

oil for trial runs for R&D project in December 1993.

Exporting country—Dubai.

2. Importer—M/s Southern Refiners Ltd, Trivandrum.

One time permission for import of 8000 barrels of waste oil for trial run to demonstrate waste oil re-refining by vacuum distillation technology in 1994.

Exporting country — UK.

3. Importer—M/s Zinc Smelters & Refiners India Pvt. Ltd, Bombay. One time permission for the import of single consignment of not exceeding 20,000 MT of zinc containing residual dusts (steel mill dust) on 20th June, 1994.

Exporting country — Germany.

4. Importer—M/s Bharat Zinc Ltd, Bhopal.

Permission was granted for negotiating the import of 17,000 MT of zinc ash/dross/scrap from various countries of Europe with a condition that clearance would be sought from time to time on each consignment by providing necessary shipment details. Imports from Germany, Netherlands and Sweden were permitted.

Exporting countries—Germany, The Netherlands & Sweden.

5. Importer—M/s Indo-Zinc Ltd, Dhar, MP.

Permission was granted for import of 1000 MT containing zinc ash/dross/scrap on 8th May, 1995. Exporting country—The Netherlands.

6. Importer—M/s Associated Pigments Ltd, Calcutta.

Permission was granted for import of 3,5000 MT of lead waste containing lead dross/residue/scrap on 11 december, 1995 as per the recommendations of the Committee constituted for this purpose under this

Exporting country— South Korea.

7. Importer—M/s Indian Lead Limited, Bombay.

Permission granted only to negotiated the import of lead dross/re-sidue/scrap for use in their Thane unit as per the recommendations of the Committee constituted for this purpose on 21st November, 1995. No permission has been given for any consignment so far.

All imports were permitted subject to the requirement under Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and the conditions stipulated for the purpose.

### **Increased Production of Vegetables**

1427. SHRI NAGENDRA NATH OJHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big scope for the growth of vegetable production in the country;

(b) if so, what special steps are being taken to effect substantial increase in the production of vegetables; and

(c) what additional expenditure is to be incurred by the Centre in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) To increase the production of vegetables, Government of India is implementing following schemes during VIII Five Year Plan:

- (1) Central Sector Scheme on Production and Supply of Vegetable Seeds:—

The scheme envisages the production of foundation seeds of improved varieties and hybrids and popularisation of quality seeds through distribution of minikits to the farmers.

In addition, a separate scheme on production of certified seeds of vegetables has been started in 1995-96.

(2) Central Sector. Scheme on Promoting Cultivation of Root & Tuber

Crops: The scheme envisages setting up of Main/Sub-bio Centres for producing seedling tubers from Trune Potato Seed and multiplying nucleus and improved planting material of other root & tuber crops, distribution of planting material through minkits and laying out of demonstration plots in the farmers fields.

(3) Use of Plastics in Agriculture:—

Under this scheme the assistance is available for green houses, drip irrigation and mulching.

(4) Development of Infrastructure for Post Harvest Management of Fruits & Vegetables:—

Under this scheme assistance is available from National Horticulture Board.

Besides, the efforts are being made by State Governments for increasing production of vegetables.

**Retention price scheme for fertilizer units**

1428. DR. D. VENKATESHWAR, RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a major policy initiative to reduce the fertilizer subsidy, Government are planning to put a cap on capital expenditure, which fertilizer units claim from the Government under the retention price scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Government have also strictly monitored production levels at plants to prevent manufacturers from artificially inflating their capacity utilisation;

(c) whether Government plans to soften the blow by increasing the rate of return on equity from 12 per cent to 16

per cent to bring the fertilizer manufacturers at par with their counterparts in the power sector; and

(d) if so, when the same is likely to be finally decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SHEES RAM OLA):  
(a) to (d) No such decision has been taken.

**Urdu University at Hyderabad**

1429. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Urdu University is being established as a Central University at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, by when the University will start functioning;

(c) whether it will be an All India University and which are the faculties it proposes to promote; and

(d) whether this University will be an affiliated University, or purely a residential University;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Bill to establish and incorporate the Maulana Azad National Urdu University at Hyderabad has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on August 24, 1995.

(c) The jurisdiction of the University shall extend to the whole of India. The University shall promote and develop Urdu language and import vocational and technical education in Urdu medium through conventional teaching the distance education system.

(d) Though this will be non-affiliating university, it shall have powers to organise suitable distance education programmes.