

### Economic Development and Environment

\*127. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) What steps have been taken by Government to achieve the goal of carrying economic development with pollution free environment;

(b) what are the obstacles in achieving this goal; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to remove such obstacles, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Protection of the Environment has always been a major concern and has been built into all programmes, projects and policies taken up so far. Awareness among the common people and industrial entrepreneurs and availability of requisite fund for environmental pollution control are the main obstacles towards a development of pollution free environment. However, protection of environment is a continuing process. As part of this process, we have to seek integration of environmental and economic aspects in development planning; lay stress on the preventive aspects in pollution abatement; promote technological inputs for reducing industrial pollutants and increase reliance upon public cooperation in securing a clean environment. Keeping these considerations in view, the 'Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution' have been formulated.

#### करनाल तेल शोधक कारखाना

\*128. श्री रामजी लाल: क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) करनाल तेल शोधक कारखाने की किस सेक्टर में और किस एजेंसी द्वारा स्थापित किया जाएगा;

(ख) इस कारखाने की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और इस पर अभी तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है;

(ग) इसमें कितना उत्पन्न होगा; और

(घ) इससे कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है और इनमें से कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्ति हरियाणा के होंगे?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (कै.एन. सतीश शर्मा): (क) और (ख) इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगभग 3868 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर करनाल रिफाइनरी स्थापित की जाएगी। अब तक लगभग 8.20 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए गए हैं।

(ग) प्रति वर्ष 6 मिलियन मि० टन कूड थ्रुपुट प्राप्त करने की योजना है।

(घ) लगभग 1000 लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा की जाती है। रिफाइनरी में रोजगार आई०ओ०सी० के नियमों और स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय के विनियमों के अनुसार होंगे।

### Agreements signed between India and Britain

\*129. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR YADAV RAVI: CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Prime Minister Mr. John Major recently visited New Delhi;

(b) if so, what specific issues were discussed with him and his team; and

(c) what agreements and protocols were signed during the visit to improve economic trade, cultural and mutual bilateral relations and the steps taken proposed to be taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister of United Kingdom, Mr. John Major, visited India from the 23rd to 28 of January. He was also the chief Guest at the Republic Day celebrations on 26th January, 1993.

The British Prime Minister was received by the President and had wide-ranging discussions with the Prime Minister and other senior members of the

Cabinet during his stay in India. He also had discussions with leaders of the Indian business community. The main issues discussed included all aspects of bilateral relations, developments in Europe, in the South-Asian region and the impact on the international situation after the end of the Cold War and related developments.

The exchanges of views also covered bilateral and multilateral economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation.

Discussions held between the Prime Minister of Britain and British officials and business leaders who accompanied him on the one hand and their counterparts in India on the other, have given an impetus to mutually beneficial Indo-British economic, cultural and scientific relations. The prospects are positive.

A revised double-taxation agreement between India and the United Kingdom was signed during Prime Minister John Major's visit. Various Departments of the Government of India are taking steps for expeditious implementation of the provisions of this agreement as well as the other decisions taken during these discussions.

#### Development of Shipping Industry

\*130. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what according to the study, if any, is the percentage of country's shipping trade tonnage in comparison to the world average during 1992 and what is the share of Indian shipping in overseas trade in terms of volume during 1992 as against the year 1991;

(b) what is the reason for decline, if any, in the share of Indian shipping in overseas trade stating the percentage of fluctuation during the last three years; and

(c) the measures contemplated by

Government for the development of viable shipping industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) According to the statistical tables of Lloyd's register as on 1.7.1992, the world tonnage is 444.3 million GRT and Indian tonnage is 6.457 million GRT which represents 1.45 percentage of world tonnage. The overseas sea borne trade of India during the year 1991-92 was 110.07 million tonnes and the share of Indian lines in it was 39.53 million tonnes representing 35.9% as against 35.5% in 1990-91.

(b) The share of Indian lines has been almost static for the last three years as is evident from the following table:

(In million tonnes)

Year	Total trade	Share of foreign lines	Share of Indian lines	Percentage of Indian lines
1989-90	106.76	68.55	38.21	35.79
1990-91	109.35	70.49	38.86	35.50
1991-92	110.07	70.54	39.53	35.90

(c) The Government have taken the following measures to assist the Indian shipping industry:—

1. Automatic approval is now given for:
  - (i) Acquisition of all categories of ships except crude tankers and OSVs, by Private Shipping Companies.
  - (ii) Sale of ships for further trading/scraping to a company within India or abroad.
  - (iii) Acquisition of ship from an Indian shipyard; and
  - (iv) Acquisition for replacement tonnage;
2. Shipping companies have been allowed to retain sale proceeds of their ships and utilise them for fresh acquisition.