

(b) is there any advisory body or committee consisting of representatives of small sector's all India organisation and other experienced small entrepreneurs; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to form such watch-dog committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The small Industries Development Organisation is a promotional agency for the development of the small scale industries. It maintains close liaison with the Central Ministries, State Governments, financial institutions and other organisation concerned with the development of the small scale sector. During 1979-80, it has provided, through its network of Small Industries Service Institutes, Testing Centres, Tool Rooms etc., assistance on technical, economic, managerial and general matters to over 2,34,300 entrepreneurs, on-the-spot guidance to about 51,000 units, executed 32,000 jobs by SISI Workshops and supplied drawings, blue prints etc. to over 19,000 entrepreneurs. Four Regional Testing Centres at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi provided testing facilities to about 1900 units. Under the Government Stores Purchase Programme, 16 new items have been included under Group IV list bringing the total number of items to be purchased exclusively from the small scale sector to 257. The total volume of purchases made from the small sector during 1979-80 is estimated to be about Rs. 125 crores. 27 new items have been reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector bringing the total of such items to 834. Three volumes of project profile on 807 items have also been brought out to help the entrepreneurs.

In addition, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries acts as the National Coordinator of the DIC Programme and is the Chairman of many allied institutions and orga-

nisations connected with the development of the Small Industries Extension and the Small Industries Extension and Training Institute, Hyderabad, Institute for Design and Electrical Measuring Instrument, Bombay, the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad; and the Tool Rooms at Calcutta and Ludhiana. •

(b) Yes, Sir. There is Small Scale Industries Board which is the highest level advisory body constituted by the Ministry of Industry to advise the Government on all policy matters relating to the development of small scale industries in the country. The present Board which was constituted in September 1978 has 55 members. Its members include the Minister Incharge of Industry portfolios in the State Governments and representatives from the associations of small scale industries nationalised banks and other Ministries concerned with various aspects of the programme. The Small Scale Industries Board has 6 Standing Committees on Ancillary Development, Marketing, Credit and Finance, Quality Control, District Industries Centres, and on North Eastern Region. The members of these Standing Committees include officials as well as a number of individuals and associations of small scale industries.

(c) Question does not arise

Shortage of raw materials in small scale industries of Gujarat

3569. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several small scale industries in Gujarat are facing acute shortage of raw materials for production and some industries have also been closed due to this shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the Small scale industries all over the country (including Gujarat) due to shortage of some basic raw-materials like Iron & Steel, Pig Iron, Aluminium and Chemicals. Government are not however aware of the closure of the units solely due to the shortage of raw-material.

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

(c) Apart from increasing the indigenous production of basic raw-materials to a comparatively higher level of production than last year, Government have also taken following steps to augment the supplies of raw-material to keep to the demand for higher production:—

(i) Liberalising the import of raw-material which are mostly used by the Small Scale Industries which as Brass Scraps, Aluminium Scraps, Copper Scraps, Zinc and Zinc Alloy Scraps, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Viscose filament Yarn, Napthaline etc., by putting them on Open General Licence whereby the actual users are able to import them directly.

(ii) Increasing the import of basic raw-materials of ferrous, non-ferrous and Chemical category through the Canalising Agency for further distribution to the Industrial users. More of Ferrous, Non-ferrous items are proposed to be imported this year as compared to last year.

Changes in 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution

3571. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring some changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the changes likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (c). Yes. The whole subject is under consideration of the Government.

Pak infiltrators in Assam

3572. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pak infiltrators determined till 1961 in Assam;

(b) how many of them were detected and deported;

(c) whether there was any protest that some Indian citizens were also deported as Pak infiltrators;

(d) if so, the steps that were taken to prevent such harassment of India citizens;

(e) the basis of their detection and how they were deported;

(f) whether there was any further infiltration from erstwhile East Pakistan of persons other than those who have been categorised as refugees in the decade 1961—71; and

(g) if so, the number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b). Detection and deportation of infiltrators in Assam is continuing since 1952. According to the Government of Assam, till the end of 1961, 26869 infiltrators were detected out of which 19745 deported.

(c) When the Government of Assam stepped up action for the detection and eviction of the infiltrants in