

contributory factors for increase in the incidence of crime in Delhi.

(c) 306 cases of murder and 32 cases of dacoity have been detected by the police out of the reported cases.

(d) Following measures have been taken to check the incidence of crime in Delhi :

1. Increased police vigilance.
2. Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.
3. Intensive checking of hotels and guest-houses and other possible hideouts regularly to locate anti-social elements and suspicious characters.
4. Orders issued prohibiting the taking of bags, hand bags etc. into the cinema halls and other places of entertainment.
5. Police pickets set up at certain strategic points and on the borders to check incoming buses and cars from neighbouring states to nab anti-social elements and criminals.
6. Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P. C. against bad characters and criminals.
7. Continuous drives by the Special Squads of the districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.
8. Surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime.
9. Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.
10. Organisation of Thikri Pehra and Patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with Police Patrolling pickets.

11. Stepping up of externment proceedings and action against criminals under the National Security Act.

12. Inter-District meeting with the Police officials of adjoining States.

Implementation of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985

*132. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the report about the implementation of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 in different States; and

(b) what is the progress in law and order position in Punjab, U.P. and Delhi after the implementation of this Act ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Eighteen Designated Courts have been constituted in five States and two Union Territories. Twelve cases have been registered under the Act in three States and one Union Territory.

(b) It is too early to make any assessment as the Act has been in operation for a very short period.

Production of Items of Mass Consumption

*133. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Planners want accent on mass consumption" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 7th July, 1985;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by the Planning Commission on the production and distribution of mass consumption items at reasonable prices and also of top quality;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has held any discussions with the top industrialists in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

The Seventh Five Year Plan will emphasise policies and programmes which will accelerate the growth of production of foodgrains and other items of mass consumption, so that these are available at reasonable prices and of acceptable quality. Programmes in the agriculture and industry sectors will be directed towards the fulfilment of these goals and the public distribution system would be strengthened suitably. Imports would be undertaken wherever necessary to meet emerging demands which cannot be met domestically. The specific steps required for this purpose will be considered and implemented by the concerned administrative agencies.

The Planning Commission convened a meeting with industrialists to discuss the approach and priorities to be pursued in the Plan and related matters. In this meeting, there was general support for the need to accord priority to the production and distribution of items of mass consumption.

Import of Computers

***134. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether computers are being imported and if so, the average number of computers imported annually and the amount spent;

(b) whether Government have amended the import-export policy to restrict import of computers which possess a danger to the domestic computer industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether imported computers are cheaper than indigenous ones even after paying 250 per cent import duty; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to make the indigenous computers easily available and at cheaper prices than the imported ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the computers are being imported. Yearwise details of the clearance given for import of computers for the last two years are given below

	1983-84	1984-85
Total numbers of computer systems cleared by DOE for import	206	318
Total value	Rs. 1827 in lakhs	Rs. 8031 in lakhs

(b) Yes Sir. Government has amended the import policy to restrict import of computers which poses a danger to the domestic computer industry.

(c) The present policy prevalent from April 1985 provides for the import of computers below Rs. 10 lakhs under OGL. The minimum equipment configuration specified earlier has been revised to restrict such imports for protecting indigenous industry.

(d) Yes Sir. It is a fact that the imported computers are cheaper in certain categories than the indigenous ones even after paying 200 per cent import duty (160 per cent basic plus 40 per cent auxillary).

(e) Government has announced a number of steps to make the indigenous computers easily available and at cheaper prices. Liberal policy for the manufacture of computers and computer related products as a part of the revised computer policy was announced on 19.11.84. This policy provides for manufacture of micro/mini computers including personal computers by any Indian company such as wholly owned Indian Company or companies having equity not exceeding 40 per cent in the private or public sector. The Government has also removed restrictions on capacity for manufacture of low cost systems (less than Rs. 3 lakhs) which existed earlier for the organised sector units. Revised policy allows liberal import of technology/design and drawing required to improve quality of the indigenously produced