

Statement

The major importers of Garments and their imports from India during 1985 and 1986 (Jan.-Sept.) were as under :—

COUNTRY	1985	(Rs. in Crores)
		1986 (Jan.-Sept.)
U.S.A.	346.41	362.14
E.E.C.	342.57	383.54
U.S.S.R.	172.60	110.69
JAPAN	40.45	31.23
CANADA	58.66	27.54
SWEDEN	18.23	17.22
AUSTRALIA	17.53	13.82

The exports of Readymade Garments during the last three years were as shown below :—

	(Rs. in Crores)
1983	640.13
1984	850.10
1985	1067.65

SOURCE : Apparel Export Promotion Council.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any steps have been taken to re-open the closed mills and to export the ready-made garments manufactured from the cloth produced by such mills? My second supplementary is whether it is a fact that export of ready-made garments costs higher as compared to the exports made by other ready-made garments exporting countries; if so, what measures have been considered in this regard?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The target for Rs. 1200 crores for garment export to which the question refers will be

fully achieved this year. In fact, this is a high growth area of exports. Our textile export constitutes about 20% of the entire export from the country, and 10% of the entire textile production of the country. A series of measures have been taken to boost textiles exports. I have here about 12 measures which we have taken to boost the exports. As you are aware, the textile production in the country is quite satisfactory. There is sufficient stock available for export. The cotton situation is quite good. The production is good after the promulgation of the textile policy. The total production of cloth has gone up by more than 400 million metres in one year. So, textiles is an area where we are concentrating in our efforts for export promotion.

Steps to Check Drug Abuse

*477A. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far by the Ministry against the narcotic trade ;

(b) the results thereof ;

(c) whether the anti-drug drive has been effective in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c) Government have intensified enforcement action against drug traffickers. In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in co-ordination with the Central and State Government authorities concerned, close co-operation with the international agencies concerned and also with the drug law enforcement agencies of U.S.A., U.K., etc. maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The intelligence machinery has been geared up and the field formations remain vigilant to check the

smuggling of drugs. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985, which came into force with effect from 14.11.1985, provides for deterrent punishments for drug trafficking offences. A new organisation called, "Narcotics Control Bureau" has been set up for effectively co-ordinating the action against illicit traffic in drugs.

2. As a result of various measures taken and the intensive drive launched against drug trafficking, considerable quantities of drugs have been seized, particularly, heroin and hashish. During the first 10 months of 1986, over 2,850 kg. of heroin was seized, which is the highest quantity ever seized by any country and includes the largest single seizure of 602 kg. in January, 1986 and the second largest seizure of 472 kg. in August, 1986. The quantities seized are 3 times more than seizures in 1985, 12 times more than of 1984 and 18 times more than of 1983. In addition, the authorities have also seized over 17 tonnes of hashish till October, 1986 as compared to 10 tonnes in 1985 and 4 tonnes in 1984.

3. The anti-drug drive has also been effective in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi as indicated from seizures during the period from 14.11.1985 (the date of enforcement of the new Act) to 30.11.1986 as compared to that of corresponding period in 1984-85, which is given below :

Name of drug	P E R I O D	
	14.11.1984 to 30.11.1985	14.11.1985 to 30.11.1986
	Quantity (kg.)	Quantity (kg.)
Heroin	238	1,751
Hashish	4,528	15,935

(N.B. Figures provisional and rounded off to the nearest kilogram).

SHRI R. P. DAS : Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House says that the Government have taken some action against the narcotic trade.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many people have so far been rounded up from the narcotic trade and in how many cases deterrent punishment has been given to those who are engaged in this den.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Inadequate Banking Facilities in Rural Areas of Andhra Pradesh

*469. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

SHRI H. A. DORA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are inadequate banking facilities in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, particularly Nalgonda district ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government to cover the remote villages by their loaning programmes through banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of June, 1986, the total number of rural branches, operating in District Nalgonda and the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, was 103 and 2405 respectively. The average population per bank office (APPBO), for the rural and semi-urban areas of Andhra Pradesh was 15,000 and for District Nalgonda, it was 16,000. The Branch Licensing Policy for 1982-85 envisaged to achieve APPBO of 17,000 in the rural and semi-urban areas of each district.