

में बढ़कर लगभग 600 करोड़ १० मूल्य का हो गया। किन्तु, भारत कोचीन, दक्षिण कोरिया और कनाडा जैसे देशों से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी पड़ रही है।

(घ) वर्तमान निर्यात आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत ग्रेनाइट एककों की 100% निर्यात अभिमुख एकक योजना, अभिमुख लाइसेंसिंग और ईपीसीजी जैसे लाभ मिलते हैं। प्रस्तुत ग्रेनाइट के निर्यात से जो आय होती है उस पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80 एचएचसी के तहत स्वीकार्य लाभ मिलते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रेनाइट निर्यातकों को सरकार के और "रसायन एवं सम्बद्ध उत्पाद निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद" के सामान्य निर्यात संवर्धन उपायों का लाभ भी मिलता है।

#### Bilateral Trade between India and Cuba

\*5. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Cuba are to Step up the flow of bilateral trade and economic exchanges by identifying new areas in the economic fields and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the 2nd Session of Indo-Cuban Joint Commission held recently in Havana on 30 June-1 July 1994, both the countries underlined the need to step up the flow of bilateral trade and economic exchanges. The areas identified for expanding economic and commercial ties included, inter-alia, joint collaborations in the fields of tourism, sugar manufacture, powder metallurgy, fisheries and bicycle production; co-operation in science and technology and holding the meetings of Indian Cuban Joint Business Council at regular intervals.

#### Central legislation, for unorganised labour

\*6. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are committed to enact Central legislation on unorganised labour; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons for delay in its enactment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There is no proposal to bring forward a comprehensive legislation for the unorganised labour as such.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Recommendations made by task Force on child labour

\*7. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Task Force of Government had recommended in the year 1990 that all laws pertaining to child labour be integrated into a child labour code.

(b) what are the other recommendations made by the Task Force in this matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had accepted all the recommendations of the Task Force;

(d) if so, what are the details of action taken thereon; and

(e) what are the recommendations which have not been accepted together with reasons for non-acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA.): (a) to (e) The Task Force constituted by the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour sub-mitted its report in December, 1990

on the implementation of the Child labour (Prohibition. & Regulation) Act, 1986 and the legal action plan of the National Policy on Child Labour. The report recommended evolution of a Comprehensive Child Code of India to reflect a total perspective of the ultimate goals and strategies. Integration of child labour related laws into a Comprehensive Code was not recommended in the report.

The Task Force has made recommendations on the National Policy on Child Labour, amendments to the CL(P&R) Act, 1986 and on the need so evolve a holistic integrated approach in addressing the problem of child labour.

The report of the Task Force has been examined in consultation with the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour. The general recommendations on giving high priority to and improving the data-base on child labour have been accepted as also most of those relating to welfare for child labour. Government have stepped up action programmes for addressing the issue. Government are also promoting integrated action through other Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), academic institutions, and the community, in the areas of survey and identification, awareness generation and rehabilitation measures.

In view of the existing infrastructural facilities and mechanisms: available in the areas of research and training, parliamentary discussions and scrutiny and administrative coordination, the recommendations relating to setting up of National/Zonal research institutions. Joint Committees of Parliament, Statutory status to Child Labour Advisory Boards and a Single Ministry for Child Welfare, while acceptable in principle, do not call for immediate action. Similarly the need for rewriting the National Policy was not felt since the existing Policy document was considered to be specific and clear.

Substantially accepting the recommendations relating to amendment of the CL (P&R) Act, Government have decided to introduce an amendment bill. However, further enhancement of penalties has not been considered necessary since the existing provisions are adequately deterrent; prescribing time limits for disposal of court cases has not been found feasible. Also, notifying NGOs as inspectors is not considered necessary in view of the current provision of the Act which permits NGOs, among others, to file complaints in the competent court.

#### पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापारिक संबंध

\*8. श्री गोपाल सिंह ओ सीलकी :  
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत के व्यापारिक संबंधों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान के राजनैतिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन आने के पश्चात् उस देश के साथ हमारे व्यापारिक संबंधों में सुधार हुआ है अथवा कमी आयी है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में कौन-कौन से व्यापार प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(घ) पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापारिक संबंध स्थापित होने के पश्चात् उस देश के साथ हमारे व्यापार में वृद्धि होने के संबंध में पूर्वावधान क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :  
(क) से (घ) भारत ने पाकिस्तान से आयात करने में उसके साथ परस्पर भिन्न राष्ट्र का सलूक किया है। परंतु पाकिस्तान का भारत से किया जाने वाला आयात केवल 570 आयात किए जाने योग्य वस्तुओं तक सीमित है ; इनके अलावा पाकिस्तान सरकार समय-समय पर कुछ अन्य वस्तुओं के लिए भी आयात लाइसेंस जारी करती