

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	34.00	71.50	125.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	34.00	71.50	125.50
10.	Karnataka	146.70	286.72	304.23	737.65
11.	Kerala	94.90	140.00	186.98	421.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	179.90	351.67	344.24	875.98
13.	Maharashtra	193.80	377.35	369.41	940.56
14.	Mizoram	20.00	34.00	34.00	88.00
15.	Manipur	20.00	34.00	34.00	88.00
16.	Meghalaya	20.00	17.00	Nil	37.00
17.	Nagaland	20.00	17.00	71.50	108.50
18.	Orissa	114.80	224.30	219.50	558.60
19.	Punjab	50.90	100.87	98.74	250.51
20.	Rajasthan	138.70	270.90	265.32	674.92
21.	Sikkim	20.00	Nil	71.50	91.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	193.60	379.45	371.51	944.56
23.	Tripura	20.00	34.00	34.00	88.00
24.	West Bengal	288.60	243.00	Nil	531.60
25.	Uttar Pradesh	430.50	841.28	892.87	2164.65

(d) does not arise.

Pending Projects of Delhi

1887. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some industrial projects pertaining to the National Capital Territory of Delhi are pending for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof project-wise;

(c) the estimated cost of these projects;

(d) the reasons for delay in taking decision on these projects; and

(e) by when the decision is likely to be taken on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (e). In terms of Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. S.O.606(E) dated 1.8.1990, there is a ban on setting up of medium and large projects in the territory of Delhi. Decision on grant of industrial licence are guided inter-alia by State/Central locational policy.

However, one industrial licence application for setting up of an industrial unit in the National Capital

Territory of Delhi for the manufacture of readymade garments has been received in June, 1996 and the same is within the stipulated time limit of disposal. The proposed investment in fixed assets in the above proposal amounts to Rs. 88 lakhs.

[English]

Inflation Rate

1888. SHRI KACHARU BHARU RAUT :
SHRI DATTA MEGHE :
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have calculated the inflation rate in the context of present hike in Petroleum products;

(b) whether this inflation is likely to have adversely effects on essential commodities and the people living under poverty line as well as common people;

(c) if so, the percentage of hike on day to day commodities; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the price rise of essential commodities and to contain the inflation rate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The recent hike in the price of petroleum products is likely to result in a one time jump in the rate of inflation by about 1.2 per cent.

In spite of the compulsion of reducing the deficit in the oil Pool Account, the Government has taken a conscious decision to protect the household by keeping the price of kerosene unchanged. Even in the case of LPG which is used by relatively better off sections of society, it has been decided to keep LPG price relatively lower than the price charged by the parallel marketeers.

(c) It is yet too early to assess the impact of recent price hike of petroleum products on each of the 30 essential commodities.

(d) The important steps contemplated by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities are :

1. continuation of open market sale by FCI of rice and wheat.
2. continuing CGL import policy for selected essential commodities such as sugar, edible oils, pulses and low fat milk powder at nil or reduced duty. Import duty on edible oils reduced to 20%.
3. Import of edible oils on Government account for supply through PDS
4. strive to control fiscal deficit to 5 per cent of GDP.
5. containing monetary growth to a reasonable level.
6. maintaining a liberal import policy, combined with reduction in import duties for most of the commodities.
7. reduction in excise duties in some of the consumer goods.

Export of Coir Products

1889. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of export of coir products made during 1994-95 and 1995-96, and

(b) the target fixed for export of coir products during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a)

YEAR	QUANTITY (tonnes)	VALUE (Rs. in crores)
1994-95	48086	171.64
1995-96	48276	206.85

(b) The target fixed for export of coir products during 1996-97 is US\$ 60 million (Rs. 211.00 crores).

Succession Problem of Share

1890. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVIN CHANDRA MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of succession problem of shares and debentures in the absence of nomination clause:

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to add nomination clause in the securities proforma and

(c) if not, the remedial steps being taken or proposed to be taken to facilitate succession of securities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b) above.

Implementation of Nayak Committee Report

1891. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small scale industries associations have sought the immediate implementation of the Nayak Committee Report

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon, and

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Nayak panel and those which have not been implemented so far alongwith the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that almost all the major recommendations of Nayak Committee have been accepted by it and necessary guidelines/instructions issued to banks. The guidelines/instructions issued by RBI to scheduled commercial banks, include the following

- (i) to grant working capital credit limits to small scale industrial (SSI) units computed on the basis of a minimum of 20% of their projected annual turnover to the SSIs whose credit limit in individual cases is less than Rs. one crore.
- (ii) to give preference to village industries, tiny industries and other small scale units in that order while meeting the credit requirements of the SSI sector.