

(b) in how many cases the missing children have been restored to their parents;

(c) the nature of other crimes found associated with child lifting and abduction; and

(d) the details of the child lifting gangs found operating in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial Licensing Procedure

5308. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the old procedure for industrial licensing and the new procedure for the same now being adopted; and

(b) what advantages will accrue to Government as also to the Industrialists and new entrepreneurs as a result of adoption of the new procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The following are the types of industrial licensing etc applications that are received in the SIA:

Type of application	Considered by	Time limits of consideration
1. Composite applications i.e. applications seeking more than one approval viz. in respect of industrial licence, capital goods, foreign collaboration (two or more approvals sought simultaneously).	Project Approval Board	120 days
2. Industrial licence applications by MRTP Houses.	I.G.-cum-MRTP Committee	150 days
3. Other industrial licensing applications other than (1) and (2) above	Licensing Committee	90 days

2. As a result of the initiatives taken in 1975 and 1976 and the years subsequent the following liberalised licensing procedure is now operative:

(1) Small-scale sector industry does not require any licensing. More than 807 industries have been notified as reserved for the small-scale sector.

(2) Industrial licences are not required if the investment for substantial expansion/new articles/new undertaking does not exceed Rs. 3 crores and provided it does not require foreign exchange in excess of 10 per cent of ex-factory value of output or Rs. 25 lakhs whichever is less for raw materials import other than steel and aluminium or if the proposed investment does not require foreign exchange in excess of 10 per

cent or Rs. 15 lakhs whichever is less in any years 3 years after the commencement of production for import of parts/components. Also the article of manufacture should not be one of those which are subject to special regulations.

(3) 24 industries as listed in Annexure I do not require any licensing if;

(a) the article of manufacture is not in the reserved list,

(b) no imported raw materials/capital goods or foreign collaboration are required, and

(c) the applicant unit is not a MRTP/FERA unit.

(4) For 29 industries listed in Annexure II full utilisation of installed capacity without limit is permitted provided it is not a small scale reserved item, and provided that additional machinery either indigenous or imported is not installed and further that the applicant unit is not a MRTP/FERA unit

(5) For 15 industries listed in Annexure III automatic expansion to the extent of 5 per cent per annum or 25 per cent in the Five Year Plan period over and above the registered/licensed capacity is permitted, provided it is not a SSI reserved item, and provided that the investment in effecting such expansion is from its own resources and provided it is not a dominant unit within the meaning of the MRTP Act.

(6) Besides the above industrial units have already been permitted additional production over the registered/licensed/authorised capacity to the extent of 25 per cent of such approved capacity.

(7) Diversification within the licensed capacity has been permitted for a large range of industries, and it does not require any separate licensing as the administrative powers in this regard. In cases of MRTP/FERA units, however this Ministries have been delegated wide is placed before the LC-cum-MRTP Committee after a Task Force report in the administrative Ministry.

(8) If an industrial unit desires to manufacture new products/expand its existing licensed capacity by utilising its own wastes or effluents for such new products/expansion, it is liberally allowed to do so by endorsing such capacity on the recommendation of the administrative Ministry.

(9) Under the scope of the Technical Development Fund scheme foreign exchange upto a limit of \$ 250,000 per undertaking per annum is provided for a large range

of industries (Annexure IV) for improving in an integrated manner:—

- (a) export capability and export volume,
- (b) cost reduction,
- (c) capacity utilisation,
- (d) technology upgradation,
- (e) product-mix rationalisation, and
- (f) modernisation and rationalisation.

Decisions on all such TDF applications are to be given within 45 days.

(10) Utilisation of resources for in-house R&D for commercial exploitation is also already liberal and industrial licences applied for on this basis are ordinarily allowed as a matter of course. In respect of MRTP/FERA companies, these can undertake R&D only in respect of industries covered by Appendix I and such proposals for setting up industrial capacity based on in-house R&D on Appendix-I items may be allowed on merits.

3. In the light of the above it will be seen that Government's policy towards industrial licensing has been constantly to endeavour to simplify/streamline, and free it from unnecessary controls of administrative procedures. Government is constantly endeavouring to reducing the administrative delays that may, inevitably, sometimes arise in the processing of applications and it is hoped that the results of some of the measures recently taken will show positive achievements in the course of the next few months. Already, the registration time by DGTD has been cut down to about 7 days. The speeding up of the industrial licensing mechanism to reduce administrative delays has also been taken in hand.

ANNEXURE—I

List of 24 industries which do not require any licensing.

1. Cotton spinning for the manufacture of cotton yarn up to a capacity of 50,000 spindles subject to the following:—

(a) packings of yarn in hank, form and the count-wise production should be in accordance with the policy in force and the directions issued by the Textile Commissioner in this regard from time to time.

(b) New unit should have a capacity of 25,000 spindles.

(c) The unit should be located in an area other than in towns with a population of more than 10 lakhs.

2. Solvent extraction of oil/oil cakes from minor seeds including cotton seeds.

3. Writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residue and waste.

4. Rayon grade pulp from bamboo.

5. Refractories.

6. Water pumps beyond 10 cm × 10 cm.

7. Cotton seeds linter pulp

8. Tractor drawn agricultural implements.

9. Glass lag and mineral wool and products thereof.

10. Hard board including fibre board/chip board and the like.

11. GLS lamps

12. Industrial sewing machines.

13. Basic drugs.

14. Forged hand tools and small tools.

15. Leather goods except those reserved for small scale industries

16. Industrial machinery.

17. Surgical and medicinal rubber products.

18. LT switchgears.

19. Machine tools.

20. Industrial and scientific instruments.

21. Basic insecticide.

22. Sanitary.

23. HT insulators.

24. Tile of size 4"×4" and above:

ANNEXURE II

List of 29 industries where full utilisation of installed capacity without limit is permitted.

1. Special alloy, iron and steel castings, S.G. iron castings, stainless steel castings and closed die forgings.

2. Diesel engines (above 15 H.P.) and pump (other than small pumps reserved for small scale industries).

3. Equipment for transmission and distribution of electricity.

4. Power transformers

5. Switch gears.

6. Electric motors—specialised types (e.g. flame-proof motors).

7. Electric furnaces.

8. Electronic components and equipment.

9. Commercial vehicles.

10. Tractors.

11. Scooters.

12. Automobile ancillaries;

13. Industrial machinery.

14. Machine Tools.

15. Conveying equipment.

16. Cranes.

17. Earth-moving, mining and metallurgical equipment

18. Hydraulic equipment.

19. Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.

20. Inorganic heavy chemicals

21. Organic heavy Chemicals.

22. Fine chemicals including photographic chemicals.

23. Synthetic rubber and rubber chemicals.

24. Industrial explosives.

25. Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.

26. Paper and pulp including paper products.

27. Refractories and furnace-lining bricks.

28. Portland cement.

29. Basic drugs.

ANNEXURE—III

List of 15 industries in which automatic expansion to the extent of 5 per cent per annum or 25 per cent in the Five Year Plan period over and above the registered/licensed capacity is permitted.

1. Automobile ancillaries.
2. Castings and closed die forgings.
3. Tractors.
4. Commercial vehicles.
5. Conveying equipment.
6. Diesel engines, pumps.
7. Cranes.
8. Earth-moving, mining and metallurgical equipment.
9. Hydraulic equipment.
10. Industrial machinery, including chemical plant and machinery.
11. Machine Tools.
12. Textile machines.
13. Power transmission and distribution equipment (other than cables and wires).
14. Power transformers.
15. Switchgears.

ANNEXURE IV

Industries covered by the Technical Development Fund.

1. Iron and Steel Industries.
2. Non-ferrous metals.
3. Boilers and Steam Generating plants.
4. Prime Movers.

5. Electrical Equipments.
6. Telecommunications.
7. Transport Equipment.
8. Industrial Machinery.
9. Machine tools.
10. Agricultural machinery and implements.
11. Earth Moving Machinery, other mechanical and engineering industries.
12. Commercial and other equipment.
13. Medical and surgical equipment.
14. Industrial instruments.
15. Scientific equipments and other instruments.
16. Fertilizers.
17. Chemicals.
18. Oil exploration.
19. Industrial gases.
20. Dyestuffs.
21. Drugs and pharmaceuticals.
22. Plup and paper.
23. Tyres, tubes and tyre cord.
24. Leather and leather goods.
25. Glass and Ceramics.
26. Cement.

राजस्थान परमाणु बिद्युत् केन्द्र का दूसरा एकक
आरम्भ किया जाजा

5309. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिद्युत् केन्द्र कोटा का दूसरा एकक आरम्भ करने में सरकार को हो रही कठिनाइयों का खोला क्या है ;

(ख) इस बारे में हल कब तक ढूंढ लिया जाएगा और दूसरा एकक कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में तारीख निश्चित कर ली गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर के दूसरे गजिट को चालू करने में सरकार के सामने कोई विशेष कठिनाई नहीं आ रही है, सिवाय इसके कि भारी पानी आवश्यक से मामूली सी मात्रा में