

these manufacturers could mostly be due to the present slump in the market.

(b) and (c). The Government have all along been rendering all possible help to this industry and would continue to do so. As an interim measure of encouragement to the industry to manufacture in the country as many parts and components as it can, import duties were increased in respect of certain components and reduced in other cases with effect from 1st March 1950. The automobile manufacturers also get weightage in the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of automobiles. Further assistance to be given to the industry will be determined having regard to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission which is enquiring into this industry.

अमुस्लिमों पर आक्रमण

*४६. पंडित अलगूराय शास्त्री : क्या

प्रधान मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अमुस्लिमों पर १५ अगस्त, १९५२ से ३१ अक्टूबर, १९५२ तक भारतीय सीमा पर कितने आक्रमण हुए तथा इसी अवधि में पाकिस्तानी प्रदेश के अन्दर इसी प्रकार के कितने आक्रमणों की सूचना मिली ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के आक्रमणों में कितने घन, जन की हानि हुई और कितने लोगों को इस कारण पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर भारत आने पर विवश होना पड़ा ; तथा

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है; यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है और उस का क्या प्रतिफल हुआ है ;

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) According to available information during this period 24 serious attacks were made on non-Muslims of East Pakistan on the Indian border and 52 inside Pakistan. But precise information about the latter is not available.

(b) Five fatal casualties and a loss of about Rs. 5000 on the Indian border. Information about incidents

inside Pakistan is not available, nor about the number of persons who crossed into India as a result.

(c) The West Bengal Government keeps in constant touch with that of East Bengal for the purpose of co-operating in measures to secure the safety of minorities, and to dispel fear and insecurity from their minds. The Central Minister of Minorities and his colleague in Pakistan are similarly engaged.

EXPORT OF BETEL LEAVES AND FRUIT TO PAKISTAN

*47. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has imposed a ban on the import of Indian betel leaf and bananas;

(b) what is the average annual value of the export of these commodities to Pakistan;

(c) whether Pakistan betel leaves and fruits are freely imported into India;

(d) if so, what is the annual volume of the imports;

(e) whether any representations have been made by the agriculturists of the Bassein and the Palghar Talukas of the State of Bombay in regard to these matters;

(f) whether Government are aware that about 10,000 families of agriculturists, besides Adibasi labourers in the two Talukas are facing a grave situation on account of Pakistan's attitude;

(g) whether Government have made any representation to the Pakistan Government in this respect;

(h) if not, why not;

(i) what steps Government have taken to protect the interests of the agriculturists so affected; and

(j) whether it is a fact that Indian air-craft are engaged in the transport of Pakistan pan and fruit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The import of betel leaf and bananas from India was covered by an open General Licence which has expired and no imports can now be made unless the Pakistan Government grant licences.

(b) Separate figures relating to our export of bananas to Pakistan are not available, as they are included under the general head 'fresh fruits'