

1	2	3
11	Kerala	3.2
12	Madhya Pradesh	6.2**
13	Maharashtra	8.1
14	Manipur	3.9
15	Meghalaya	5.5
16	Nagaland	8.6
17	Orissa	7.6
18	Punjab	5.8
19	Rajasthan	7.5
20	Sikkim	15.8***
21	Tamil Nadu	2.7
22	Tripura	5.6
23	Uttar Pradesh	5.1
24	West Bengal	5.0

Note : *Average of first four years.

**Rate at 1970-71 prices.

***Average of first three years.

Source : C.S.O. & Directorate, of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments.

Outlay for Rajasthan

49. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of plan outlay proposed by the Government of Rajasthan for 1992-93;

(b) the total amount so far sanctioned by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is a demand for increasing this outlay;

(d) if so, whether Central Government propose to increase the outlay; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) An outlay of Rs. 1630.51 crores was proposed for Annual Plan 1992-93 by the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 1400 crores for 1992-93 was agreed in a meeting held between Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Representation Received from Karnataka Government Regarding Release of Central Plan Assistance

50. SHRI S. B. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had received representations from Karnataka

Government in respect of norms for distribution and release of Central plan assistance;

(b) if so, details of serious lacunae and inequities pointed out by Karnataka; and

(c) what are the corrective steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to norms for allocation of Central assistance. Suggestions on this subject have been received from Chief Ministers of several States including Karnataka. Central Assistance to non-Special Category States is formula based. The formula approved at the NDC meeting in December, 1991 takes into consideration their suggestions and gives due weightage to population, per capita income, tax effort, fiscal management, performance in relation to national objectives and special problems.

Declaration of some Districts in Uttar Pradesh as 'Zero-Industry Districts'

51. SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare some districts in Uttar Pradesh as 'Zero-Industry districts';

(b) if so, what are the names of the such districts; and

(c) what are the norms for declaring districts as 'zero-industry districts'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The following districts of Uttar Pradesh were declared "no industry districts" in 1971:—Banda, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Aunpur, Sultanpur, Kanpur Dehat, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Almora, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, National,

'No industry districts are those districts where no medium or large scale industry exists.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम का पुनर्गठन किया जाना

52. श्री राम जेठमलानी: क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को मार्च, 1991 के अन्त तक भारी वित्तीय घाटा उठाना पड़ा है; यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि का वित्तीय घाटा हुआ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस भारी वित्तीय घाटे के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार निगम के कार्यकरण का जिसमें उसके कारखानों की उत्पादकता, उनकी खरीद, विपणन, प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था और उनका व्यय तथा निगम को पुनर्गठित करना भी सम्मिलित है, व्यापक अध्ययन करने के लिए पैनल नियुक्त करने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य धन्य (श्री अशोक गहलोत): (क) जी हाँ। मार्च, 1991 के अन्त तक एन. टी. सी. को 2016.27 करोड़ रु. का संचित निबल घाटा हुआ।

(ख) एन. टी. सी. मिलों में घाटों के लिए मुख्य कारण हैं, अप्रचलित मशीन, कम उत्पादकता, फालतू श्रमिक बल, घटिया कार्य व्यवस्था, कम दाम तथा उपयोग, अपर्याप्त आधुनिकीकरण तथा कार्यशील पूँजी के लिए निधियों की कमी आदि।

(ग) और (घ) पैनल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। एन. टी. सी. ने