

5. MARKFED may like to sell this unit in case an appropriate price is offered.

Scrap Requirement of Mini Steel Industry

2409. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the requirement of steel scrap by the mini steel industry in the country met indigenously ;

(b) the quantity and value of annual imports of steel scrap and the gap between the demand and supply of scrap at the end of 1987 ;

(c) the comparative percentage of rise in the prices of indigenous and imported steel scrap during the last three years (till date) and its overall impact on the mini-steel industry in the country ; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the serious crisis in the mini steel industry in the country ; if so, the factors identified by Government for the economic crisis in the mini steel industry and the measures contemplated to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Approximately 45% of the total demand of scrap of the mini steel industry is expected to be available from indigenous sources in the current year.

(b) During 1987-88, orders for import of about 2.3 million tonnes of melting scrap, including Hot Briquetted Iron, at a cost of about Rs. 420 crores were placed. The entire demand for import of scrap registered with MSTC was more or less met.

(c) While the cost of indigenous and imported steel scrap increased by 12% and 24% respectively during 1985-86 to 1987-88, the selling price of billets increased by about 20% during the same period. Thus there was no adverse overall impact on mini steel industry due to increase in cost of steel scrap.

(d) A large number of mini steel plants

in the country suffer from technological obsolescence. In addition, mini steel plants have represented that they are facing problems due to shortage of power and high prices of inputs. Government have, therefore, decided to allow expansion of mini steel plants which undertake modernisation. Government have also reduced the custom duty on imported scrap by 5% ad valorem with effect from 4th December, 1986.

[Translation]

Youth Welfare Programmes in U.P.

2410. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on Youth Welfare Programmes in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1988-89 ;

(b) how does it compare with the national average of the amount spent under this head ; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allocation for Youth Welfare Programmes in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Among the many Centrally sponsored schemes such as National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendras, Exhibition for Youth, National Service Volunteers Scheme, Training of Youth, etc. implemented by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, the grants are given to the State Government only under National Service Scheme on a prescribed rate. The expenditure on this Scheme is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio 7 : 5. The Central Government's share during 1988-89 for Uttar Pradesh under National Service Scheme is expected to be Rs. 108.50 lakhs for involvement of 1.20 lakhs National Service Scheme volunteers in Uttar Pradesh. 56 Nehru Yuva Kendras are working in the State of Uttar Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 2.30 lakhs for each Kendra is paid by this Department for establishment and programmes for rural youth. Under the remaining Schemes, grants are given to voluntary