

[English]

SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA: Is it a fact that dumping of imported MOP and DAP in domestic market has caused a serious problem to our Indian fertilizer industry? And the impression is that, one American based fertilizer company is dumping all MOP and DAP at rates far less than the market rate of USA and because of this our farmers are not getting any benefit and it is benefiting only the traders. Our Indian fertilizer industries have suffered on account of this.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am sorry, Sir. This question does not at all arise from this. The question relates to the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and not to the import of MOP. To begin with, neither imports nor MOP have anything to do with the Hindustan Fertilizers. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Part (e) of the question relates to the import of fertilizers.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Firstly, the production of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is hardly three per cent of the total production of the country. So, some more here, some less there makes no difference of substance to the total production.

Secondly, only one fertilizer is controlled at the moment, that is urea. In 1989-90 and 1990-91, imports of urea were nil. They have grown over the last 10 years in spite of the increased production. And the reason for the growth is the decreased price of the urea as compared to the substantially increased price of phosphate and potash. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not respond to Shri Acharia's interpolation.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This question raises a very fundamental point that by reason of decrease of the prices of urea, by reason of the increase of prices of potash and phosphate which is natural and cannot be helped, there has been an imbalance and increased use of urea by the farmer. It is cheaper and not more expensive. The increased use of urea by the farmer is resulting in an imbalance in the use of fertilizers. That is an optimum rate. Under Indian condition it is 4:2:1, that is, urea 4, phosphate 2 and potash 1. It has gone up to 15:4:1. Therefore, the House and all of us must address ourselves to what we can do to reduce the imbalance because we cannot immediately restore the balance. There are lot of things that we are doing at the moment. Extension services, educating the farmers and some adjustment on the price may have to be done. That is for the consideration of the House and of the Government.

[Translation]

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna

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*22. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI HARIBHAI M.
PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme announced by the Prime Minister to provide loan of Rs. one lakh each to the unemployed youth to start their business, has since been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines issued to various States for implementation of this scheme;

(c) the number of applications received by the Government from unemployed youth and the number of unemployed youth benefited so far, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated for the implementation of this Scheme, State-wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE
INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL
INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M.
ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) A *Statement*
is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As announced by the Prime Minister a scheme to provide employment to the educated unemployed youth for starting their own enterprises in the industry, service and business sectors has been under implementation since 2nd October, 1993. Under this scheme it is proposed to provide loan upto Rs. 1 lakh in individual cases. The quantum of loan will depend on the type of the enterprises. In the year 1993-94, a target of 40,000

beneficiaries has been fixed and scheme is being implemented in urban areas only. From 1994-95 onwards it will be extended to the rural areas also with an annual target of 2.2 lakh beneficiaries. The salient features and special features of the scheme are appended as per *Annexure-I*. The guidelines issued to various States for implementation of the scheme are appended as per *Annexure-II*.

(c) 1,98,911 applications have been received by the implementing agencies from educated unemployed youth. State-wise and Union Territory-wise break-up of applications received is appended as per *Annexure-III*.

(d) For implementation of the scheme, Government provides capital subsidy @ 15% of the Project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500 per beneficiary. This subsidy component is released to the individual beneficiaries through Reserve Bank of India. For the purpose of imparting training to the individual beneficiaries who are being sanctioned loans, training expenses @ Rs. 750 per trainee are being reimbursed to the State/UTs. In addition, lumpsum amount for entrepreneurial development, such as preparation of project profiles, conducting industrial potential surveys, market surveys etc. have been released to the States/UTs and the same is appended as per *Annexure-III*.

ANNEXURE-I

SALIENT FEATURES

A. ELIGIBILITY

- (i) Age
- (ii) Qualification

- : Any unemployed educated person fulfilling following conditions.
- : Between 18 to 35 years.
- : Matric (Passed or failed) or ITI Passed or have undergone Govt. sponsored technical course for a minimum duration of 6 months.

- (iii) Residency : Permanent resident of the area for atleast 3 years.
- (iv) Family Income : Upto Rs. 24,000 per annum.
- (v) Defaulter : Should not be a defaulter to any nationalised bank/financial institution.
- B. ACTIVITIES COVERED : Industry, Service or Business.
- C. PROJECT COST : Project upto 1 lakh is covered under the scheme in case of individuals. If two or more eligible persons join together in a partnership the project with higher costs can also be covered, provided share of each person in project cost is Rs. 1 lakh or less.
- D. MARGIN MONEY, BANK LOANS & RATE OF INTEREST : Entrepreneur to contribute 5% of the project cost as Margin Money. 95% would be given as loan by Bank at prevailing Rates of Interest.
- E. SUBSIDY : Govt. of India to provide subsidy @ 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500/- per entrepreneur. In case of partnership, subsidy would be calculated for each partner separately @ 15% of his share in the project cost limited to Rs. 7,500/- per partner.
- F. REPAYMENT SCHEDULE : 3—7 years after an initial moratorium of 6 to 18 months.
- G. IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITY : State Govts.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- A. RESERVATION
22.5% for SC/ST
27% for OBCs
- B. Preference for weaker sections including women.
- C. No collateral Guarantee required. Only assets created under the scheme would be hypothecated to the Bank.
- D. Training for entrepreneurs after the loan is sanctioned.
- E. Reputed NOGs can also be associated in implementation by State Govts.
- F. Concurrent Evaluation through reputed organisations.

ANNEXURE-II

GUIDELINES

1. IMPLEMENTATION

Central Government has allocated the target among various States/UTs as

the Scheme is being implemented through them. They have been asked to select and declare one agency as implementing agency at District level and

also allocate districtwise targets. This agency in consultation with the banks of the respective areas will be responsible for the formulation of Self-employment plans, their implementation and monitoring. Implementing agency will receive the applications and a Task Force under the Chairmanship of a senior officer of the implementing agency will scrutinise the applications and recommend to the banks.

2. ACTIVITIES

An indicative list of activities under industry, service and business sectors have been sent to the States/UTs, in addition to an indicative list of activities specially suitable for women entrepreneurs. However, they have been asked to include any other activity which they consider suitable for financial assistance under the Scheme. All activities whether service, business or manufacturing, are covered under the Scheme.

3. MONITORING

A 3-tier Monitoring System has been set up with States/UTs constituting District level and State level PMRY Committee and Central Government constituting High Powered Committee for effective monitoring and implementing the Scheme at the level of District, State & Centre Monthly, Quarterly Progress

Reports in the prescribed proformae will be sent by the States/UTs to the Central Government.

4. TRAINING

As training is a compulsory component of the Scheme, States/UTs have been asked to identify training institutions and impart training to the beneficiaries after their loan is sanctioned. Training expenses as per prescribed norms will be reimbursed to them.

5. NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

States/UTs have been asked to associate reputed Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Trade and Industry Associations etc. in identification, selection and training of beneficiaries, preparation of Project Profiles etc.

6. OTHER ASSISTANCE

States/UTs have been asked to provide necessary infrastructural support like provision of industrial sites, shops, sheds, water, electricity etc. on preferential basis to the beneficiaries. They should also be provided various tax concessions and incentives under their State industrial policy.

ANNEXURE-III

THE SUMMARY OF PROGRESS UNDER PMRY

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of applications received	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22279	5
2.	Assam	4295	3
3.	Bihar	23779	5
4.	Delhi	16556	5

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of applications received	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
5.	Goa	280	1
6.	Gujarat	500	5
7.	Haryana	1848	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	608	1
10.	Karnataka	15333	5
11.	Kerala	9134	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14719	5
13.	Maharashtra	5978	5
14.	Manipur	2680	1
15.	Mizoram	178	1
16.	Orissa	7846	4
17.	Punjab	2722	4
18.	Rajasthan	25045	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	11743	5
20.	Tripura	543	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	22853	5
22.	West Bengal	8235	5
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	124	1
24.	Chandigarh	250	1
25.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	145	1
26.	Lakshadweep	20	1
27.	Pondicherry	722	1
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Information awaited	1
29.	Meghalaya	Information awaited	1
30.	Nagaland	Information awaited	1
31.	Sikkim	Information awaited	1
32.	Daman & Diu	Information awaited	1

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF
 FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question relates to the Prime Minister and I would like to have the reply from the Prime Minister himself. Last year it was announced by the Prime Minister that from 2nd October, a minimum amount of rupees one lakh would be made available to the unemployed youth of the country. And according to the latest information that we have received, nothing has been done for the unemployed youth. About

three lakh applications have been received from all over the country. I would like to know from the Prime Minister, the amount that would be allocated in the next year's budget, for this purpose. And would any special consideration be made for industrially backward states, such as Bihar, in that allocation?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I am very glad to inform this hon. House that we have received about two lakhs

application under this scheme. After scrutinizing them, we have recommended 49,329 cases to the banks. The banks have sanctioned loans in 2,144 cases. In the Budget, in the current year, we have allocated.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, you shall have to wait until 28th.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Until 28th.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I wanted to refer to the last year's Budget. Last year, we made a provision of Rs. 35 crore and we have released Rs. 10 crore to the Reserve Bank of India towards subsidy. And we will be releasing Rs. 20 crore to the Reserve Bank of India very shortly.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was would any special provision be made for industrially backward States? My question has not been answered. Several States are industrially backward. The number of unemployed youth there is much more than in the developed States. I will ask the next question after getting the reply to this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask the second question now.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have any question, you can sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second

supplementary is that about 49.5 per cent reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes, I would like to know from the Government whether any provision is being made for the weaker sections Muslims or some other minority sections?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, reservation has been provided both to the Scheduled Castes and to other backward classes also. Reservation has been made to the extent of 22.5 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 27 per cent reservation has been made for the other most backward classes.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: A target of 40,000 beneficiaries has been fixed for this year and the total number of applications received so far is nearly two lakhs. So, I would like to know whether more persons will get the benefit under this scheme. That is the first part of my question.

The second part of my question relates to the training expenses. I would like to know whether any State has asked for reimbursement of the training expenses for the training imparted by those States.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, regarding the training programmes, I have taken a review meeting with various States. So far, I have taken up review meetings with seven States. We have asked them to go ahead with the training programme. We have also asked them to submit their Demands which they require for conducting these training programmes.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, it is a very good thing that this scheme is being implemented to provide employment to the educated unemployed in our country. Our experience shows that more than 90 per cent of the beneficiaries who have been given that assistance are not utilising it properly and they are not paying back their loans also.

Basing on this fact I want to know from the hon. Minister about the selection of beneficiaries. What is the criterion or norm fixed by the Planning Commission and Planning Department that has been given to his Ministry in which the representatives of people—MLAs and MPs—are not a part of that Committee? That is the most important thing.

Secondly, only in 14 States they have declared the list of names of the OBCs. But in other States it has not yet been announced. What will be the fate of those States where it has not been announced?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Regarding the selection of beneficiaries, a task force has been asked to be constituted by the State Government under the chairmanship of the district industries general managers and they will be selecting them. I want to have a full discussion in the Consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry of Industry on this subject and I want to elucidate the views of the hon. Members and involve the Members of Parliament in this scheme.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I would like to draw the attention of the Government and of the House to Column 4 of Annexure 3 which gives the amount which has been sanctioned so far. Apparently it is only for preparation of project profiles, conducting industrial

potential surveys and market surveys. I see no relation between the number of applications received and the amount sanctioned. 23,779 applications have been received from Bihar and Rs. 5 lakh have been sanctioned. I do not know how many persons are to get benefit from this Rs. 5 lakh and for what purpose. It is fine to say that so many applications have been received. Will he please tell us statewise the number of applications against which at least some initial sanction has been made?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given that information.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: He has not given that information.

MR. SPEAKER: In reply to a supplementary he has given it. Okay, you ask the question, he will repeat it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My point is, for example in Gujarat against 500 applications, Rs. 5 lakh have been sanctioned; but in Bihar against 23,000 applications, again Rs. 5 lakh have been sanctioned. What does it signify? It is meaningless to me. What is the purpose for which this amount has been sanctioned and whether a single beneficiary has up to now received the full amount of Rs. 1 lakh?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: This Rs. 91 lakh is released to the State Government to prepare the project profile. The beneficiaries will be getting the money through commercial banks. The Government of India is depositing the subsidy amount to the Reserve Bank. They will be releasing it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I understand that. All I am asking is: will he please give us the number of persons

who have benefited so far even by the project report?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shahabuddin, he has stated how many applications were received, how many applications were sanctioned and all those things.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If he does not have the information, he may give it later.

MR. SPEAKER: You may go through the record, you will find it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Under the scheme the Government has said that in the year 1993-94 a target of 40000 beneficiaries has been fixed and the scheme is being implemented. You have given your performance also. Do you feel that the target of 40000 beneficiaries can be completed before 31st March, 1994 and if not what are you going to do about it?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I would like to inform the hon. House that with the enthusiasm that has been shown by the State Governments and the youth, definitely we will be crossing the target.

Import of Fertilizers

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* 23. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay in foreign exchange on account of additional import of fertilisers consequent upon the cutback in domestic fertiliser output; and

(b) the principles underlying the policy which encourages fertiliser imports

at the cost of non-utilisation of domestic capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Indigenous production of urea in 1993-94 is expected to be around 133 lakh tonnes. This is higher than the production achieved in any previous year. However, to meet the increased demand for urea, the imports during 1993-94 will be higher by about 9 lakh tonnes as compared to the imports in 1992-93. Between April-December 1993, 20.79 lakh tonnes of urea have been imported involving a foreign exchange outgo equivalent to Rs. 703.41 crores. Imports during the corresponding period of the previous year were 16.07 lakh tonnes involving a foreign exchange outgo of Rs. 627.1 crores.

Due to reduced demand of phosphatic fertilizers, the indigenous production as well as imports of Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) are expected to be lower in 1993-94 than in 1992-93.

The policy of the Government is to maximise indigenous production of fertilizers and reduce the dependence on imports.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Because of reckless withdrawal of all