

total quantity of different types of iron ware including stainless steel utensils exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years is given below.

Year	Quantity in Kg. (F.E. equivalent in Rupees Crores)	
	Quantity	Value
1993-94	12063597	128.37
1994-95	14597855	162.61
1995-96	19595714	244.61
1996-97 (April-Feb.)	N.A.	275.41

Source : EEPC/DGCI&S

(b) The major markets for export of iron ware including Stainless utensils are Saudi Arabia, U.K., USA, Canada, Equador, Chile, Japan, Panama, UAE.

(c) Promotion of exports has been the constant endeavour of the Government. Measures taken to boost exports of engineering goods including Iron & Steel Wares consist of various incentives under the Export-Import Policy like Duty Exemption Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Special Import Licence, Duty Drawback Scheme, exemption under Section 80 HHC of Income Tax Act and assistance from Market Development Fund. In addition, the Government through Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) has drawn up various promotional activities such as Buyer-Seller Meets, participation in trade fairs & exhibitions, setting up of information booths at International fairs, sending industry delegations to the thrust countries etc. to boost exports of goods from the engineering sector including steel wares.

Rate of Export Market Assistance for Jute Yarn

6576. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have substantially reduced the rate of export market assistance under its revised scheme for jute yarn;

(b) if so, whether the prospects of jute yarn exports from India are likely, to be jeopardised as the net assistance to Indian exporters is likely to be reduced to 1.5 per cent as compared to 10% available to its competitors in Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the competitiveness of Indian jute yarn exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) to (c) According to the modified Export Market Assistance (EMA) Scheme applicable w.e.f. 1.4.1997 the rates of EMA on export of various items have been fixed after taking into consideration various relevant factors. In the case of export of yarn the rate of assistance has been reduced from 10% to 5%. In addition to EMA, there are other export promotional measures which are undertaken to promote the export of various jute products including jute yarn. These inter alia include participation with trade participants in international fairs, organising Buyer-Seller Meets, Workshops, Sponsoring overseas delegations-Markets Exploratory Missions etc. in order to generate demand, create awareness and explore new markets.

Visit of D.D.G., W.T.O.

6577. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Director General of World Trade Organisation during his visit to New Delhi had indicated that India would have to take a further leap in liberalisation of economy to realise its objective of 7% growth in GDP in the coming years;

(b) if so, the steps towards further liberalisation of economy were suggested by him; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. This was mentioned by Mr. Chulsu Kim, Deputy Director General, World Trade Organisation during his address in New Delhi at the Asia Society's 8th Annual Corporate Conference in March, 1997.

(b) The steps suggested, inter-alia, were further liberalisation of foreign investment regime and further opening of trade regimes by elimination of quantitative restrictions in the consumer goods sectors.

(c) Foreign Direct Investment policy is reviewed from time to time with a view to boost foreign direct investment into the country and to make it more dynamic and investor friendly.

As regards elimination of quantitative restrictions, the WTO Committee on Balance of Payments Restrictions will

resume consultations with India in June, 1997. India has been invited to present a plan for elimination of quantitative restrictions under Balance of Payments cover at that meeting. In preparation for this meeting, inter Ministerial discussion and consultations with trading partners are taking place.

Decline in Investment by U.K.

6578. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether British investment in India has declined sharply despite a number of high-powered visits to India by British businessmen;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details regarding its trend during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The total amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approved from U.K. from 1991 to March 1997 is as under :-

Year	Amount of FDI Approved (Rs. in Million)
1991	321.00
1992	1176.70
1993	6227.30
1994	12991.50
1995	17258.60
1996	15245.99
1997 (upto March)	24529.41

Investment approvals from U.K. companies have been increasing steadily in the last 6 years except in 1996, when investment from UK declined by 11.60% from the approvals granted in 1995. However, only during the first three months of 1997, the FDI approved from UK has exceeded the highest amount approved in any single year in the last 6 years. UK is the second largest investor country of FDI in India after USA.

Legal Services

6579. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Legal Services Authorities Act of

1987 which makes free legal services a statutory right for poor undertrials has failed to fulfil its objectives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to uphold its pledge of judicial assistance to the weaker sections of the society and what initiative it is taking to ensure that legal aid and service is a sine qua non ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The legal services under the Legal Services Authorities Act, *inter alia*, are available to undertrials. The criteria for giving legal services is contained in section 12 of the Act which is as under :-

"12. Every person who has to file or defend a case shall be entitled to legal services under this Act if that person is—

- (a) a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- (b) a victim of trafficking in human beings or begar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
- (c) a women or a child;
- (d) a mentally ill or otherwise disabled person;
- (e) a person under circumstances of underserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
- (f) an industrial workman; or
- (g) in custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, or in a juvenile home within the meaning of clause (j) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 in psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987; or
- (h) in receipt of annual income less than rupees nine thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government, if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court, and less than rupees twelve thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government, if the case is before the Supreme Court :