

spelt out that mini cement plants will be encouraged to exploit scattered pockets of Limestone deposits where only mini cement plants can be set up and not large size cement plants. With the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control, mini cement plants were exempted from distribution and price control.

Following these announcements, a number of applications for grant of letters of intent and registration with the DGTD have been received by the Govt. The position in regard to establishment of mini cement plants has recently been reviewed and it has revealed that a large number of such applications were for locating these plants in surplus areas. On the basis of materialisation of capacities in the long run, the following States namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are expected to be surplus with reference to availability of cement within the respective States. It has been decided that mini cement plants based on rotary kiln which are normally of the size of 200 tonnes per day capacity will not be permitted in these States which are likely to become surplus in the long run. However, in order to exploit limestone deposits occurring in very small pockets in these States which can sustain only mini cement plants, such plants of capacities ranging from 50 to 100 tonnes per day capacity based on Vertical Shaft Kiln Technology (VSKT) will be allowed in these States, provided the State Govts, furnish a certificate to the effect that limestone deposits are so scattered that only mini cement plants of such sizes could be set up and not large sized plants. Such applications will be considered on a very restricted basis for registration with the DGTD.

Taking into consideration the impact of operation of the scheme of partial de-control of cement on mini cement plants and the need to set up such plants in deficit areas to meet

the local demand, it has been decided that, in future, establishment of mini cement plants be encouraged in remote arid deficit areas and 'No Industry Districts'. In these areas, there is no restriction in regard to approving further capacity for setting up mini cement plants up to 200 tonnes per day provided the State Govts, concerned certify that limestone deposits to sustain such plants are so scattered that only mini cement plants could be set up and not large sized cement plants.

This is being brought to the notice of the entrepreneurs who are interested in putting up mini cement plants in the various parts of the country.

No. 2/56/83-Cem.

New Delhi, the 21st February '84

Forwarded to the Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt, of India, New Delhi with a request that this Press Note may be given wide publicity.

Sd/-
(P. K. S. IYER)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt, of
India

**Delay in finalisation of pension cases
and removal of lacuna in pension
Rules**

1840. SHRI DEBEN BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are reasons for the delay of finalisation of pension cases to which State Governments agree to bear the proportionate pensionary liability;

(b) what is the lacuna in the relevant pension rule which make such inordinate delay in setting pension cases; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Central Civil Service Pension Rules to remove the lacuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) to (c) The rules clearly provide that where a State Government has agreed to share the pensionary liability on service-share basis, the service rendered under the State Government shall qualify for civil pension under the Central Government. For this purpose, reciprocal arrangements exist between the Central Government and the State Governments. The question of delay in settling such pension cases, therefore, should not ordinarily arise and no amendment as such to the existing rules is considered necessary,

Bajaj and Priya Scooters

1841. SHRI SYED AHMAD HASHMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy demand for Bajaj and Priya scooters in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the bookings of these scooters in the country upto the 31st January, 1984;

(c) the number of scooters which have been delivered by each dealer upto 31st January, 1984;

(d) what is the production of these scooters during the last three years ending December, 1983; and

(e) the measures taken for the easy delivery of these scooters with their

installed licenced capacity of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(bi) Details of pending orders on 31-1-1984 are as under:

Bajaj Super Scooter—8 lakhs approx.
Priya Scooter—10.6 lakhs approx.

(c) Details of scooters delivered to the dealers upto 31-1-84 have been obtained from the manufacturers and are given in the attached Statement.

(d) Production of Bajaj & Priya Scooters during the last three years is as follows:-

Production		
Year	Bajaj Super	Priya
1981	.. 40,728	24,546
1982	.. 69,275	32,597
1983	.. 82,834	53,482

(e) installed capacity of Bajaj Auto Ltd for scooters and motor cycles is 1.6 lakhs per annum. With a view to meeting heavy demand for these scooters Bajaj Auto Ltd., is putting up a new plant at Aurangabad for implementation of approvals granted for additional capacity of 3 lakhs per annum. The capacity of Maharashtra Scooters Ltd. has been raised from 32,000 to 52,000 scooters per annum.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Dealer	Bajaj Auto Ltd. Vehicles supplied w.e.f. 1-4-1983 to each dealer up to 31-1-1984 (For All Dealers)	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd. Vehicles supplied w.e.f. 1-4-1983 to each dealer up to 31-1-1984 (for All Dealers)
1	2	3	4
1	Automotive Mfrs. Ltd., Secundrabad.	22773	6591
2	Choudhry Bros. Hyderabad		793