

tribes and minorities. Similarly, war-widows, unemployed educated from scavengers' community, disabled educated youngsters and such other deserving cases should get special treatment.

6. Training programmes may be undertaken to improve the employment and absorptive potential of the educated unemployed. Requirements of the Fifth Plan programmes with special reference to the Sixth Plan for next year may be the basis for such training programmes. While formulating the Training Schemes it may be kept in view that the funds under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programmes for Educated Employed will be available to finance only the stipends for the trainees, marginal increases in training personnel and marginal increases in training equipment. The other expenditure on buildings, vehicles etc. would have to be met by the State Government from its own resources.

7. Establishment of functional ancillary industrial estates and special industrial estates like electronics estates or plastics estates may be encouraged. However, investment for the creation of such estates should be mobilised from institutional finance or State finance. Margin money contribution from this fund could be considered on merits.

8. Small-scale industries and cottage industries requiring lesser capital but which are production and labour-oriented should be given due importance and adequate protection.

9. Consumers cooperatives, credit cooperatives, service cooperatives, industrial cooperatives etc., belonging to educated unemployed may be sponsored and encouraged by providing marginal money or share-capital contribution.

10 For proper implementation of these schemes, a special cell should be created at the State level with a Minister in charge and one officer of the rank of Secretary. Such cells should also include representatives from banks, Public Finance Institutions, Industries, Corporations etc.

Similar cells should be created at District level as well. These cells should often meet and monitor the implementation of these schemes.

MANUFACTURE OF COMPONENTS FOR NUCLEAR POWER STATION

221. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in Economic Times of 1st April, 1973 to the effect that Indian industry has taken up the manufacture of components for nuclear power station; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy has been concentrating on indigenisation of nuclear equipment/components for CANDU type power stations right from the outset. As a result, indigenous content of nuclear power stations rose from 40 per cent in Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-I to 60 per cent in Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-II and to 80 per cent in Madras Atomic Power Project. The items involving foreign exchange out go are mostly sophisticated raw materials for which there is no indigenous capability as yet.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPING CERTAIN AREAS OF U.P. WITH NUCLEAR POWER

222. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing on page 3 of Financial Express dated the 1st April, 1973 to the effect that a team of scientists and engineers of the Bhabha Engineering Research Centre submitted a report on the possibilities of developing certain areas of U.P. with nuclear power; and