

following :—

- (i) The provisions of the MRTP Act are not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir.
- (ii) The entire State has been declared as 'A' category backward area. It is, therefore, eligible for the maximum Central Investment Subsidy of 25% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs. It is also eligible for 75% by way of Transport Subsidy for movement of raw material into the State and of final products out of the State from Jammu or Pathankot rail-head whichever is nearer. Seven 'No Industry Districts' in the State are also eligible for infra-structural assistance admissible to such districts.
- (iii) Central Government Undertakings suited to the conditions and skills available in the State are sought to be located there. A Special thrust is being given to the development of Sericulture and Handicraft industry in the State.

Abandoned Coal Mines in Bihar

*115. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation has decided to enlist the services of private parties in running some of the coal mines which were abandoned by the Coal India Limited ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :
(a) and (b) The Bihar State Government had obtained ex-parte orders of the Supreme Court on 14-2-1984 permitting

them to work two coal mines namely, Khas Jageshwar and Jageshwar collieries through the Bihar Mineral Development Corporation. On coming to know of this, the Central Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, filed a petition in the Court for vacation/modification of this order as it was not consistent with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957. On 25-10-1984 the Court clarified their earlier order that the coal mines in question should be worked only in accordance with Rules and Regulations. The State Government have not come up with any proposal to the Government of India so far.

Self-Reliance in Defence Production

*116. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has achieved self-reliance in the field of Defence production ; and

(b) if so, to what extent keeping in view the sophisticated arms being acquired by the neighbouring countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Self-reliance in the field of Defence Production is one of the primary objectives of the Government policy. While this is an on-going process, considerable self-reliance has been achieved in a large number of arms and equipment required by the Armed Forces such as field guns, light and heavy motors, small arms, allied ammunition, bombs, rockets, mines, grenades, depth charges, pyrotechnic ammunition, battleships, aircraft, and aeroengines, avionics, radars, radio communication equipment etc. through the ordnance factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings. As compared to 1980-81, to the end of 1983-84, the aggregate value of production had gone up by 110% and is likely to increase further by 19% this year (1984-85).

The existing ordnance factories are