

"Production of defective ammunition—From July 1990, Ordance Factory Chanda undertook bulk production of a tank ammunition. They have been found defective."

It is according to audit report 1995-96.

"Ordance Factory Board placed four extracts between January, 1985 and July, 1989 on Ordance factory, Dehu Road for manufacture and supply of 37,891 numbers of a bomb to the Army and they have been found defective."

Then there is idling of equipment because of defective contracts. Then there is supply of defective wheel tubes. They are all affecting our defence preparedness or they are affecting our Army. Then another report says, "Inordinate delay in repair of imported ammunition." It is stated—

"It is, thus seen that 34396 rounds of imported ammunition valued at Rs. 30.76 crores, held in repairable condition since 1982 could not be got repaired before expiry of the life of the propellant and primers."

Then there is another one, "Non-utilisation of radio equipment sets". It is stated—

"The Ministry of Defence in October, 1986/September, 1987 placed orders on a foreign firm for supply of 375 numbers of radio equipment sets at a total cost of Rs. 41.39 crores and they have not been used."

अब जब यही स्थिति है, मैडप, आडिट रिपोर्ट में तो इस तरह की चीजें आ जाती हैं, लेकिन शायद प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारी उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे पाते हैं। इस समस्या का निराकरण तब हो सकता है जब इस संसद की एक विशेष समिति बैठे और प्रतिरक्षा के ये जो गंभीर मामले हैं उनकी जांच करे। कोई तो इस बात का जवाबदेह होना चाहिए कि अधिकारी प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जो हजारों करोड़ रुपये के हथियार खरीदे जाते हैं उसमें से कितने हथियार वास्तव में इस्तेमाल में आ पाते हैं और कितने हमारे इस्तेमाल में नहीं आ पाते हैं। जो अभी हालत पैदा हो गए हैं उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि बहुत खास हथियार जैसे एकें४७ हैं, लगभग साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की एकें४७ जो खरीदी गई वे बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। महोदया, मैं मुझकी चाहता हूं, समय कम है, फिर भी आपने मुझे

बक्त दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now it is lunch hour. We have already taken three more minutes. There are 12 Special Mentions and one more Zero Hour submission. I don't know whether Members want to speak.

12 हैं और उसके बाद हाउस में दो बजे तो हम सोगों को मिलना ही है, इसलिए कि

we have to take up the clarifications on the statement made by Defence Minister.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Let us complete the remainig also.

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI (Tamil Nadu): The clarifications on the statement should be taken up, Madam. We are waiting.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I want to do.

RE. EMERGENCE OF TERRORISM IN PUNJAB AND JAMMU AND KASHMIR

प्रो॰ विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदया, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक बहुत ही गंभीर बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। जब से जम्मू और कश्मीर में चुनाव हुए हैं उस चुनाव के बाद पाकिस्तान की आइंटरेस्ट्स-आई ने यह कोशिश शुरू की है कि फिर से आतंकवाद इस देश में फैले और फिर से आतंकवाद की लपटें पंजाब और काश्मीर में तेजी से आगे बढ़ें। कल ही फारुक अब्दुल्ला जी बम विस्फोट में बाल-बाल बचे। सारे देश को इस बात का बड़ा संतोष है कि ऐसी दुर्घटना उनके साथ नहीं हुई। परन्तु फारुक अब्दुल्ला जी पर यह हमला जो कल किया गया उसके 15 मिनट बाद वह वहां पर पहुंचे। वह शेख अब्दुल्ला के 91वें जन्म दिवस पर उनकी मजार पर जो फातिहा पढ़ने गए थे तब यह दुर्घटना हो सकती थी। परसों कूलगाम में सीपी-आई की जनसभा थी। वहां के एमएलए वहां पर भाषण दे रहे थे। वहां पर बम फैका गया। 8 लोग मारे गए और 20 घायल हो गए। अंबाला में भी रेल विस्फोट हुआ है और उस रेल विस्फोट के अन्दर बहुत से लोग मारे गए हैं।

9 अक्टूबर को मुख्य मंत्री ने पद संभाला था। उसके बाद से लेकर 11 अक्टूबर, 16 अक्टूबर, 21 अक्टूबर, 28 अक्टूबर, 11 नवम्बर, 12 नवम्बर, 14 नवम्बर, 16, 22,

26 और 28 नवम्बर को भयंकर बम विस्फोट किए गए जिन में बीसियों आदी मारे गए हैं। महोदया, इस तरह काश्मीर के अंदर एक बड़ी भारी साजिश के अंतर्गत बम विस्फोट किए जा रहे हैं और आतंकवाद को पुनः जिंदा किया जा रहा है। वहां सुरक्षा कर्मी मारे जा रहे हैं और एक भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है।

महोदया, फरवरी में पंजाब में चुनाव हो रहे हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि पंजाब में फरवरी के चुनाव से पहले, यहां ऐसी खबरें आ रही हैं कि आईएसआई गड़बड़ी करने की साजिश कर रही है। हिंदू सिखों और हिंदू मुसलमानों में झगड़े के हालात पैदा कर के देशभर में एक बहुत ही गंभीर स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है। महोदया, जो अखबारों में जो खबरें छप रहीं हैं, उन के अनुसार आईएसआई मथुरा, काशी, अयोध्या और दूसरे धार्मिक स्थानों पर भी बम विस्फोट करने जा रही हैं। इस में दिल्ली उन का निशाना है। फिर पंजाब के अंदर अकाली दल के लीडर श्री बादल और उन का जो समझौता हुआ है, वह उन का निशाना है। जम्मू-काश्मीर के अंदर जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, वह उन के निशाने हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस मामले को बहुत गंभीरता से ले। अपनी इंटैलीजेंस को भजबूत करे। उसे इतना भजबूत करे कि पाकिस्तान की आईएसआई जो घटनाएं करना चाहती है, वह न कर सके। पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ एक एप्रेसिव कैम्पेन चलायी जाय। उस को एक टैरिस्ट स्टेट डिव्हल्यूआर करने के लिए सारी दुनिया को बताया जाए कि पाकिस्तान क्या कुछ करा रहा है।

तीसरी बात महोदया, हमन राइट्स के नाम पर हमारी सेना, हमारे अर्ध-सैनिक बल और पुलिस बल पर जो छुटे आरोप लगाए जाते हैं, उन को ऐसे आरोपों से डिमोरलाइज न होने दिया जाए और इस आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए सरकार पूरी तैयारी करे। यहीं मैं आप के सामने सबमिट करना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA (WEST BENGAL): Madam, through you, I urge upon the Home Minister to kindly make a statement on the problem of heightened trans-border infiltration and conspiracy and also international conspiracy centred around Jammu and Kashmir. Yesterday's event was the second attack on the life of the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in less than 24 hours. Mr. Farooq Abdullah reached Kulgam for a public meeting hosted by Mohammed Yusuf. The same thing could have happened even there. Militant in Jammu and Kashmir desire that a

mass political exercise gets stopped, gets altered. They are afraid of any kind of mass political activity and exercise. We should not oblige them. The Central Government, at this hour, subsequent to the victory of secularism in Jammu and Kashmir, must strengthen the State Government and must exercise extraordinary vigilance in consolidating secularism and patriotism on the soil of Jammu and Kashmir. The security forces should also realise that a new process has started. It has to be consolidated with a positive support from all political parties. Thank you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (JAMMU AND KASHMIR): Madam, can I associate myself with this issue? I support his intentions and his statement, which he has made, in letter and spirit. It is a matter of satisfaction for me that there is a broad understanding on the difficulties which Dr. Farooq Abdullah is facing in Jammu and Kashmir. It is a matter of satisfaction for me that there is a broad agreement on one thing, i.e. he should be supported and helped so that he can eradicate the last vestige of militancy in that State. But there are certain things which are not possible for us to discuss. My friend was making a statement. I was in full agreement with him, whatever he spoke, because defence has to be strengthened. So far as the details are concerned, I can offer a couplet in Urdu. Before that I would like to say one thing. So far as the border is concerned, it is for our armed forces to seal it fully. Why should infiltration continue? Why is this spurt in violence?

The security forces will have to be further strengthened. Madam, through you I would like to make a suggestion and it is a positive suggestion. There is a consultative Committee on Defence. But this House, under your leadership and under the leadership of hon. Chairman, is empowered to constitute a small committee representing all political parties. That committee or that group of Parliamentarians can go to Jammu and Kashmir, sit with the Chief Minister of Kashmir and try to understand his difficulty. Perhaps, this group of Parliamentarians would return with a broader understanding of how things should be tackled there. Somebody here tried to differ from then hon. BJP Member. I

do not want to go into details and I would conclude by quoting a couplet in Urdu.

कुछ आतंे का हुस्न यही है,
दिल में रहे, पर लब पे न आए।

Thank you very much. I am supporting both the interventions made here.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to take the House into confidence. I have, listed before, me 11 Special Mentions and their names are coming up every day. We are not able to finish with it. If the House so agrees, we will dispense with the lunch hour and finish this work. At 2 O'clock, we have to take up clarifications on the Defence Minsiter's statement. I think, all the eleven Members are not here.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to Protect the Interest of Handloom Weavers and Textile Workers

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI (TAMILNADU): Thank you, Deputy Chairperson. There is a need to take drastic steps to protect the interests of handloom and textile workers. The Supreme Court had directed the Government to reserve 22 items exclusively for the handloom sector. But the Centre has reduced the number of reserved items to eleven. Handloom weavers are fighting for their survival all over India. So, my submission is that it is high time the Centre came forward to reserve 22 items exclusively for the handloom sector as per the directions of the Supreme Court. The direction of the hon. Supreme Court to the textile units to produce hank yarn for the stipulated requirement of the handloom industry has not been complied with. All handloom workers should be covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and the Provident Fund Scheme. State-wise, special banks should be set up to give loans and grants to the weavers.

All weavers should be provided with insurance coverage of, at least, Rs. 50,000 by the Centre. The rebate on sale given by the Government is inadequate. Both the Centre and the State Government give a rebate of 10 per

cent. But the rebate is limited to pieces that cost Rs. 2000 or less. There is no rebate provided to co-operatives. Further, the rebate is limited to the sale that took place in 1992-93. The ceiling should be removed and rebate should be raised to, at least, 30 per cent and it should be given on the total sale during the current year. Handloom cloth worth Rs. 100 crores is lying with the co-operative sector in Tamil Nadu and it can be sold only if the Centre takes necessary steps. Production of silk should be increased to help the handloom sector.

[The Vice Chairman (Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra) *in the Chair*]

Kanjeevpuram and Arani silk sarees should be introduced in potential foreign markets. We should become self-sufficient in cotton production. Old age pension should be given to all the incapacitated handloom weaver. All weavers should be provided with free dwelling units, and a scheme should be formulated for financial and social security. For your kind information, in Tamil Nadu, Thanthai Periyar, Dr. Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar, Dr. MGR and our ex-Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi had taken a number of steps for the uplift of workers of the handloom sector.

Sir, through you, I want to make a special mention about the textile workers. Textile mill workers are no better. More and more units of the NTC have been declared sick and the workers are facing retrenchment. A long-term revival plan of the sick units was worked out by the Minsitry at a cost of Rs. 2005 crores but I don't know what happened to that project. It is reported that B.I.F.R. has been asked to defer its final decision on the light ailing subsidiaries of NTC. For your kind information, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that at least 70,000 workers of 120 sick NTC subsidiary mills in the country woruld be given golden handshake. Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government, particularly to NTC units located in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. In Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry fifteen NTC units have fallen sick. This is not because the units are making losses due to under-utilisation of plants or non-co-operation of workers. The units have fallen sick because of the way the working capital is provided by the holding companies. The holding companies are