

labourers against Group 'D' vacancies, filling up of vacancies purely by promotion etc. Proposals for filling up of other types of vacancies are, however, considered on the merits of each case taking into account the operational efficiency of the Organisation. There is no proposal at present to change the existing instructions.

[*Translation*]

Staple Yarn for Powerlooms and Handlooms in Uttar Pradesh

1665. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise number of powerlooms in Uttar Pradesh and the requirements of staple yarn of each of them ;

(b) whether Government are supplying staple yarn to weavers at reasonable rates according to their requirements and if so, the quantity of staple yarn being supplied to each district and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are considering any scheme to provide staple yarn to the weavers and if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH)

(a) to (c) A statement indicating district-wise number of handlooms in U.P. is given below. The information with regard to district-wise number of powerlooms in U.P. is not available. However, there are about 24,584 powerlooms in this State working with the valid permits. According to available information, staple yarn is mainly used in Tanda and Jalalpur in district in Faizabad, Barabanki, Mawalwan (Hardoi), Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Etawah and Meerut. Estimated monthly consumption of staple yarn both for handlooms and powerlooms is around 18,000 to 20,000 bales of 100 kgs. each. A large number of the State handloom agencies and the National Handloom Development

Corporation are supplying yarn (including staple yarn) to the handloom weavers. There is no arrangement for supplying staple yarn at reasonable rates to powerloom industry in U.P. by Government.

Statement

No. of Handlooms in U. P. State Districtwise based on estimate in the year of 1972-73

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Handlooms
1.	Varansi	68,091
2.	Azamgarh	53,412
3.	Biznoor	44,338
4.	Meerut & Ghaziabad	36,210
5.	Basti	24,216
6.	Moradabad	23,770
7.	Barabanki	23,155
8.	Faizabad	17,945
9.	Sitapur	15,218
10.	Gorakhpur	11,899
11.	Aligarh	11,537
12.	Muzaffar Nagar	11,078
13.	Bareilly	11,035
14.	Bulandshahar	10,009
15.	Kanpur	9,684
16.	Saharanpur	9,688
17.	Badayun	9,095
18.	Ghazipur	8,265
19.	Etawah	7,297

1	2	3
20.	Hardoi	7,741
21.	Agra	6,622
22.	Farrukhabad	6,541
23.	Jhansi/Lalitpur	6,508
24.	Etah	6,328
25.	Pratapgarh	6,053
26.	Jaunpur	5,925
27.	Mathura	5,216
28.	Rampur	4,816
29.	Philibhit	4,766
30.	Shahjahanpur	5,341
31.	Deoria	4,305
32.	Allahbad	3,962
33.	Unnao	3,913
34.	Mirzapur	3,835
35.	Mainpuri	2,885
36.	Lakhimpur-Kheri	2,752
37.	Ballia	2,746
38.	Hamirpur	3,365
39.	Zalaon	1,920
40.	Sultanpur	1,522
41.	Gonda	1,512
42.	Nanital	1,414
43.	Fatehpur	1,261
44.	Almorah	1,252
45.	Banda	619
46.	Dehradun	588
47.	Uttar Kashi	540
48.	Lucknow	482

49.	Chamoli	340
50.	Theri-Garhwal	325
51.	Bahraich	277
52.	Rae Bareilly	262
53.	Pauri Garhwal	194
54.	Pithoragarh	—

Total 5,09,400

Average Growth Rate of Export

1666. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average growth rate of export during the last three years;

(b) the steps being taken to increase it; and

(c) the target fixed therefor for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The growth rate of india's overall exports during the last 3 years averaged about 15% per annum, with a growth rate of 14.1% in 1982-83, 10.8% in 1983-84 and 20.4% in 1984-85, the 1984-85 figure is based on available provisional data which are subject to revision;

(b) Policy measures are being continuously evolved for increasing India's exports. These include measures for increasing and diversifying production, making our exports more competitive, finding new markets for our products and processing commodities for higher value realisation. Different instruments of policy available to Government are being utilised for this purpose and adjusted when necessary. The Import & Export Policy announced recently in April 1985 for a period of 3 years from April 1985 to March 1988 has been formulated to give a major thrust to exports as well as encourage efficient import substitution.