

1	2	3
15.	Tamil Nadu	176.76
16.	Uttar Pradesh	422.01
17.	West Bengal	173.31
18.	Smaller States & U.Ts.	44.23
All India		2324.04

2. These calculations are based on the provisional results of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure.

3. State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then, a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an Expert Group headed by Dr. D.T. Lakdawala.

4. The estimates presented here are tentative and are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendation of the Expert Group. Finalisation of the results of 43rd Round by the National Sample Survey Organisation may also necessitate some changes in the estimates.

5. Numbers of poor have been estimated using the projected population as on 1st of March, 1988.

Export of Consumer Electronic Goods

4045. SHRI M.M.PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest initiatives taken by Government for exporting consumer electronic goods;

(b) the target set by Government for 1989-90 and 1990-91 for export of consumer electronic goods; and

(c) the anticipated export of consumer electronic goods for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The following incentives are available for export of electronic items including consumer electronic items:

- Cash Compensatory support @ 12 % of FOB price.
- Replenishment licence @ 20 %.
- Import of populated PCBs to the extent of 2 % of REP licence is permitted against export of electronic items.
- All industry duty drawback rates have been fixed for a number of items.
- Industry duty drawback rates in case of CKD/SKD exports have been permitted.

(b) and (c). The target set for export of consumer electronic items during 1989-90, including that by EPZ units/100% EOUs was Rs. 70 crores. The export projection figures for 1990-91 to 1994-95 (VIII Five Year Plan) are yet to be finalised.

Expansion of Taloja Unit of B.E.L.

4046. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government, in the recent past, have received any proposal from M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. for expansion of their Taloja Unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have asked M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. to start the production of the Colour TV tubes at their Taloja unit;

(d) if so, by when the production is proposed to be started and the estimated capacity per annum;

(e) whether Government propose to hand over the operations of M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., Taloja to some other public/private undertaking; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics had submitted a proposal in 1988 to enhance the capacity of the Taloja plant from 1 million Black and White TV glass shells to 2.2 million at an estimated cost of about Rs. 18 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 12.82 crore.

(c) and (d). Government have not asked Bharat Electronics to produce Colour TV

tubes at the Taloja plant.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) In view of reply to (e) above, does not arise.

Development in the Field of Atomic Energy

4047. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether new developments and advances were made during the year 1989 in the field of Atomic Energy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b) Some of the important new developments and advances made during the year have been:

(i) Narora Atomic Power Station-1 achieved criticality in March 1989 and was raised to 50% power level by the end of 1989;

(ii) Dhruva Research Reactor at Trombay is functioning well at full power. It is continuously being utilised for Research and Radioisotope production. Several state-of-the-art computer-controlled spectrometers have been commissioned for advanced research using Neutron beams;

(iii) The problems of Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) at Kalpakkam have been solved and it is now operating