

blasts and the law and order problems which we have unfortunately witnessed in different parts of the country, we had to instill confidence among the international community and also among the travel and trade community that India is still the safest country. So, it is a matter of great pleasure to announce here that the result from the countries which we have visited last year has come now and the inflow of tourists from these countries has increased from 20 per cent to 51 per cent.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said in his reply that there are 18 offices abroad working for the tourist visitors. May I know from the hon. Minister which are the offices abroad that are getting the highest foreign exchange for our country? Is there any more possibility of increasing this revenue?

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: It is very difficult to say office-wise which is getting the highest tourists.

MR. SPEAKER: You can analyse and send it to him.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is not the office which is getting the revenue. One thing has to be made clear. The Ministry of Tourism does not get any money in lieu of the visits of tourists to the country. The greatest number one chunk of tourists, we get from United Kingdom. Naturally, maybe, money-wise, it should go to United Kingdom office. Number two is U.S.A. and like this.

It is not the Department of Tourism but it is the Government of India or the country which is receiving the foreign exchange.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: For the

inflow of tourists from foreign countries, is there any proposal before the Government to entrust this work to agencies on commission basis so that the inflow of tourists can be increased?

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: There is no such decision. Our office abroad are doing well. Up to now, we have got almost an increase of 15 per cent and we are hoping to achieve about 18 per cent. In six months' time, we have done very well.

MR. SPEAKER: Tourism is already in the private sector.

Handloom And Handicraft Items

*184. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export of handloom and handicraft items during the last three years alongwith the target achieved;

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period;

(c) the target fixed for export of handloom and handicraft items during 1994-95 alongwith foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom;

(d) whether any such items produced in Rajasthan are proposed to be exported; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.

VENKAT SWAMY: (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). The relevant details are as follows:

	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
	Target	Achievement	% Target Achieved	Target	Achievement	% Target Achieved	Target	Achievement	% Target Achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cotton Handloom	200	275.22	136.9	316	356.89	112.9	410.56	413.75	100.8
Fabrics and Made-ups									
Handicraft	650	729.22	112.2	839	830.04	98.9	946.83	1071.30	113.1

(c) The targets fixed for export of cotton handloom fabrics and made-ups and handicraft items during 1994-95 are 475 million US dollars and 1234 million US dollars respectively. It is expected that the targets will be achieved.

(d) and (e). The handloom and handicraft items exported from India include those produced in Rajasthan also. Items exported from Rajasthan include tie and dye textiles, folklore garments (India Items), stone carvings, wooden/ bone/ leather/ metal handicrafts, woollen carpets and durries, etc.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: I am happy to note the statistics of targets that we are achieving in handicrafts and handlooms in this country. These are the two items where the minority and weaker sections are involved. It is also equally important because it is an employment generating sector.

I would like to know, what are the special steps taken by the Government to boost it up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to handicrafts, I have already told that a target of 200-300 percent was fixed for it. In respect of hon. Member's question about the measures being taken to boost it up, I would like to tell that training and research work in the field of craftsmanship has been started in different states. For his information, I would like to tell that 50 lakh craftsman are working in the field of handicrafts. Several problems have been faced in the field of Carper export. We are, however, trying to boost its export also. I do not want to repeat the figures but if he wants to know some specific figures I can tell that.

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: I am glad and I congratulate the Minister for achieving the targets. But my specific request to our Minister is, these are the two sectors which are very sensitive. It is equally export oriented sector.

But many a time, yarn is not supplied. Though so many centres have been established in different cooperative sectors, they are not helping the poor to get the yarn on time.

So, they remain unemployed for most of the time. This fact had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to redress this grievance relating to the inadequate supply of yarn to the weavers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should be aware of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister has taken special interest in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the development of handloom weavers next to the development of agricultural labour. An amount of Rs. 300 crore was sanctioned for the welfare during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Hon. Member has rightly said that handloom weavers should be given adequate supply of hank yarn, dyes and colours so that they could earn more wages. According to Abid Hussain Committee report, handloom weavers are in a deplorable condition. Therefore, the Government had set up 3000 hank yarn centres for handloom workers. These centres have started functioning. Supply of hank yarn and dyes is essential has set up 500 centres for supply of these items. Alongwith this we have taken Rs. 682 crore

from the Rural Development Department and have started a scheme for providing loans to labourers and weavers for buying looms under the IRDP scheme to provide employment to them. We have also introduced a Housing scheme for them and we are trying to find out market for export of their products. Now the index of their standard of living is improving and the Government in introducing several schemes for improving the quality of cloth woven by them. Today, we are exporting handloom cloth worth Rs. 1300 crore and we are trying our best to improve it further.

[English]

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, it is said that the slaughtering of sheeps is not in proportion to the breeding of sheeps and, therefore, the export of woolen goods is diminishing year after year. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of this fact and what steps he will take to improve the exports.

[Translation]

DR. G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that our export of wool to Russia used to be on quite a large scale but during the last two years it has come down a little. However, this year it has come down a little. However, this year it has again picked up. I assure the hon. Member that we will try our best to boost its export.

[English]

DR. N. MURUGESAN: Sir, Tamil Nadu stands first in handloom and textiles production. In my Constituency - Karur, Tiruppur and so many other places in Tamil Nadu the production of handloom goods is dominant. I had already requested our hon. Prime

Minister to open an Export Promotion Centre in my area so that the persons involved in the production of handloom goods in the small scale sector can get the benefits and also in order to avoid the benefit being derived by the middlemen and the borkers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to open up an Export Promotion Centre in my area.

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Sir, there is already a Handloom Export Promotion Council in Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether you would set up such a Council in his area, in his constituency.

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Sir, how can we establish them constituency-wise?

DR. N. MURUGESAM: Sir, in Madras there is already an Export Promotion Centre, but most of the textile and handloom goods producing centres are located in the rural areas.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that Banarasi sarees and lampshades of Varanasi, carpets of Bhadohi and wooden toys and brass goods of Mirzapur are much in demand in foreign countries. Foreign tourists take much interest in these goods during their visit to these cities. Hon. Minister has told that we supply goods worth Rs. 1300 crore throughout the country. I think fifty percent of it can be exported. But small artisan, who manufacture these goods cannot export it because of the policy of the Government and that of the nationalised banks due to which maximum benefit is

taken away by middlemen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to make some arrangements in Varanasi to encourage these small manufacturers so that they are able to export their products in accordance with the demand. [Interruptions]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I give all these figures to the hon. Member. The export of cotton yarn, handloom and handicrafts has increased by 200-300 percent and its export has reached up to Rs. 3300 crore, I would like to submit that last year cotton yarn worth Rs. 1664.17 crore was exported. Exports of cotton fabrics and made ups has reached upto Rs. 3764.40 crore and during the last year, export of these items was worth Rs. 1419.08 crore, Similarly, export of man-made fiber textiles was for Rs. 2026.50 crore, woolen textiles, for Rs. 726.22 crore, silk textile worth Rs. 831.31 crore, readymade garments worth Rs.13,371.14 crore, handicrafts worth Rs. 3,871 crore and jute goods worth Rs. 345.07 crore. During the last three years, we have exported these goods worth Rs. 28,233 crore. The Share of Textile Ministry in the total export, was 33 percent. In respect of the question raised by the Hon. Member I would like to say that there has been much improvement in the export of carpets and Banarasi sarees.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: The hon. Minister has said in his reply that the export is dwindling down because in 1992-93, it was 112 per cent and this year it is 100 per cent. One of the reasons, according to me, is the change in the fashion of dress in foreign countries, especially the Western European countries. There is one set of people known as trend setters who will be fixing the trend for years to come, two or three years in

advance and all other countries have been availing of the facilities of those trend setters.

Will the Government make available to our weavers also, the facilities and information given by those trend setters of Western European countries to enable them to manufacture such things sufficiently in advance and to export them quickly to foreign countries?

[Translation]

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in respect of handloom and handicrafts I would like to submit that we have sent several Weavers' organisations and handicrafts' organisations for participation in fairs organised in other countries. We also held several international exhibition for handloom and handicrafts for which 900 buyers from other countries came here and placed orders worth Rs. 300 crores within three days. We have given several facilities in the field of handloom and handicrafts and are providing more facilities in this regard.

[English]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the export potentials of handicrafts and handloom of the North Eastern Region are yet to be promoted to the desired heights. I should say that it has not yet been fully explored. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any special plan to boost up the promotion of handicrafts and handlooms of the North Eastern Region.

MR. SPEAKER: You can look into the suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: One cen-

tre for providing training in handloom has been set up in North-East. It is correct that maximum number of handloom weavers are in the north-east, region. This centre has been set up for making further improvement in this field measures for bringing improvements in the field of handicrafts are also being taken.

[English]

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDHARY: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what will be the export potential after the GATT has come into force and what steps the Textiles Ministry is taking to augment our exports to the foreign countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, it is a very big question. It can be replied very briefly. The point is all possible steps would be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: I will send information to him in writing.

Trainee Pilots

185. SHRI VILAS RAO
N A G N A T H R A O
GUNDEWAR:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots receiving train-

I.	Flying Clubs for PPL and CPL	-	Rs.2.50 lakh
II.	IGRUA after PPL to CPL	-	Rs.4.00 lakh
III.	Private Institutes for PPL & CPL	-	Rs.3.75 lakh

ing in various training centres, centre-wise;

(b) the duration of the training course;

(c) the amount spent thereon; and

(d) the number of women trainees among them?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) An annesure is enclosed.

(b) There is no fixed duration of training course imparted by Flying Clubs/Institutes for obtaining Private Pilot's Licence (PPL) and Commercial Pilot's Licence (CPL). It mainly depends upon the progress of the trainee, availability of aircraft and instructors and also number of trainees registered in a Flying Club/Institutes.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi (IGRUA) takes about 18 to 30 months for imparting training after PPL to CPL.

Private Institutes take 12 to 18 months for imparting training for PPL and CPL.

(c) The approximate expenditure normally borne by the trainee on flying training is as follows: