

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Agriculture Minister—the concerned Ministry is taking very laudable steps—to three major problems with which we are faced. Will the Government consider setting up a gene bank so that there would be better technology, better growth and better yields and so that it would be cost-effective for the farmers? This is part (a) of my question. Part (b) of my question is this. In order to keep the food crop patterns going and in order to see that India's food buffer-stock doesn't decline, do we have a method of crop patterning? Will the Ministry be able to advise the farmers so that there is no glut of certain crops when the prices go down and there is no thinning out of food crops? The farmers have a right to change to alternative crop patterns. Will the Government consider crop patterning? What incentives would the Government give to those farmers who are going in for traditional crop patterns so that the buffer-stock of India does not get dried up? Part (c) of my question is this. Do you have any incentive scheme for non-conventional crops like saffron? Would you be able to advise the farmers in various parts of the country to grow saffron and other English vegetables, as they are known, like asparagus broccoli avocado? Hybrid quality of seeds should be made available to the farmers.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, जहां तक जीन बैंक की बात है, करीब एक सप्ताह पहले की बात है कि जीन बैंक का उद्घाटन हुआ है और आपने ही उसका उद्घाटन किया है और हम यह कह सकते हैं कि वह विश्व का सबसे बड़ा जीन बैंक हमारे देश में है जहां हमारी कंप्लैटि एक मिलियन जीन्स रखने की है और हमने यह भी लोगों को आमंत्रित किया है कि इसमें न सिर्फ भारत के बल्कि दूसरे भी जो डेवलपिंग देश हैं, वे भी अगर चाहें तो अपने जीन्स वहां रख सकते हैं और उसमें सहयोग करके उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the gene bank be available in every region of the country?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: No. It is possible. It is very costly. There will be a gene bank. I am asking other countries also to come and keep their things there. It will be on a secret arrangement. But joint

operations and joint research will be carried out. Such is the thing.

दूसरा माननीय सदस्या का सवाल है क्रॉप पैटर्न के और हाइब्रिड सीड्स के बारे में, तो यह बहुत गौरव की बात है कि हमारे देश के जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, वे लगातार इसका अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने विश्व स्टैंडर्ड की अपनी ख्याति उपस्थित की है। अब जो हमारे सामने कर्तव्य है, वह यह है कि जो उन्होंने रिसर्च किया है, उसको हम गरीबों के या किसानों के फार्म तक कैसे पहुंचाएं, हमारे लिए सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यही है। अगर 50 परसेंट आफ दि रिसर्च को भी हम फार्म पर पहुंचा सके तो हमारा ख्याल है कि देश को परिपूर्ण अनाज मिलेगा, कभी अनाज का संकट नहीं रहेगा।

तो उस दिशा में हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इंग्लिश वैजिटेबल वगैरह के बारे में हमको कुछ ज्यादा ज्ञान नहीं है। अभी भारतीय वैजिटेबल में हम लगे हुए हैं। समय बचेगा तो हम उसके लिए भी कोशिश करेंगे। उसके एक्सपोर्ट के लिए खास-खास एरिया में हम बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I did not get a reply to my question about the cropping pattern. Will the Government give incentive to farmers to stick to food-crop growth *vis-a-vis* growth of cash crops like flowers or something else?

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: वह तो हम बराबर दाम बढ़ाकर इंस्टिट्यूट देते हैं। पैसे से बड़ा इंस्टिट्यूट क्या हो सकता है? दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां डिस्टेंस सेल की बात आती है, हम तुरंत इंटरवीन करते हैं और उसको खरीद लेते हैं। फर्टिलाइजर में आपने देखा है कि प्रति बोरा 150 रुपए की सब्सिडी हम दे रहे हैं। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में भी दे रहे हैं और चीजों में भी दे रहे हैं। हम ही दे रहे हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। पहले से सरकार देती आ रही है। हम भी उसमें थोड़ा घटा-बढ़ाकर दे देते हैं।

Proposed increase in Tuition fee of IITs

*123. **SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be atleast 15-fold increase in the tuition fees to be charged by the IITs from the next academic session in 1997-98 as reported in "The Times of India", New Delhi edition, dated the 8th November 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that those students who are unable to afford annual fee of about Rs. 15,000 instead of Rs. 1,000 at present, will be provided bank loans, scholarships etc. so that their studies may not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) to (c) To meet a certain percentage of cost of education, which has been going up substantially year after year, the Council of IITs, in its 34th meeting held on 7.11.1996, approved the enhancement of the total fees per year from Rs. 1,850 to Rs. 15,000 for students seeking admission through Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) conducted by the IITs from the academic session 1997-98. The Council has also recommended that arrangements shall be made for bank loans for the students who would have difficulty in paying the enhanced fees and also for scholarships.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो देश में आजादी के बाद बहुत बड़े-बड़े और विद्वान लोग शिक्षा मंत्री बने लेकिन हमने शिक्षा के माध्यम से कैसे बीज बोए और उसके कैसे फल हमको आज की पीढ़ी के रूप में देखने को मिल रहे हैं, इसका अनुभव हम सबको है। मैं उस चर प्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहता।

सभापति महोदय, आज की शिक्षा कैंपिटेशन फीस, डोनेशन, कंट्रीब्यूशन के चक्रवात में फंस गई है और शिक्षा एक अच्छा-खासा उद्योग-धंधा बन गई है और मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत से राजनेता भी इस उद्योग-धंधे में जोर-शोर से लगे हुए हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आई. आई.टी. हमारे देश में तकनीकी शिक्षा का बहुत प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान है और उसमें कोई भी होनहार छात्र, चाहे उसके पास पैसा है या नहीं है, फीस देने के लिए अगर वह हजार रुपए जुटकर उसमें भर्ती हो जाता था तो वह अपने तकनीकी ज्ञान के द्वारा देश को लाभान्वित कर सकता था। आज आपने अचानक वह वार्षिक फीस 1,000 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 15,000 रुपए कर दी है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसा मानते हैं कि देश के जो मध्यम वर्ग और निम्न वर्ग के लोग हैं, क्या उनका जीवन-स्तर इतना ऊँचा उठ गया है कि वे 1,000 रुपए के बजाय 15,000

रुपए का खर्च वार्षिक शुल्क के रूप में अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए वहन कर सकते हैं? मेरा प्रश्न बड़ा रिलेवंट है। आज इस देश के अंदर आई.आई.टी. नाम के जो संस्थान हैं उन्होंने वार्षिक शुल्क बढ़ाकर 15,000 रुपए कर दिया है। मंत्री जी से मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप इस बात पर पुनर्विचार नहीं कर सकते कि आई. आई.टी. को कुछ सरकारी अनुदान या बजट के द्वारा सपोर्ट दी जाए ताकि यह केवल पैसे वालों के लिए शिक्षा का साधन न बन सके? महोदय, ये आई.आई.टी. के छात्र देश को बड़ा लाभ पहुंचाने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं? और किसी खाते में आप खर्च कम कर लीजिए लेकिन आई.आई.टी. की शिक्षा का भार छात्रों पर मत पड़ने दीजिए। क्या आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me explain the background of IITs. When for the first time IIT, Kharagpur was started, the Committee recommended that one-third of the expenditure of the IITs should be recovered from tuition fees. At that time the expenditure was Rs. 600. In 1953 they fixed Rs. 200 as tuition fee. From 1953 to 1996 the expenditure has gone up manifold. In 1992-93 a revision in fee was made. In the beginning it was Rs. 100. Then, it was increased to Rs. 1,850. This was the total fee. For B.Tech the fee was Rs. 950, M.Tech., the fee was Rs. 1305, M.S., the fee was Rs. 1230, Ph.D., the fee was Rs. 1,488. The increase works out to 5.1, 5.3, 4.75 and 5.7.

Here I must also mention that no fee is recovered from the SC/ST students. They are also provided free hostel accommodation, pocket money and free food.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: गरीब तो सभी वर्गों में हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अजीत जोगी: एससी/एसटी के लोगों का तो एडमिशन ही नहीं हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

The SC/ST students don't get admission in IITs.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: We are spending Rs. 1 lakh per annum on every student who passes out of the IITs. He gets a minimum salary of Rs. 10,000 per month and it goes up to Rs. 25,000. Not that, 60 per cent of the students who pass

of the IITs go to foreign countries. They are not serving in India. They get a salary of Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 per month. Normally in every country including the United States, from 20 per cent to 30 per cent recovery is made through fee. For IITs in our country we have invested so much and we are investing so much that we are imparting excellent education. This fee hike is not applicable to the students who have already been admitted there. It is for the future students.

I must also mention here that we have already contacted some banks. The Canara Bank has already come forward to finance these students. The entire fee would be paid by them and they would start recovering the fee after three years from the date of completion of the degree by a student. They give three years period because they are sure that students are going to get jobs. There is no difficulty. If a student is not in a position to pay the fee, there are some banks to assist him. We have taken all these factors into consideration while increasing the fee.

I would also like to mention here that the Indian Institute of Managements are also run by the Government of India. Now, they are charging a fee of Rs. 45,000 per annum per student. Students are paying it willingly because there are future prospects. They get jobs immediately. Since three years it has been increased to Rs. 45,000 per annum. No student has complained. We haven't received any complaint up till now because we impart the best education through these Institutes and jobs are also guaranteed. The Government also has to give priority to primary education.

You cannot invest money only in higher education. That is why this reasonable increase has been made. There is also a provision to give loans through banks.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: मैं संक्षेप में ही पूछ लेता हूँ। महोदय, मंत्री जी ने दो बातें कहीं। पहली बात तो यह है कि बैंकों के द्वारा लोन देने की बात। आप जानते हैं कि कितनी को भी जब लोन मिला था तो उसमें से कितना सेंट उनके पास गया और कितना परसेंट बिचौलियों के पास चला गया और उसमें कितना समय लगा, आप इस बात को जानते हैं। इसलिए छात्रों को कम से कम शुरू में ही इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग मत दीजिये कि वे बैंकों के

दरवाजे खटखटते रहें अपना लोन लेने के लिए, इसलिए उनको इस बोझ से बचाइये। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, आप स्वीकार करें या न करें आपकी मर्जी।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सप्तीमेंटी प्रश्न यह है कि मंत्री जी ने वही पर अपने भाषण में कहा है

As far as higher education is concerned, more and funds should come from the private sector as it benefits directly from these institutions.

महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को लाभ होता है लेकिन सरकारी विभागों में और सरकार के अन्य संस्थानों में, प्रतिष्ठानों में भी आपके इंजीनियर्स जाते हैं। आपको भी उस का फायदा होता है, केवल प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर को लाभ नहीं होता है, पूरे देश को उनके तकनीकी ज्ञान से लाभ होता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप एक ऐसी व्यवस्था के निर्माण करने का विचार करेंगे जिसके माध्यम से सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों और प्राइवेट सेक्टर, उन छात्रों को मदद करने के लिए कोई ऐसा फंड बनायें जिसका नियोजन आपके माध्यम से उन छात्रों को सहायता करने के लिए हो ताकि हम सरकार के ऊपर जो बोझ पड़ता है तकनीकी शिक्षा का उससे भी बच सकें। प्राइवेट सेक्टर, पब्लिक सेक्टर या अन्य विभाग जो इसका लाभ उठाते हैं या जो छात्र आगे जाकर ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त करके अच्छा पैसा कमाते हैं उनके द्वारा कोई फंड नियोजित किया जाये ताकि आपको भी बोझ न पड़े और छात्रों को भी उसमें लाभ मिल सके, क्या आप ऐसा सोच सकते हैं?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: The suggestion made by the hon. Member is worth considering. Some of the industries have already been sending their staff and they are paying for it. Instead of that, we can think of creating a fund to help the poorer students. I may also mention here that we are giving merit scholarships. Previously, the economic criterion was that you should have Rs. 25,000/- as your income per annum. We have raised this limit to Rs. 50,000/-. We are giving merit scholarships to 25 per cent of the student. That arrangement is already there. We are giving merit scholarships to 25 per cent of the students from the beginning. Previously, the income limit was Rs. 25,000/-. Now, we have enhanced it to Rs. 50,000/-. That way, the Government has taken all the steps in this direction. Your

suggestion is worth considering and I will take it into consideration.

PROF. SHRIMATI BHARATI RAY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am aware of the real difficulties of the universities and the deemed universities to run their administration because of the acute scarcity of funds. But we have to first think of the students for whom the universities or the deemed universities are meant. The fifteen times increase, to say the least, is shocking. This, in my view, is substitution merit by money. What is the point in holding the joint entrance examination because most of the meritorious students will not be able to sit in the examination due to their inability to pay Rs. 1,250/- per month? Rs. 15,000/- per annum means Rs. 1,250/- per month. There is also another point to consider, that is, in India—we have not yet become United States of America—you do not earn for yourself. You earn for the family also. A boy in a middle class family will probably become an engineer and he is expected to look after his younger brothers and sisters. Under these circumstances, I have to put two questions. Firstly, what will be the terms and conditions for the payment of loan.that is to say, for interest reckoning? The three-year period is too short a period for the repayment of the loan. It is not possible. It should be not less than 10 years. Question No. 2 is, how do we propose to take the money back from the students who go abroad? How do we claim the money back? Only those students who live in India will pay back the money. What will be the security if a boy goes abroad and does not come back within 10 years? How do you claim back the money? I would very much like to know about the security. Of course, in my State, there is no one who can pay the security money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of them are going abroad. We are subsidising the United States.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: That is true. We are subsidising the United States, absolutely.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Firstly, the loan will be automatically sanctioned by the banks at lower interests. It has been already started by the Canara Bank. We have negotiated. We will be negotiating with other banks also. Secondly,

the recovery of the loan will start after three years of the completion of the degree, in six instalments or five instalments. It is spread over five years not in one lumpsum. It will be recovered by instalments. And, thirdly, those people who go abroad, before going abroad, will have to give an undertaking to the bank to remit the instalments regularly. For that, a legal binding will be there. The details of that also will be worked out when the scheme comes into existence.

SHRI JOY NADUKKARA: Sir, the question is about the increase in the tuition fees. Why should we worry about the increase in the tuition fees when we can get, or rather purchase, degrees, post-graduate degrees, professional degrees, anything, on payment of some amount in our country? Sir, many times, we see reports in papers about unearthing of education Mafias or criminals involved in the production of fake degrees. On the strength of fake degrees, some persons are getting jobs also. I want to know what steps the Government intends to take to check these activities.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: So far as checking in other institutions is concerned, the Government will take steps whenever it is necessary.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I am confident that the hon. Minister knows fully that it is the most meritorious category of students who seek admission to the IITs. And they deserve our sympathy even if they go to America. In fact, a comparison between the American system of education and our system of education will not be, broadly speaking, correct. When we go into the system of education some day in this august House, I can point out the difficulties in comparing the two systems. But here, I have a question for the hon. Minister. Of course, the fees have to be increased. But it has to be graded. It is an eightfold increase. He gave the figures. It is an eightfold increase! Would he kindly agree to allow a threefold or fourfold increase to the fees that they were paying?

Secondly, in his answer, he has explained that apart from the bank loans, scholars will also be available. This Rs. 15,000, just a small fragment, a small percentage of the money that the Government of In

is spending on so many such institutions. It is a matter of gesture. They are meritorious. They go to America. They earn their livelihood. And many of them bring credit to this country. So, we should not grudge the money they get here in India or abroad. But here, now, we can make a gesture to these meritorious students who face a very tough competition. In fact, on some future day, I will lay before the House the intensity of the competition. For example, from the Delhi Public School, it is the students with 90 per cent and above marks who go to the IITs, not the students who have obtained 88 per cent. Therefore, if a category of students is that meritorious, we should make a gesture. The question I would like to raise here is whether the Minister would consider having only a fourfold increase. I think that would be enough. Then, as against bank loans, which would be difficult for the students, the Minister should consider giving scholarships, about which he has already committed in his answer.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: I am not comparing the university education in America with ours. I am only giving the comparison in regard to the fee charged. While they charged Rs. 3 lakhs per annum for such courses, we are charging only Rs. 15,000/- . I am comparing only to that extent.

Sir, so far as the increase is concerned, it is from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 15,000/- in thirty-three years! You have to take into account the inflation and the increase in expenditure which has taken place. We have to maintain the excellent standards. For this purpose, we have to purchase many technical, modern, equipment. We have to spend money on that. Then, the salaries of teachers and other expenditure have also increased. The increase is necessary to maintain the standards of these institutions. We have to give the students excellent education. We need money for that. We are not making any profit out of it. The increase is absolutely necessary in order to maintain the standards. Most of the parents would co-operate. The students would also co-operate. I think there would not be any complaint or grievance.

प्रो विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मेडीकल स्टुडेंट को तैयार करने में और आई-आई-टी में इंजीनियर तैयार करने पर इतनी ज्यादा सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, क्या वह देश को कुछ भी पैसे करते हैं? क्या आपने कोई शर्त लगा रखी है कि इतने साल तक यहां पर देश में रह कर सरकारी क्षेत्र में उनको काम करना पड़ेगा या रूरल एरिया में काम करना पड़ेगा। एक डाक्टर को तैयार करने में अगर आप 10 लाख रुपये देते हैं और बाद में वह इमीडियेटली अमरीका चला जाए और वहां जा कर के जैसे अभी मेरे दोस्त कह रहे थे कि बड़ा नाम कमाएगा, वहां लाखों रुपया कमाता रहे, हमने कोई यह संस्थान अमरीका के लिए तो नहीं खोल रखे या मिडल ईस्ट या आस्ट्रेलिया के लिए नहीं खोल रखे। जो भी आदमी जिसको भी आप सब्सिडी देते हैं, कम से कम दो साल, तीन साल या चार साल यहां पर सरकारी क्षेत्र में काम करे या रूरल एरिया में जा कर काम करे, क्या इस प्रकार की आप कोई शर्त रखते हैं? जो सेल्फ फाइनेंस कर सकते हैं, अपने तौर पर खर्च कर सकते हैं वह पूरा खर्च करके अपनी हायर एजुकेशन में जाएं और मेडीकल की डिग्री लें, अपना पूरा खर्च करे। बहुत से मल्टी मिलियनर्स फी पढ़ रहे हैं। उनके लिए क्या आप कोई ऐसी शर्त लगा रहे हैं कि आपके इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स से जो निकलेगा वह अपने देश में रूरल एरिया में, बैकवर्ड एरिया या सरकारी कामों में इतने साल काम करेगा और अगर नहीं करेगा तो सारा रुपया वापिस करेगा?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, there is a force in the statement of the hon. Member. I agree. As to how it has to be done, we will apply our mind.

Here, I would like to give the example of the Indian Institute of Management. We increased the fee to Rs. 45,000/-. They are paying. All the students are paying. It is also on merit.

SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI: They have no option. They have to pay.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: No question of option. Immediately, they have job opportunities. They get job immediately. When they go out, they get Rs. 20,000/- per month. In fact, Sir, the fee in our country is the cheapest in the world.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: And the best in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us subsidise primary and secondary education a little more.

Question No. 124.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBAJIRAO SHINDE: Mr. Chairman, sir, I have a request to make. Question No. 137 is more or less similar to this question. Question No. 137 is about launching of schemes on World Ozone Day. Therefore, I would request you to take up these questions together. If you see the reply to Question No. 137, the reply is also similar to the one being given to Question No. 124.

SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI: Both can be combined.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBAJIRAO SHINDE: I would request you to club these two questions together.

SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI: They are just the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It means jumping a lot, but okay.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBAJIRAO SHINDE: Sir, the subject is the same and the answer is also the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, we can club them.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBAJIRAO SHINDE: Thank you, Sir.

PROF. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Sir, if you permit me, I wish to take half a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take it immediately.

PROF. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, has made a very important suggestion which was conceded by the hon. Minister as well. He asked, "How to do it?" I suggest that before granting degrees....

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot go back to that now. I have called Mr. Kohli.

PROF. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Before granting degrees they should be posted in rural areas and degrees should be awarded after that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Instead of going to rural areas, they would go to America. I know 90 per cent of them go to America.

Shri O.P. Kohli.

News Report Titled "Delays in project approval add to the woes of Ozone layer."

*124. **SHRI O.P. KOHLI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express; dated the 17th September, 1996, under the caption "Delays in project approval add to the woes of Ozone Layer"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Till now, one hundred and six projects for India have been approved at a cost of US \$29.75 million to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) used in various industries under Aerosol, Foam, Halon, Refrigeration, Solvent and Production sector. Thirteen projects are pending with the Multilateral Fund and awaiting final approval. Four projects are pending, three of which have been received recently. One project which was received about one year back, required major revision as suggested by the Technology; and Finance Standing Committee. This has now been received back after revision. In addition Government of India recommended an umbrella project for Small Scale Industries to the Multilateral Fund. Thus it would be apparent that the projects are no being delayed. Further the Government of India has taken the following steps:

- (i) Workshops have been organised to motivate industries to prepare and submit projects.
- (ii) Mass awareness has been created of the need to protect the Ozone Layer through various programmes.
- (iii) Fiscal incentives are also being provided for phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances by industries.