

[23 July, 2002]

RAJYA SABHA

(c) the details of amount granted and spent by Government for setting up of industries in these areas during the Ninth plan and the details of funds proposed to be allocated in the Tenth plan for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no scheme for setting up industries exclusively in the rural areas. The Growth Centre Scheme and the Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Schemes being implemented by the Government of India are meant for development of infrastructure facilities in identified areas, including rural areas, with a view to attract entrepreneurs to set up industries in these areas. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes during the Ninth plan was Rs. 179.80 crore and the allocation proposed for these schemes for the Tenth Plan is Rs. 105.00 crore. Allocation for the Growth Centre Scheme has been made only for the first year of the Tenth Five Year Plan as its continuation as Centrally Sponsored Scheme thereafter is to be decided by the Planning Commission.

**Criteria for compiling infrastructure index**

636. SHRI SK. KHABIR UDDIN AHMED:  
SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria compiled by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) in infrastructure index; and

(b) the name of the States which fulfilled the criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the information provided by the States, the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) compiles Relative Index of Infrastructure in respect of seventeen States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The following indicators have been used in the index:

| Indicator                                      | Weight(%) |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Per capita energy consumption                  | 22        |
| Villages electrified                           | 2         |
| Railway route length per 1000 Sq Kms           | 8         |
| Surface roads per 1000 sq kms                  | 10.5      |
| Unsurfaced roads per 1000 sq Kms               | 5         |
| Port traffic                                   | 2.5       |
| Irrigated area as per cent of cropped area     | 20        |
| Post offices per lakh persons                  | 3         |
| Tele density per 100 persons                   | 3         |
| Primary schools per lakh persons               | 6         |
| Hospital beds per lakh persons                 | 3         |
| Primary Health Centres (PHCs) per lakh persons | 3         |
| Bank branches per lakh persons                 | 12        |

### **Study on ill-effects of WTO agreement**

637. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the ill-effects of WTO agreement on Indian agriculture and industry including traditional industries; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in view of the ensuing meet of WTO in Mexico?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDI): (a) and (b) India is a founder member of the WTO which came into being on 1.1.1995 as a successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1947 (GATT), of which also India was a founder member. WTO provides a predictable rule-based multi-lateral trading system, which protects the developing countries from the bilateral pressures of the developed trading partners. However, experience in implementation of WTO agreements has brought out a number of implementation-related issues which require satisfactory resolution. These