersing when the climate is very good.

I once again thank all the Members.

20.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

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