

- (iii) to prepare annual budget on the 'bottom up' basis to ensure that the legitimate requirements of SSI sector are met in full during the VIII Five Year Plan period.
- (iv) to extend the 'Single Window Scheme' of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to all districts.
- (v) to ensure that there should not be any delay in sanctioning and disbursement of credit to SSI sector.
- (vi) banks should not insist on compulsory deposits as a 'quid pro quo' for sanctioning the credit limits.
- (vii) to open specialised SSI branches or convert those branches which have a fairly large number of SSI borrowal accounts into specialised branches.
- (viii) potentially viable sick units should be identified and urgent action should be taken to put them on the nursing programme.
- (ix) the standardised loan application forms to be used by SSI units for applying for loans should be further simplified.

RBI has further reported that such of the recommendations which were not found practicable have not been accepted.

Production of Coal

1892 SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether coal production in the country is not keeping pace with the demand resulting in increasing import of coal over the last three years.

(b) if so, the details of coal produced and imported during the last three years, year-wise along with projected demand and supply of coal and likely import during next five years, and

(c) the specific steps taken/proposed to be taken to reduce import of high grade coal by producing more coal to meet the growing requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) There has been significant growth of coal production in the country. Year-wise quantity of coal produced (all India) during the last three years was as under

<i>(in million tonnes)</i>	
1993-94	246.04
1994-95	253.73
1995-96	270.12

The total import of coal (including coke etc.) into the country, as per the statistics available in the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics during the last three years was as follows:

Year	Total Imports of coal including coke etc. (in million tonnes)
1993-94	7.5
1994-95	11.4
1995-96	13.2

The overall demand for coal for the year 1996-97 has been assessed at 325 million tonnes whereas the availability of coal from indigenous sources is projected at 290.65 million tonnes. The demand projections for Ninth Plan period i.e. 1997-2002, have not been firmed up. However, the Planning Commission has constituted a Working Group on Coal and Lignite to prepare an approach paper for the Ninth Plan. The provisional report of this Working Group indicates that in the year 2001-02 the supply of coal would be 348 m.t. from all indigenous sources excluding the captive mining blocks which are expected to come up in the private sector.

(c) Import of coking coal required for metallurgical purposes cannot be totally eliminated, since these are also required for blending with indigenous coal on quality considerations. The country also has limited reserves of coking coal as well as the superior grades of non-coking coals. However, steps are being taken to augment indigenous production of coking coal as well as non-coking coals to the extent practicable. These include the following:

- (i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity in existing mines by modernisation, application of new technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.
- (ii) Partial de-regulation of coal prices is likely to improve internal resource generation of coal companies which will enable new projects to be taken up. It will also improve the financial viability of new mining projects.
- (iii) The capital base of Coal India Limited has been restructured to enable it to raise additional financial resources from the capital markets which are required to add new coal production capacity.
- (iv) Steps are being taken in co-ordination with the Railways to remove the transportation bottlenecks in such coalfield areas which have potential for enhanced production.
- (v) Steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks in land acquisition.
- (vi) Private sector companies engaged in production of iron and steel, cement and

generation of power have been permitted to take up coal mining. This is expected to increase domestic coal production.

Stockinvest Abused by Promoters

1893. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.1023 dated March 8, 1996 regarding "stockinvest abused by promoters" and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the action proposed by the Government to take against the erring banks, both public sector as well as private sector, responsible for not carrying out the instructions of the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacturing of Cars

1894. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture car in Tamil Nadu with foreign collaboration;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether its impact on existing Indian manufacturers and production of cars have been examined; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The joint venture of Mahindra and Mahindra with Ford Motors of USA and a 100% Subsidiary Unit of Hyundai of Korea have selected Tamil Nadu for setting up their car manufacturing facilities.

(c) and (d) Manufacture of cars has been delicensed with effect from September, 1993. There is thus presently no restriction on creation of additional capacities by existing units or setting up new units. It is expected that this would result in competition, improvement in technology and promote exports.

Social Security Funds for Group Insurance Schemes

1895. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have provided a Social Security Fund of Rs.100 crores to Life Insurance

Corporation for subsidising the social security measures like Group Insurance Schemes:

(b) if so, the number of agricultural labourers and small artisans covered under these schemes so far; and

(c) the details of the monitoring system of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 31.3.1996 about 1.2 crore landless agricultural labourers have been covered under the Landless Agricultural Labourers Group Insurance Scheme of LIC, subsidised from the Social Security Fund. Besides, about 40 lakh people belonging to different occupations (statement attached) have been covered under the Social Security Group Insurance Scheme of LIC, which is also subsidised from the Social Security Fund.

(c) LIC have reported that the claims under the Landless Agricultural Labourers Group Insurance (LALGI) Scheme are lodged by the Block Level Officers or District Rural Development Agency or any other Department authorised by the State Government. The claims under the other Social Security Group Insurance Schemes are lodged by the concerned Nodal agencies. The settlement of claims is reviewed at the Block, District and State level Review Meetings, which are attended by the officials of the State Government and the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Occupation	Total Number of Lives (covered as on 31.3.1996)
1	2	3
1.	Beedi Workers	8,59,994
2.	Brick Kiln Workers	0
3.	Carpenters	0
4.	Cobblers	42
5.	Fishermen	65,729
6.	Hamals	24,074
7.	Handicapped Artisans	18,712
8.	Handloom Weavers	1,60,892
9.	Handloom & Khadi Weavers	4,563
10.	Lady Tailors	16,258
11.	Leather & Tannery Workers	589
12.	Papad Workers attached to SEWA	15,105