

agencies to be prescribed on an annuity basis over longer repayment period and initial moratorium with necessary Government assistance.

The newly launched scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for towns with population less than 20,000 should be kept separate and allocations stepped up.

## **II. INSTITUTIONAL AUTONOMY, HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ISSUES, ETC.**

Institutional arrangements at the State level under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister for integrated planning and utilisation of water resources; separate single department for drinking water supply and sanitation for both urban and rural areas at the State level; greater funding management and operational autonomy to the sector institutions; association of local bodies and community participation right from the stage of planning; possibility of using the plan funds as an incentive for better performance; privatisation initially in O & M; new installations and to be gradually extended to other; uniform policy and guidelines as regards human resource development; national data bank of manpower requirement; availability and training needs; identification of national regional institutes with adequate facilities; State local body level training plans; HRD for enhancing user sensitivity of O & M staff; increase public awareness; promote NGO and consumer participation; training for elected representatives at various levels; the design of individual projects with reference to source potential and affordability; standardisation of bidding documents; third party inspection for quality control of materials; alternative sanitation technologies; regular unaccounted for water supply management programme; no augmentation without proposals for rehabilitation of existing systems; development of suitable meters; long term river basin master plans as per guidelines of Ministry of Water Resources; inter-sectoral committees at the State level to implement

the National ;water Policy; proper legislation and effective implementation to control and regulate ground water extraction; city level infrastructure for monitoring drinking water quality; activating city level consumer forums and voluntary agencies to prevent contamination of identified sources; re-use of sewage after treatment; rain water harvesting; incentives for re-use and recycling processes; and special problems of hilly and desert areas would require special attention especially for preserving the environment.

[*Translation*]

### **Export of Khadi Items**

\*555. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the details of items which are being exported by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at present;

(b) whether the export of these items has declined in the recent years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost the export of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to the information furnished by KVIC, the following goods manufactured in KVI Sector are being exported:-

(i) Palam leaf fancy articles;

(ii) Fibre fancy articles;

(iii) Handmade paper;

(iv) Khadi silk;

(v) Fibre extraction machineries;

(vi) Oil Extraction Machineries;

(vii) Soap Base;

(viii) Pottery items; and

(ix) Tandoors.

(b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) KVIC has taken following steps to encourage the export of KVI products:

(1) KVIC has undertaken market surveys on Handmade paper in USA and Canada by International Market Expert in order to explore the avenues and potentialities to export of Hand Made paper;

(2) To explore the possibilities for marketing of KVI products in Canada, UK, Japan, USA, KVIC officials visited these countries.

[English]

### Technological Upgradation

\*556 SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps/measures taken for technological upgradation to keep pace with the global trends in economy and to boost exports during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of incentives provided to private sector and multinationals in this regard;

(c) the response from private sector and multinationals in regard thereto;

(d) whether some offers from abroad have been received in the recent past for import of Indian technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Government's economic policy includes liberal import of technology to make our industry internationally competitive for both the domestic and export market. Speedy procedures including automatic approvals for foreign collaborations alongwith foreign investments are being adopted. Programmes also exist for financing R & D by Government, jointly with industry, for speedy and effective absorption, adaptation and improvement of imported technology in order to keep such technology internationally competitive. Concurrently, Government have in the finance bill for 1993-94 provided liberal tax incentives for R & D contracted by industry to National Laboratories for both upgradation of imported technology and generation of indigenous technology for competitive production for both the home and export markets.

(d) and (e). Several industrial companies both in the public and private sectors have been exporting technologies to other countries, particularly to developing countries. The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), a public sector enterprise of the Ministry of Science and Technology has received several enquiries from abroad in the recent past for export of Indian technologies. The list is given in the Annexure.

These technologies include:

- i) Blood Bags-for storing Blood and Blood plasma
- ii) Centchroman-a contraceptive pill
- iii) Spirulina High Protein Concentrate