

support for publicity and market-development. Private sector participation is being especially encouraged in electricity generation from Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Besides provision of budgetary support for select demonstration projects, resources are being mobilised from financial institutions, private investments and external assistance. World Bank's lines of credit are available for private sector wind farms, small hydro and solar photovoltaics projects. The response from the private sector has been encouraging. Out of a total installed wind power capacity of 122 MW, 80 MW has been added through private sector projects, of which 59 MW were added during 1993-94. Private sector projects are also being taken up in the areas of small hydro power, bagasse based cogeneration and solar water heating systems.

(c) and (d). Since the setting up of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in 1982, about Rs. 1,283 crores have been spent by the Central Government for the development and popularisation of various non-conventional energy sources. The estimated generation of electricity during the Eighth Plan period, from wind, solar, small hydro and biomass based co-generation has been of the order of 1366 million KWh.

***National Small Industries Corporation**

*322. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has made a

significant contribution to the growth of small scale industries to build up entrepreneurship and strong industrial base:

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has also decided to assist the less developed areas to encourage balanced regional growth and to generate employment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the incentives being given for setting up these industries in rural and backward areas?

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). Yes, Sir. The NSIC has made significant contribution to the growth of small scale industries in India. It has been helping in building up the culture of entrepreneurship in different parts of the country. The Corporation renders assistance to small scale sector in the following manner:

1. Supply of machines on hire purchase basis.
2. Supply of machines on lease basis to existing units for their expansion, modernisation and technology upgradation.
3. Marketing of small scale industries products as well as exports.
4. Enlistment of competent units for participation in Govt. Stores Purchase Programme.

5. Training in several technical trades at their Prototype Development & Training centres and their Sub-Centres.
6. Procurement and supply of indigenous and imported raw materials.

So far, NSIC has provided financial support to 30,000 small scale units under their hire purchase and equipment leasing schemes. Further, machines worth Rs. 400 crores have also been supplied on the above mentioned two schemes. 30% of the above have been supplied in backward areas. The Corporation has been providing assistance to the units set up in rural and backward areas for balanced regional growth and also to generate employment. The Corporation has been conducting Enterprise Building Programme in these areas. Concessions in the rate of interest, earnest money and service charge in supplying machines on hire purchase basis are available to small scale units in the backward areas.

In order to motivate rural youths towards industrial activity, the Corporation provides technical training to persons coming from backward and rural areas in its Prototype Development & Training Centres located at Okhla, Howrah, Rajkot, Madras and Hyderabad and four Sub-Centres at Kashipur and Aligarh (in Uttar Pradesh), Dindigul (Tamil Nadu), Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) and Development-cum-Training centre at Guwahati (Assam). PDCs and Sub-Centres have completed several training programmes and have trained a large number of persons. These Centres also provide common facility services to the small scale units located in these areas. Further, these Centres have also developed and upgraded tools and

equipments needed by the local artisans, such as steel processing drum for irrigation pump by the Kashipur Centre, T type Gas Flow Valve by the Aligarh Centre, Cobbler Kit by the Dindigul centre, Carpenter Kit by the Khammam Centre.

Capital Goods Sector

*325. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of capital goods sector during each of the last three years;

(b) whether this sector has shown a poor performance during the period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the last three Union Budgets have also adversely affected the growth of this sector; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to stimulate the growth of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAI): (a) and (b). As per the Index of Industrial Production released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the capital goods sector has recorded a growth of (-) 9.0% in 1991-92, (-) 0.1% in 1992-93 and (-) 5.3% in 1993-94.

(c) and (d). The performance of capital goods sector was affected due to demand constraints in general, tight monetary policy and short-term impact of