exports. Tea Board has also introduced logos as certification marks for speciality tea produced in Darjeeling, Assam Valley and Nilgiris as per specified geographical indications. These certificate marks are registered in various foreign countries. The use of logos/tea marketing symbol is allowed based on the assessment of tea by a panel of exports. In order to prevent flow of imported tea waste into the domestic market; Govt. has modified the Tea Waste Control Order 1959 so as to make it applicable to imported tea as well

(d) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PSUs in Himachal Pradesh

1275. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of industries under Public Sector in Himachal Pradesh, distriot-wise;
- (b) how many of these are earning profit and how many are running in losses, alongwith details;
- (c) the efforts made by Government since 1997 to make Public Undertakings in Himachal Pradesh profitable; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) As per available information till 31.3.98, there is only one public sector undertaking, namely, Nathpa Jhakri Power Corpn. Ltd. which has its registered office in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. This undertaking is still under construction.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Financial assistance released under PMRY

1276. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance

released under PMRY from 1st April, 1998 to 31st December, 1998, State-wise;

- (b) the basis of allocation of fund and guidelines for utilising the fund under PMRY:
- (c) whether there are complaints of noncomplying with the guidelines issued by Government; and
 - (d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY SIKANDER (SHRI BAKHT): (a) Under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, financial assistance is provided for subsidy, training, contingency funds etc. The funds for subsidy are authorised to the Reserve Bank of India for release to the implementing banks. The funds for training and contingency etc. are released to the States/UTs. The statement showing States/UTs-wise financial assistance released under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana from 1st April, 98 to 31st December, 98 is enclosed (see below).

Subsidy is released through the Reserve Bank of India for meeting the subsidy requirement of banks under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. The bulk of the individual project funds under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, comes as loans from banks to the beneficiary.

(b) The funds for training inclusive of stipend are @ Rs. 1,000/- per beneficiary for industry sector and @ Rs. 500/- per beneficiary for service and business sectors. The funds for contingency are released @ Rs. 250/- per case sanctioned. The funds for training are to be utilised for meeting the expenditure of trainer's fees; trainees' stipend and miscellaneous expenditure directly connected with organising the training programmes. The contingency funds are to be utilised for administering and supervising the implementation of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana at the concerned State/ UT Directorate and District Industries Centre (DIC) level.

(c) and (d) Specific complaints of non compliance with the guidelines issued by Central Government have not been received.

The funds for subsidy are allocated @ 15% of the project cost per beneficiary subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/- and not allocated State/UT-wise.

Statement

Central funds released to the States/UTS under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana from 1st April to 31st December 1998.

(Rs. in thousand)

SI. No.	State/UT	Training funds (Rs.)	Contingency funds etc. (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10260.00	3720.50	13980.50
2.	Assam	917.87	1590.25	2508.12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	178.55	60.75	239.30
4.	Bihar	0.00	1726.00	1726.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	126.00	126.00
6.	Goa	36.17	38.25	74.42
7.	Gujarat	4380.00	1580.50	5960.50
8.	Haryana	105.85	1053.25	1159.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	440.50	440.50
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	6570.00	2310.75	8880.75
12.	Kerala	5316.30	2323.25	7639.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7619.83	4054.75	11674.58
14.	Maharashtra	3926.60	5135.25	9061.85
15.	Manipur	396.45	135.00	531.45
16.	Meghalaya	186.75	63.75	250.50
17.	Mizoram	75.00	26.25	101.25
18.	Nagaland	0.00	2.25	2.25

73	Written Answers	[RAJYA SABHA]	to Unstarred Questions 74	
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Orissa	3840.30	1146.50	4986.80
20.	Punjab	4169.25	1285.75	5455.00
21.	Rajasthan	5132.00	1897.75	7029.75
22.	Tamil Nadu	4155.00	1366.00	5521.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	130.75	130.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20739.60	6311.25	27050.85

Note: In the case of certain States/UTs funds were not released if utilisation were not furnished/balance funds from previous years were available for scheme implementation. Contingency funds also include Rs. 50,000/- for project profiles to Andaman & Nicobar.

25.	West Bengal	0.00	587.50	587.50
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	30.00	60.25*	90.25
27.	Chandigarh	30.00	10.75	40.75
28.	Daman & Diu	15.00	6.75	21.75
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.00	7.50	22.50
30.	Lakshadweep	15.00	6.00	21.00
31.	Pondicherry	251.05	94.75	345.80
32.	Sikkim	0.00	25.00	25.00
	Total:	78361.57	37323.75	115685.32

Industrial output growth

1277. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the observations made by the Centre Government for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) that the Industrial output growth is going down from 4.5 per cent to 4 per cent;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to boost the output?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT):

- (a) Different research bodies have been estimating industrial growth differently. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) expect the industrial growth to be 4% during the current year.
- (b) the slow down in industrial growth can be attributed to both the domestic and external factors.
 - * Domestic factors include weak demand on account of inadequate investment in infrastructure sectors, like power, ports and transport, and slow down in general investmen