

- 1) Kandla Free Trade Zone, Gandhidham, Gujarat.
- 2) Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, Bombay, Maharashtra.
- 3) Falta Export Processing Zone, West Bengal.
- 4) Madras Export Processing Zone, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
- 5) Cochin Export Processing Zone, Cochin, Kerala.
- 6) Noida Export Processing Zone, Noida (U.P.)

(b) Concessions offered include duty free import of capital goods, components and raw-materials under Open General Licence. Five-year Tax Holiday, exemption from investment under the provisions of FERA and MRTP Act, benefit of deemed export on supplies from the domestic tariff area, exemption from Central Excise Duty, Sales Tax etc.

(c) The Zones are exempt from the labour laws. Most of the Zones have been declared as Public Utility Services under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1987 by the respective State Governments.

### **Export Rise**

1837. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports in Indian rupees at current prices for 1986-87;

(b) the percentage rise in exports as compared to the previous year at current prices;

(c) the percentage rise duly corrected for the depreciation in the international value of the rupee; and

(d) the estimated trade balance for 1986-

87 and the actual balance for 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (d). According to the provisional statistics, India's exports during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 12550.06 crores as compared to Rs. 10420.37 crores during 1985-86, thereby showing an increase of 20.4 per cent. In Dollar terms, which provides for the depreciation in the international value of Rupee, India's exports registered an increase of 15.3 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

According to the provisional statistics, India's trade deficit during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 7512.51 crores as compared to Rs. 7950.91 crores during 1985-86.

### **Utilization of Textile Modernisation Fund**

1838. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores;

(b) which are the plans drawn up for the utilisation of this fund and the textile mills chosen, if any, where these will be utilised;

(c) whether the scheme apart from giving funds will also exercise adequate supervision and will have adequate technical know how tie-up so that the money invested is not diverted and the modernisation is kept really upto date; and

(d) if so, Government's thinking in this regard?

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

(b) Modernisation Assistance under the Fund is available to units which are (a) in good health and are making reasonable profits and (b) units which, though potentially viable, have been incurring losses or just

about breaking even.

(c) and (d). The Financial Institutions will monitor the implementation of the Modernisation Assistance sanctioned by them from all angles so that it is utilised adequately and in a proper manner.

### Major Exports

1839. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major items of export which have shown a rise during 1986-87 higher than the overall rise of exports by value;

(b) the major importing countries which have shown a rise in their import from India during 1986-87 higher than the overall rise by value; and

(c) the major items which have shown a higher unit realisation in terms of foreign exchange as compared to the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The major items of export which have increased by more than 20.4 per cent, which is the overall rise of exports during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 include: Coffee, Tobacco manufactured, Cashew Kernels, Oil meals, Marine Products, Cotton Raw, Silk Fabrics, Leather & Leather manufactures (incl. footwear), Chemicals & Allied products, Gems & Jewellery and Machinery, Transport equipment & metal manufactures.

(b) The major importing countries which have shown a rise in their imports from India by more than 20 per cent during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86 include: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, U.K., Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Yugoslavia, Singapore and Brazil.

(c) Statistics on unit value realisation are available only for a select number of products. Based on the information available, the

major items which have shown a higher unit value realisation in terms of foreign exchange as compared to the previous year include: Coffee, Rice, Tobacco manufactured, Cashew Kernels and Marine products.

### Participation of India at UNCTAD Conference

1840. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the recent 7th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in Geneva; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this Conference on the need for world consensus towards revitalising development and growth through multilateral co-operation in various trade spheres and in North South relations?

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

(b) The Conference adopted the the Final Act incorporating its conclusions. These include an assessment of the global economic situation as also a number of general policy conclusions for achieving the objectives of revitalising development, growth and international trade. In the context of the assessment and the general policy conclusions, the Conference reviewed key issues arising in the four areas listed in its agenda viz. resources for development, commodities, international trade and problems of least-developed countries. It agreed upon the need for a number of policy approaches and concrete measures in these areas.

### Teaching of Mother Tongue in Sainik Schools

1841. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state: