

resources, environment and ecology is included as one of the objectives of tourism development.

(iv) The policy recognises that tourism should become a major avenue for the people of India and other countries to see, feel and admire its magnificent attractions and achievements.

(v) The Policy recognises the information gap in understanding the economic and social significance of tourism.

(vi) A comprehensive definition of tourism product is now included in the policy.

(vii) The policy recognises the roles of Central and State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and private sector in the development of tourism and are clearly differentiated.

(viii) The involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, local bodies, non Governmental Organisations and the local youth in the creation of tourist facilities for domestic tourists is recognised in the Policy.

(ix) Guidelines for the choice of new destinations for tourism development are indicated in the policy.

(x) Diversification of the tourism product to supplement the main stream of cultural tourism is recognised.

(xi) Sustainable development of tourism within the carrying capacity of the area is advocated.

(xii) Need for improving facilitation services is recognised.

(xiii) The need for a package of physical and financial incentives for the establishment of new enterprises and their wider spread is recognised.

(xiv) Foreign collaborations and investment in the private sector are encouraged.

(xv) The need for imposing plan restrictions and educating the people to reduce the adverse impacts of tourism development has been highlighted.

(xvi) The adoption of new technology in the tourism sector is emphasised.

(xvii) An Action Plan for the implementation of the Policies has been specified.

The policy lays emphasis on the development of sustainable form of tourism within the carrying capacity of the area. It is proposed to be achieved through appropriate planning instruments, guidelines and regulations. The policy, however, does not distinguish between high spending and low spending tourists as such a classification is highly subjective and difficult to implement.

Losses in SAIL

*577 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector steel plants are running at loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of loss suffered by those steel plants during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(d) the reasons for the losses;

(e) the steps taken to implement the modernisation plans of these steel plants in an effective manner so that those steel plants may improve their performance in the coming years; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) to (c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are two Public Sector Undertakings managing the steel plants. SAIL is a profit making company, whilst RINL has suffered loss of Rs. 1709 crores from 1992-93 to 1995-96.

(d) RINL has been suffering losses due to low capacity utilisation coupled with high incidence of capital related charges viz. interest and depreciation.

(e) and (f) SAIL has already undertaken a massive renovation and technological upgradation (modernisation) programme of its integrated steel plants at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. While the Durgapur Steel Plant modernisation is being implemented through 16 (6 global & 10 indigenous) turnkey packages, the Rourkela Steel Plant modernisation is being executed on turnkey basis in two phases i.e. phase I (9 indigenous packages) and phase II (5 global and 15 indigenous packages). The Bokaro Steel Plant (Stage I) modernisation is being implemented on turnkey basis through 4 global and 34 indigenous packages. The modernisation programme of these Steel Plants are in advance stages of completion. It is expected that the performance of these integrated steel plants in terms of production, productivity etc. would improve after the modernised units are stabilised.

RINL does not require modernisation as it is a new plant. However, there is a plan to expand the capacity of RINL to 4.05 MT of liquid steel to improve its financial position.

Criticism of Censor Board

*578. SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the