

had helped in reducing the percentage of rural population below the poverty line from 51.2 per cent in 1977-78 to 40.4 per cent in 1983-84.

Various anti-poverty programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are playing an important role in raising the purchasing power of the rural poor by generating employment and income.

During 1985-86, the employment generated was 316.41 million man-days under the NREP and 237.98 million man-days under the RLEGP. The employment generated in 1986-87 increased to 392.64 million man-days under the NREP and 303.15 million man-days under the RLEGP.

The number of families assisted increased from 30.6 lakhs in 1985-86 to 37.4 lakhs in 1986-87 (as on 9.6.1987).

[English]

#### **Man-days Lost During 1986-87 Due to Strikes and Labour Disputes**

39. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mandays lost in the Public Sector Undertakings all over the country as a result of strikes and labour disputes during 1986-87;

(b) the industry which was affected most because of labour troubles in 1986-87; and

(c) the estimated loss caused to the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGAMA): (a) Information relating to loss of man-days due to strikes and lockouts is maintained only by calendar years. According to available information, the

loss of man-days due to strikes and lockouts in the public sector was 2 million during 1986 and 0.56 million during January-April, 1987.

(b) Manufacture of textile and textile products in the public sector was the industry which suffered the highest number of man-days lost during 1986.

(c) The loss of production due to strikes and lockouts in the public sector was Rs. 33.76 crores during 1986 and Rs. 6.44 crores during January-April, 1987.

#### **Import of Films by Non-Resident Indians**

40 DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-Resident Indians can import foreign feature films into India by paying certain fees to the Government and exhibit the same in Indian theatres;

(b) the number of such films brought to India during the last two years and the revenue collected; and

(c) the type of arrangements made to censor these films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (c). In accordance with the Import Policy for feature films and subject to conditions laid therein, Non-Resident Indians can import foreign feature films into India subject to (i) clearance by National Film Development Corporation, the canalisation Agency, in accordance with the guidelines and (ii) on payment of a fee (presently US \$ 15,000 per film) to National Film Development Corporation as canalisation charges. Public exhibition of films is further subject to certification by the Central Board of Film Certification.

(b) During calendar years 1985 and