

**Shortage of Raw Material in Drugs and Chemicals Units**

6207. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drugs and chemicals manufacturing units in the country are facing acute shortage of some important raw materials viz. nitric acid, industrial alcohols, acetic anhydride etc.; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to protect them from this crisis?

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). There are no reports of acute shortage of raw materials for manufacturing units in the drugs and chemicals sector.

In order to make it easier for manufacturing units to obtain their requirements of feedstock, duty on industrial alcohol has been reduced to 10% from 105%.

[Translation]

**Scheme for Educated Unemployed**

6208. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new schemes

proposed to be launched by the Government for educated unemployed during 1994-95; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed likely to get employment as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A new scheme Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana has been launched by Government with effect from 2nd October, 1993 for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth. During 1993-94, the scheme has been implemented in urban areas only. During 1994-95, the scheme is being implemented in all areas, urban as well as rural. The details of the scheme are given in the statement attached.

(b) Scheme envisages setting up of 2,20,000 enterprises during 1994-95. On an average each enterprise is likely to generate employment for two persons.

**Statement**

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is being implemented with effect from 2nd Oct., 1993 with a view to provide self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth in the country.

The PMRY has been designed to provide employment to more than a million persons by setting up of 7 lakh micro enterprises during VIIIth five year plan through industry, service and business. The scheme also seeks to associate reputed non-governmental

organisations in implementation of PMRY scheme especially in the selection, training of entrepreneurs and preparation of project profiles. The scheme was operative in urban areas only during 1993-94 and has been extended for the whole of the country from 1994-95. The existing self employment scheme for educated unemployed youth (SEEUY) has also been subsumed in PMRY.

Any unemployed educated person living in any part of the country rural or urban, within 18-35 years of age, matric (passed or failed) or ITI passed or having undergone Government sponsored technical courses for minimum duration of 6 months, being a permanent resident of the area for at least 3 years, having family income not exceeding Rs. 24,000 per annum, and not being a defaulter to any nationalised bank/financial institution/cooperative bank, is eligible for assistance under the scheme. The scheme envisages 22.5% reservation for SC/ST and 27% for Other Backward Classes. Out of the target allocated, not more than 30% enterprises should be from business sector.

Projects upto Rs. 1 lakh are covered under the scheme in case of individuals. If two or more eligible persons join together in a partnership, the project with higher costs would also be covered, provided that the share of each person in the project cost is Rs. 1 lakh or less. The entrepreneur is required to contribute 5% of the project cost as margin money in cash. The loan would not require any collateral guarantee apart from personal guarantee, assets created under the scheme would be hypothecated/mortgaged/pledged to the banks. Government of India would provide a subsidy 15% of the project cost, subject to the

ceiling of Rs. 7,500/- per entrepreneur. The scheme envisages training for entrepreneur after the loan is sanctioned.

[English]

### Tariff Mechanism in Drug Policy

6209. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tariff mechanism provided under the Drug Policy, 1986 proved to be total failure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of bulk drugs where production has been shifted to basic stage or prices have been reduced after applications of tariff mechanism ?

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). Tariff mechanism has been evolved in accordance with general policy guidelines as enunciated in the Finance bills from time to time and not through the Drug Policy, 1986 which has recognised the complimentary role of fiscal policies in achieving the desired objectives.

(c) In case of scheduled bulk drugs listed in Category-I and II of DPCO, 1987, whose cost cum technical studies have been conducted by the BICP, the prices are revised from time to time after taking into account the stage of manu-