

Power from Urban Waste

2619. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the existing potential of urban waste which can be used for power generation, State-wise break-up;

(b) the extent of such waste actually being used for power generation on March 31, 1995, State-wise break-up;

(c) the major projects currently under implementation/cleared, State-wise and quantum of power designed to be generated;

(d) the details of major proposal of direct foreign investment or private investment received by the Government for power generation from waste; and

(e) their present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (PROF. P.J. KUREIN) : (a) The estimated potential of urban waste per day which can be used for power generation in major cities of the country is 58681 metric tonnes of solid waste and 12177 million litres of liquid waste. State-wise break up is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) 158 and 550 million litres per day of liquid waste is being used for power/energy generation in U.P. & Delhi respectively.

(c) It is estimated that about 37170, 7245, 15120 & 18900 KWh/day equivalent would be generated in UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Haryana respectively from sewage treatment plants under Ganga Action Plan Phase-I and Yamuna Action Plan being implemented by the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(d) and (e). No proposal of direct foreign investment has been received by the Govt. so far. However, a proposal for installation of 5 MW garbage based power plant at Madras has been received from a private Indian company namely, M/s. Newam Power Company, Madras which is under active consideration of the Govt. for financial incentives.

STATEMENT

Estimated quantity of Solid & Liquid Wastes in Major Cities - State-wise

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Estimated quantity	
		Solid Waste (Metric tonne/ day)	Liquid Waste (mill. ltr/day)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5059	781
2.	Assam	375	NA
3.	Bihar	2437	445

1	2	3	4
4.	Chandigarh	*156	144
5.	Delhi	4600	1480
6.	Gujarat	4359	815
7.	Goa	*64	11
8.	Haryana	383	130
9.	Himachal Pradesh	*34	19
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	*412	209
11.	Karnataka	*4236	655
12.	Kerala	1905	223
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2385	552
14.	Maharashtra	9956	2838
15.	Meghalaya	*50	3
16.	Manipur	*86	18
17.	Mizoram	*54	2
18.	Orissa	770	207
19.	Pondicherry	270	38
20.	Punjab	1819	233
21.	Rajasthan	2463	318
22.	Tamil Nadu	5759	487
23.	Tripura	*64	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6807	1449
25.	West Bengal	4178	1107
Total		58681	12177

*Estimated on the basis of city population.

Coconut Based Industrial Units

2620. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a good potential for coconut based industrial units in the Small Scale Sector in Kerala;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to help entrepreneurs to set up such units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES(SHRI M ARUNACHALAM)) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coir Board is continuously taking steps for development of the Coir Industry in the country including the State of Kerala. Presently a survey is being conducted by the Coir Board to assess the present

status pertaining to production, employment and marketing of the Coir Industry.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Coir Board is implementing a scheme for giving financial assistance to the coir units for spinning of coir yarn, manufacture of coir mats and mattings etc. The scheme envisages extension of financial assistance to coir units in the private sector @ 25% on the cost of machinery and building subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh.

In addition, there is a centrally sponsored scheme for Cooperativisation for extending financial assistance to coir cooperative societies towards share capital assistance, managerial, subsidy, purchase of equipments and marketing assistance.

Coir Board also provides facilities for training the artisans in the manufacture of coir products/spinning of coir yarn at the Board's National Coir Training and Design Centre (NCT&DC) at Kalavoor, Alleppey.

[Translation]

Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

2621. MAJ.GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to bifurcate "Bridge and Roof" Company of Calcutta from Bharat Yantra Nigam, Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely impact of this bifurcation on "Bharat Yantra Nigam"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). The issue of bifurcation of Bridge and Roof Company, Calcutta from its holding company, Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd., Allahabad cropped up during consideration of the proposal for financial restructuring of Bridge & Roof. However, no final decision has been taken so far by the Government.

[English]

Pending Cases

2622. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE :

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

SHRI K. T. VANDAYAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases lying pending in Supreme court and various High Courts during last three years, as on date; State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of new cases registered and disposed of during the period and the annual rate of disposal thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken for speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (c). The available information is furnished in the attached Statements I to V.

(b) and (d). The pendency of cases in Supreme Court/High Courts is due to various complex factors. In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts was held on 4th December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the conference have been commended to all the State Government/UT Administrations and High Courts. The Administration of Justice has been made a plan item, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a view to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases.

The Supreme Court has taken various steps to expedite the disposal of cases, which include grouping together of similar matters and larger groups being given priority in listing, setting apart three days a week for regular hearing matters and constitution of specialised benches etc. The daily working hours of the Supreme Court have also been extended by half an hour.

STATEMENT-I

No. of Cases Instituted, Disposed of and Pending as on 31st December, 1992

Name of the High Court	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed off	No. of cases pending	Percentage of disposal to the institution.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Allahabad	145560	84837	655583	58.3
2. Andhra Pr.	90668	79185	103385	87.3
3. Bombay	94298	85445	189748	90.6
4. Calcutta	60062	52992	222926	88.2
5. Delhi	53722	38158	149617	71.0
6. Guwahati	10397	10123	23001	97.4
7. Gujarat	35481	34558	93632	97.4
8. Hi'chal Pr.	30990	29535	16374	95.3
9. J & K	28963	19125	62623	66.0
10. K'nataka	58078	33313	115455	67.3