

The Central Government provides funds under the Indira Awas Yojana for housing for SC/ST and freed bonded labour categories in rural areas. The allocation for the State of Punjab under this Yojana was Rs. 1.93 crores for 1992-93 and is Rs. 1.63 crores in 1993-94.

The Planning Commission allocates annualy loans from the GIC/LIC accumulations to various State Governments for housing purposes on request. The allocation was nil for the year 1992-93 and is Rs. 2.97 crores for the year 1993-94.

(b) The Planning Commission has reported that the outlay for housing for the year 1994-95 has not been finalised.

Mahila Samridhi Yojana and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

*35. SHRI RAINI RANIAN SAHU :

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHA-II
RAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken for the implementation of the Mahila Samridhi Yojana and the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh in different States and Union Territories, including the tribal and backward areas; and

(b) the details of the two schemes and the allocations made therefor state-wise and the progress made so far in their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARIUN SINGH): (a) and (b) MAHILA SAMRIDHI YOJANA

With a view to empower women, the Department of Women and Children Development has launched the Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) on 2 October 1993. Under this Scheme every rural adult women is encouraged to have an MSY account of her own in the local post office. She herself certifies her age and residence. She can make deposits in instalments in multiples of Rs. 4.00 upto a maximum of Rs. 300.00 in a year. Deposits with a lock-in-period of 12 months shall earn incentive at the rate

of 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 in a year. The account holder can withdraw money (minimum of Rs. 200.00) from the account twice in a calendar year. Such deposits which remain with the Post Office between 30 days and less than a year shall be paid incentive at the rate of 12% per annum.

The Scheme is implemented through the network of Post Offices having territorial jurisdiction over rural areas. Voluntary Organisations are involved in popularizing the Scheme. Review Committees at the State and District levels shall monitor the implementation of the Scheme. At the national level the monitoring group has been set up in the Planning Commission.

No state-wise allocation has been made under the Scheme as the amount of incentive to the deposits would depend on the amount deposited in MSY accounts and the period for which the amount remains in the account Information (circlewise) regarding number of accounts opened alongwith amounts deposited is follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Postal Circle	Total No. A/Cs opened.	Amount of deposits (Rs.).
1	Andhra Pradesh	75,145	46,44,520
2	Assam	1,292	49,088
3	Bihar	260	73,201
4	Delhi	192	40,212
5	Gujarat	2,351	4,62,850
6	Haryana	2,625	5,75,912
7	Himachal Pradesh	3,817	6,76,512
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
9	Karnataka	2,080	2,72,404
10	Kerala	3,399	2,26,392
11	Madhya Pradesh	5,164	4,80,209
12	Maharashtra	34,750	40,54,759
13	North East	Nil	Nil
14	Orissa	5,845	5,75,672
15	Punjab	2,454	4,37,598
16	Rajasthan	2,314	4,33,690
17	Tamil Nadu	9,405	4,09,589
18	Uttar Pradesh	9,991	17,78,449
19	West Bengal	561	87,191
TOTAL		1,61,645	1,52,78,245

RASHTRIYA MHILA KOSH

The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) has been set up in March, 1993 for providing credit through the intermediation of NGOs and other eligible organisations to women borrowers, mainly in the unorganised sector and has started working. The ultimate borrower will get the credit at 12% interest per annum. Repeated loans will also be provided whenever required.

The lending poplcy was approved by the Governing Board of the Kosh on 15 July, 1993. The same was circulated to more than 250 NGOs located in different parts of the country. So far 19 loan applications have been received from various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The State-wise break-up of loan applications received and sanctioned is given below:—

State	No. of Applications received (upto 30-11-93)	Applications sanctioned	Applications under consideration.
Andhra Pradesh	4	1	3
Bihar	1	1	—
Kerala	3	—	3
Karnataka	1	—	1
Maharashtra	2	2	—
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—
Tamil Nadu	3	—	3
Uttar Pradesh	2	1	1
West Bengal	2	—	2
	19	6	13

The loans sanctioned to six NGOs as indicated above are expected to cover 8,525 poor women borrowers at an aggregate credit assistance of Rs. 119.60 lakhs.

There is no State-wise allocation of funds under RMK and eligible NGO sare extend. ed credit assistance as per the guidelines approved by the Governing Board and are located in the various parts of the country.

International Price Reimbursement Scheme for Steel Manufacturing Companies

36. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Price Reimbursement Scheme is in operation and applicable to all Steel manufacturing companies;

(b) if so, whether all the Steel manufacturing companies are collecting cess and paying/depositing the same with Government;

(c) if not, the names of such companies who have not so far collected/deposited the cess, indicating the amount outstanding on this account against each company ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the defaulting companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):

(a) The International Price Reimbursement Scheme for Exporters of Engineering goods is operated by the Ministry of Commerce. The Scheme is funded through the Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund (EGEAF) Levy on sales of pig iron and certain categories of steel made by the various steel producers, namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited (TISCO) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). The Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) was excluded from the purview of the Scheme with effect from 4.4.91;

(b) The levy collected by the main producers is deposited with the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) which is a body of the main producers set up under the Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956. The JPC in turn remits the proceeds to the Engineering Export Promotion Council which makes disbursement to the exporters.

(c) While SAIL and TISCO are upto date in depositing the EGEAF levy with the JPC, the outstanding recoverable from RINL is Rs. 26.17 Crores. In addition the outstanding recoverable from Indian Iron & Steel Company (IISCO) upto 3-4-91 is Rs. 18.59 crores. Both the Companies have been unable to deposit the outstanding arrears due to their difficult ways and means position resulting from high losses.

(d) The defaulting companies have been advised to deposit their arrears quickly with the Joint Plant Committee,