

(b) if so, the main points discussed therein and the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether any special role has been carved out for the State directorates of adult education;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any affiliation requirement for all the literacy campaigns; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and further programmes chalked out by the CNLMA to remove illiteracy from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points discussed in the meeting were (i) role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in adult education; (ii) greater involvement of political parties and participation of political executives in the literacy programmes; (iii) bridging the gender gaps in literacy; (iv) greater devolution of powers and responsibilities to states etc.

Some of the broad consensus arrived at in the meeting were (i) the necessity of enhanced focus on female literacy in the Hindi heartland; (ii) urgent need to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions more intimately with literacy campaigns; (iii) more effective involvement of NGOs to supplement Government's efforts in eradication of illiteracy; (iv) need for evolution of new strategies for implementing literacy programmes including use of Block/Taluk as a unit; (v) restriction of Post Literacy Campaigns to one year; (vi) decentralisation of powers of sanction of projects; (vii) need for obtaining firm support and commitment from State Governments for literacy, etc.

(c) and (d) The State Directorates of Adult Education have been assigned the task of ensuring effective monitoring through regular monthly monitoring meetings in which the literacy programmes being implemented in the states are reviewed and remedial measures are taken where deficiencies are noticed. Further, the State Directorates are functioning as the Secretariats of the State Literacy Mission Authorities which have been empowered to approve the literacy campaign projects for Continuing Education in the States.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Independent Power Plants

2433. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the independent power plants (IPP) which could not finalised the fuel supply contract within the stipulated time;

(b) the reasons for not finalizing contract within the stipulated time;

(c) whether the investment proposals of these companies which have shown slackness in the project implementation are likely to be cancelled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) and (b) As per available information, 21 private sector power projects mentioned in the enclosed statement had not signed the FSAs for various reasons including the proposal of many developers of these projects to import the fuel on their own.

(c) and (d) As per the revised policy on use of liquid fuels announced in July, 1998, the State Governments can, if they feel that existing promoters would not be able to develop the projects, forward proposals to Government of India for re-allocating the fuel linkage in favour of other projects.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of project developer	State	Capacity (MW)
1.	Reliance Salgaonkar	Goa	40.00
2.	Ahmedabad Elec. Co	Gujarat	150.00
3.	GNFC, Bharuch	Gujarat	31.00
4.	Sanghi Industries Ltd. Kutch	Gujarat	52.50
5.	Arvind Mills, Naroda Road	Gujarat	23.00
6.	Core Parental Health Care Ltd. Sachana	Gujarat	19.20
7.	Alembic Chemical Works, Vadodra	Gujarat	8.00
8.	Tributon Exports Ltd., Jhagadia	Gujarata	4.00
9.	Kannur Power Project, Kannur	Kerala	513.00
10.	Reliance Patalganga Power	Maharashtra	410.00
11.	Century Rayon, Kalyan	Maharashtra	18.00
12.	Aban Lloyd Chiles Off-shore Ltd. Ennore.	Tamilnadu	126.13
13.	Enpro India Ltd., Gajraula	U.P.	100.00
14.	DCM Shriram, Jhagadia	Gujarat	18.00
15.	Western India Industries Ltd., Gurgaon	Haryana	25.00
16.	Kontek Abbadi, Bhikangaon	M.P.	25.00
17.	Kontek Abbadi, Dewas	M.P.	25.00
18.	Kontek Abbadi, Khandwa	M.P.	25.00
19.	Kontek Abbadi, Ratlam	M.P.	25.00
20.	BHEL, Bhopal	M.P.	6.00
21.	National Rayon, Kalyan	Maharashtra	20.00

CESS on Import of Technology

2434. DR. SUSHIL INDORA :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cess is levied on the import of technology in the country;

(b) if so, the rate and manner thereof;

(c) the average annual income likely to be accrued from levying of this cess;

(d) the amount collected from this Cess till March 1998 and the total amount spent out of it alongwith the needs under which it has been spent; and

(e) the names of the areas identified for spending this amount alongwith order of their priority?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Currently Cess is levied @ 5% on all payments made by industrial concerns towards import of technology under any foreign collaboration. The Cess is payable at Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India.

(c) Based on the past data available, the annual income likely to accrue during the current year from the levy of the R&D Cess would be Rs.80 crores.

(d) The amount of Cess collected till March, 1998 has been of the order of Rs.526.43 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs.107.74 crores has been released by Government for financing the commercialisation of indigenous technology and adaption of imported technology for wider application. Since September, 1996, the funds are released to the Technology Development Board (TDB) created for this purpose under an Act of Parliament.

(e) In order to encourage indigenisation of technology and wider application of imported technology, over as many areas as possible, no order of priority has been drawn up. TDB has so far covered areas in health care, engineering, electronics, chemicals, lubricants, agriculture, bio-technology, transport, energy, waste utilisation and telecommunication.

Companies Registered under Companies Act

2435. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 during the current year till date, State-wise; and

(b) the number of new companies registered under the new industrial classification/policy during the said period and the maximum authorised capital thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (DR. M. THAMBI DURAI) : (a) The number of companies registered

under the Companies Act, 1956 during April-October, 1998, state-wise is given in enclosed Statement - I.

(b) The number of companies registered during April-October, 1998 classified according to Industrial Activities with authorised capital is given in enclosed Statement - II.

Statement-I

*Companies limited by share registered during
1.4.98 to 31.10.98*

State & UT	No. of companies registered
Andhra Pradesh	1261
Assam	147
Bihar	218
Gujarat	980
Haryana	150
Himachal Pradesh	50
Jammu & Kashmir	94
Karnataka	800
Kerala	366
Madhya Pradesh	397
Maharashtra	3194
Manipur	11
Meghalaya	6
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	9
Orissa	266
Punjab	415
Rajasthan	446
Tamilnadu	1356
Tripura	4
Uttar Pradesh	656
West Bengal	1258
Arunachal Pradesh	10
Goa	70
Chandigarh	197
Delhi	3785
Daman & Diu	5
Pondicherry	52
Total	16204