

tion of atomic minerals, through the Geological survey of India;

(b) if so, the district in which such surveys have been conducted during the last one year;

(c) the names of the atomic minerals in which Government have achieved success through such surveys; and

(d) the quantity of minerals deposits explored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE): (a) and (b) Survey for exploration of atomic minerals in the country is carried out by the Atomic Mineral Division, a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy, and not by the Geological Survey of India. The Districts where geological survey was conducted last year by the Atomic Minerals Division are:

(a) Andhra Pradesh: Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Anantpur, Guntur, Kumool and Mahboobnagar.

(b) Bihar: Gumla, Ranchi, East and West Singhbhum.

(c) Orissa: Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bargarh and Jharsuguda.

(c) The Minerals for which exploration was undertaken with success include Pitchblende/Uraninite, Ilmenite, Rutile, Monazite, Columbite, Tantalite and Xenotime.

(d) The surveys are in different stages of completion. The quantity of mineral deposits can be estimated on completion of the exercise.

Concessions on Electronic Items

1712. SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many concessions/reliefs extended to the consumers on electronic goods by the Union budgetary provisions during the preceding three years did not actually reach them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/contemplated to check the recurrence of this phenomenon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI R. JANARTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Budget addresses the larger issue of promotion of domestic industry. The Electronic Industry has been seen as a fast growing sector offering great promise for exports, employment and development in the small scale sector, the Central Tax regime has gradually been rationalised to help the domestic industry to grow. While no information is available about duties/reliefs being passed on to the consumers, it is the market that determines the prices. The trend in this industry all the world over has been product upgradation with falling prices. During the Eighth Plan, the domestic electronic industry has grown at a Cumulative Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 20% which is an indicator of success of the government strategy to promote domestic industry, as also, a growth in consumer demand for local manufacture. The Government would continue to follow this strategy during the DC Plan.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी उद्योग का विकास

1713. श्री सूर्यभान पाटील वहाड़णे: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी उद्योग के उत्थान हेतु विभिन्न राज्यों को क्या-क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं तथा उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में ऐसे उद्योगों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और ऐसे उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा वित्त (बैंकिंग, राजस्व और बीमा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर जनार्दनन): भारत सरकार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी के सभी संगत क्षेत्रों में देश भर में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी उद्योग