

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 24th November, 1986/3rd
Agrahayana, 1908 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the
clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Industrially Backward Areas in Uttar Pradesh

*281. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH
MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of
INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the backward
areas identified by Government in
Uttar Pradesh under the Backward
Areas Scheme for attracting and set-
ting up of industries therein by grant-
ing incentives and subsidies for the

development of such areas and

(b) the details of the industries set
up by Government in Uttar Pradesh
during the last three years in each of
the backward areas identified by
Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUST-
RIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MI-
NISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.
ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) A
statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

(a) The following 41 districts of
Uttar Pradesh have been iden-
tified by the Government of
India as industrially backward and
are eligible to the various backward
area incentives:

Category 'A'

'No Industry Districts, Banda, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Sultan-
pur, Kanpur Dehat, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal,
Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi.

'Special Regions' Almora, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Nainital.

Category 'B' : Ballia, Basti, Faizabad, Jhansi and Rae-Bareilly.

Category 'C' : Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Barabanki, Bulandshahr
Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Gazipur,
Gonda, Hardoi, Mainpuri, Mathura,
Moradabad, Philibhit, Pratapgarh, Rampur, Shaha-
jhanpur, Sitapur, and Unao.

(b) 8 Letters of Intent and 4 In-
dustrial Licences were issued for lo-
cation of Central projects in the back-

ward areas of the U.P. during 1983 to
1986 (up to September), as per details
given below:

LETTERS OF INTENT

Name of the Undertaking and Location

Item of Manufacture

Year—1983

1. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Chemical Division), New Delhi (NU) (Centrally backward distt./No Industry Distt).

Detonators, Safety fuse, Cast Booster & Detonating fuse.

Name of the Undertaking & Location	Item of Manufacture
2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Lucknow (NU), (Teh. Amethi Distt. Sultanpur, U.P.)	Advanced Avionics, Inertial Navigation & attach systems; Electric Optic Displays for aircraft etc.
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi (NA), (Tehsil Babina, Distt. Jhansi)	Diesel Electric Haulage Dumpers.
4. Central Electronics Ltd., U.P. (NU), (Category 'A' or 'B' Backward area).	Colour T. V. Receiver Sets.
Year—1924 :	Nil
Year—1985 :	
5. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore (NA), (Teh. Mankapur, Distt. Gonda).	Relays, Coils/Transformers, Hybrids Connectors, PCB.
Year—1986 :	
6. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Haryana (Dehradun, U. P.) (S. E.)	Benzyl penicillin 'G' Potassium Salt.
7. Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd., New Delhi (SE), (Mathura).	LPG, Motor Spirit, Naphtha, Aviation Turbine Fuel etc.
8. Projects & Dev. India Ltd., New Delhi (NU), (Pratapgarh).	Ammonia Synthesis Catalyst, Hydro Desulphurisation Catalyst.

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

Year—1983 :	Nil
Year—1984 :	
1. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Lucknow (NU), (Korwa, Amethi, Distt. Sultanpur).	Advanced Avionics, Inertial Navigation and Attack Systems etc.
Year—1985 :	
2. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore (Nu), (Distt. Gonda).	Electronic Digital Switching Equipment.
3. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore (NA), (Teh. Mankapur, Distt. Gonda).	Relays, Coil/Transformers, Hybrids, etc.
4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi (NA), (Jhansi)	Diesel Electric Shunting Locomotives.
Year—1986 :	Nil

NOTE: 'NA'—New Article

'NU'—New Unit

'SE'—Substantial Expansion.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : एक तो मेरी आपत्ति है कि हिन्दी के प्रारूप में उत्तर प्रदेश के जितने जिले हैं उनका नाम बिलकुल गलत लिख दिया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिले राय बरेली को रायबड़ेली, अजमगढ़ को अजमगढ़, बदायूँ को बदायूँ, बहराइच को बहरीच लिख दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि निर्देश दिया जाय कि हिन्दी अनुवाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के या दूसरी प्रान्तीय सरकारों के गजट को देख कर किया जाय।

भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 41 जिलों को हर प्रकार से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र माना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 58 जिले हैं, इस प्रकार से 17 जिलों को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र नहीं माना गया है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन जिलों में जो लोग उद्योग खोलेंगे उनको क्या-क्या प्रोत्साहन दिया जायगा, क्या-क्या विशेष सहायता दी जायगी या उनके लिए क्या-क्या विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रावधान है।

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, as far as the first part of the question is concerned, the translation of the answer to the main question will be done.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not translation, but it is transliteration.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I apologise. . .

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Sir, that was not my question.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I apologise for the mistake committed by my Department and we will take care of that.

As far as the incentives are concerned, Sir, the entrepreneurs have to come for and to the areas which are identified as backward and the Government is giving all incentives to establish industries in these areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about the other areas. There are 17

districts which are not included. Are you going to give any assistance to them?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, we are very particular that the regional imbalance should be removed and for that we have categorised the areas as A, B, C and Special Regions. For the other areas, if the people come forward, we always give the licence.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: What about the rest of the areas, the 17 districts?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not answered that question and I am trying to get that answer. With regard to the 17 districts which are not included in the Categories A, B and C, what is the assistance that you are giving?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: That is what I have said, Sir. The entrepreneurs have to come. If the entrepreneur comes, we are prepared to give the licence or letter of intent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get only the licence and no further assistance, Mr Malaviya. Now, you put your second supplementary.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : 1983 से 1986 के बीच के चार वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए केवल 8 आशयपत्र यानी लैटर आफ इन्टेन्ट और चार औद्योगिक लाइसेंस यानी इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि वर्तमान हालत में केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं को स्थापित करने के कितने मामले केन्द्र सरकार के या प्रदेश सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और यदि विचाराधीन हैं तो वे किन-किन जिलों के लिये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: If you take the Central subsidy, U.P. stands first this year. We have so far reimbursed Rs. 16.61 crores as subsidy.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: That was not my question, Sir.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I will answer that question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Malaviya, you first hear the answer and if it is not satisfactory to you, I will give you an opportunity.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the names of the Undertakings and the locations are like these: The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., is in a backward district and then Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Central Electronics, have their units and, in 1985, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. came there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already given all that in the statement. But that is not the question. Now, Shri S. P. Malaviya will formulate his question in such a way that the Minister understands. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: My question is this. During the last four years, that is, from 1983 to 1986, only 8 Letters of Intent were issued and only 4 industrial licences were issued. My question is besides these how many matters are there which are under consideration either with the Central Government or with the State Government, and is there any central assistance, and if so, what is the same for each district?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know how many licences you have granted, how many applications are pending and at what stage they are pending?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as the pending applications are concerned, I have no information as it is. I will pass on the information to the hon. Member as soon as I go back. Then, in between January and August this year we have issued 159 Letters of Intent to Uttar Pradesh. Out of these 72 have been issued to the backward areas.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा: माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो चार कैटेगरीज की हैं—नो-इंडस्ट्री डिस्ट्रिक्ट, स्पेशल रीजन, कैटेगरी बी, कैटेगरी सी, उन को वे कृपा कर के डिफाइन करें कि प्रत्येक में क्या अंतर है? दूसरे, क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक जिले को जिस को उन्होंने नो-इंडस्ट्री डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं माना, उस जिले की अगर चार तहसीलें हैं और तीन तहसीलों में इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और एक में एक भी, छोटी या बड़ी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है तो क्या मंत्री जी उस नो-इंडस्ट्री तहसील को एक यूनिट मानने की कृपा करेंगे भविष्य के लिये?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as part (b) of the question is concerned, an inter-ministerial committee has been constituted. We are expecting its report by the end of this year. As soon as this report is received, we will consider the question which the hon. Member has raised, whether at taluka level or block level it should be considered or not. As far as categories A, B and C are concerned, has been defined, and we are giving incentives to all categories. To category 'A', it is 25 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs; to 'B' it is 15 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs; and to 'C' it is 10 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs. Sir, for special regions we are giving transport subsidy. Now we have raised it to 90 per cent of the subsidy. As far as U.P. is concerned, it is 75 per cent.

श्री शरद यादव: मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष तौर पर बरेली रहेलखण्ड नाम का जो इलाका है उस में बढ़ावा भी एक पिछड़ा जिला है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना उस के विकास के लिये है या कोई उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की योजना उस के विकास के लिये है? ऐसी कोई योजना हो तो मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें।

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as the particular district is concerned, I have no information as it is with me. If the U.P. Government approaches the Centre, we will consider it.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the Minister may not have knowledge about the particular districts. But my first part of the question is whether there has been any rationale in this categorisation? I ask this question because there are sugar mills in no industry districts in case there are sugar mills, for instance, in B or C categories. Then what is there to distinguish, I do not know whether there has been any rationale in putting these categories. Anyway, the question is of granting incentives and subsidies. Now, the whole trouble lies because subsidy is part of the incentive. Supposing Jaunpur gets 23 per cent subsidy and Azamgarh district gets 10 per cent, private investors will not go there, because there is no infrastructure. My question is what actually are the steps you are going to take to create that infrastructure so that even if the Government do not establish industries, at least the private investors can go there?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, as far as the question of infrastructure development is concerned, we have asked the State Government to identify growth centres, two centres in each 'No industry' district. We are giving assistance. The State Government has also to participate in creating infrastructural facilities.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत सौभाग्यशाली है कि उसको पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने मिले हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कहीं प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में कारखाने दिये गये हैं या बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में दिये गये हैं, क्या लैटर आफ इन्टेन्ट या लायसेन्स देने के अतिरिक्त कोई मोनीटर करने की भी पद्धति है जिससे यह पता चल सके कि वे समय पर काम कर रहे

हैं या जो सबसीडी दी गई है उसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं कर रहे हैं? क्या सेन्ट्रल लेवल पर मोनीटर करने की कोई पद्धति है?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the disbursement is being done by the State Governments. The State Governments have to monitor the subsidy scheme.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे पिछड़ा प्रान्त है और उसमें भी उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी प्रदेश सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा है। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ केटेगरीजेशन किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे भी जिले हैं जिनकी आबादी 40-42 लाख है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे भी प्रान्त हैं जिनकी आबादी 5 या 6 लाख है। ऐसी स्थिति में जिस प्रान्त में अनेक जिले 40 और 42 लाख की आबादी के हों तो उनको पिछड़ा क्षेत्र मानने का आधार क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति तो यह है कि वहाँ पर अनेक जिले 6-7 लाख से भी अधिक की आबादी के हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े और विकसित इलाकों का फार्मूला सारे देश की दृष्टि से क्या है?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, it is a long answer. If the hon. Member wants, I can read it. Otherwise I can pass it on to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give him that. It is all in the book. Next question.

Import of bulk drugs

*282. **SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total import of bulk drugs and drug intermediates during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has capabilities and technology to meet in full the requirements of a number of bulk