

total value of Rs. 12.96 crores. The seized items included gold, watches, diamonds, cosmetics, cigarette-lighters, playing cards, safety razors, blades, cigarettes, synthetic fabrics and liquor.

#### **Cash compensatory support for export**

91. DR. LOKESH CHANDRA:  
SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH:  
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cash compensatory support for export paid during the period from January to June, 1979; and

(b) the items for which this cash assistance is available at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) Rs. 153.68 crores (Provisional).

(b) Cash compensatory support is available on various individual items at different rates, in the following product groups:—

1. Engineering Goods.
2. Chemicals and Allied Products.
3. Plastic Goods.
4. Processed Foods.
5. Leather and Leather Goods.
6. Silk Goods.
7. Rayon and Synthetic Textiles.
8. Handicrafts, including woollen carpets.
9. Coir products.
10. Woollen Mixed items.
11. Agricultural products.
12. Cotton Textiles.
13. Jute Goods.
14. Sports Goods.

#### **Increase in smuggling**

92. SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newspaper report that appeared in the *Times of India* dated May 21, 1979 to the effect that smuggling has increased enormously after the repeal of the Emergency and relaxation of MTS A AND COFEPOSA regulations;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) Reports received by Government do not indicate any increase in smuggling activities. On the other hand, smuggling continues to be well under check. This is supported by such indicators as increase in the value of inward remittances (non-trade), steady strength of Indian rupee vis-a-vis major foreign currencies, absence of large scale open display and sale of foreign goods in the major marketing centres and the downward trend in the quantum of seizures effected by Customs authorities.

(c) In order to deal with the problem of smuggling more effectively, anti-smuggling apparatus has been kept fully on alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling. Besides, anti-smuggling measures have been reinforced. These include strengthening and re-deployment of preventive and intelligence machinery, intensifying patrolling along the sea coast as well as on important land routes, exercising of greater vigilance and thorough rummage of vessels arriving from sensitive ports. Recently, additional staff has also been provided for preventive and intelligence work at Bombay and Delhi. In addition, the provisions of COFEPOSA Act are being used on selective basis.