

TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. Entertainment Tax is a State levy. It is collected and retained by the States/local bodies.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Execution of Yelahanka project in Karnataka**

1953. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in the execution of Yelahauka project in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the execution of that project; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPANATH RAI): (a) and (b). In February, 1987, approval, "in-principle", was conveyed to the Karnataka Electricity Board in regard to the setting up of a 120 MW gas turbine plant at Yelahanka (Bangalore). The Karnataka Electricity Board, however, forwarded a revised proposal to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in December, 1987 proposing to instal diesel generating sets in place of the gas turbine sets.

(c) and (d). The revised proposal has been techno-economically appraised by the CEA who have advised the Karnataka Electricity Board of the position in July, 1988.

#### **Closure of Chembur Unit of Union Carbide India Limited**

1954. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Union Carbide India Limited manufacturing LDPE, a vital raw material for a large number of plastic facto-

ries, have completely stopped the production at their Chembur, Bombay Plant since April 1986 at a time when the demand for raw material is continuously mounting and have thereby deprived more than eight hundred workers of any useful work;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government has recommended to take over the company; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain Proposals/suggestions have been received from the Maharashtra Government in this regard. The various implications of the proposals are under study.

#### **No Industry Tehsil scheme**

1955. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of "No Industry Tehsil" scheme for promotion and dispersal of industries into rural areas, launched by Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the salient features of this scheme;

(c) whether Government will adopt this "No Industry Tehsil/Block/Mandal" scheme on national scene for promotion and dispersal of industries to rural areas on an even scale to remove unemployment/under employment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, they have identified 149 "No. Industry Tehsils" in different districts of the State. So far 14 Pioneer Units (Large/Medium Industries) having a total

fixed investment of about Rs. 50 crores and giving employment to about 800 to 900 persons have been set up in these areas. Such units are called Pioneer Units and are given special State Capital Subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs, provided there is no other unit in that tehsil with a fixed investment exceeding Rs. 1 crore. These Pioneer Units are not eligible for special State Capital Subsidy, if they are located in Industrially Backward Districts declared as Category 'A' and 'B' by the Central Government. However, if the units are located in districts declared as Category 'C' by the Central Government, they are eligible for State Capital Subsidy, upto a maximum of Rs. 5 lacs.

(c) and (d). Every State Government has evolved its own package of incentives for encouraging the establishment of industrial units in the State, depending on its circumstances and resources. So far as the Central Government is concerned, it is providing a number of fiscal and financial incentives for the location of industrial units in the backward areas of the country. Recently, the Central Government has announced a decision to set up 100 growth centres in the

backward areas of the country which would be provided with infrastructural facilities on par with the best available in the country.

#### **Industries set up in backward regions of Kerala**

1956. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries set up in the backward regions of Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether the present package of incentives is not sufficient to attract entrepreneurs to set up industries in the backward areas; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the incentives further?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO): (a) The following No. of LOIs, ILs, DGTD Registrations, and Delicensed Industries Registrations etc., have been issued to industrially backward districts of Kerala during the last 3 years:--

	LOIs	ILs	DGTD Regns	DLR Regns
1985	18	15	13	18
1986	10	8	4	14
1987	9	3	10	13

(b) Industrialisation is a continuous process and the incentives/concessions offered to the entrepreneurs have attracted them to set up industries there, as is evident from the issue of Licences, Registrations etc

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Allocation for development in Non-Conventional Energy in Kerala**

1957 SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for Kerala for developing non-conventional energy during 1988-89; and

(b) the details of the programmes being undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Non-Conventional Energy has earmarked about 142 lakhs in 1988-89 for developing non-conventional energy in Kerala. This will be used for programmes of biogas plants, improved smokeless chulhas, solar thermal systems, solar photo-