

## Statement

In the annual tribal sub-plan (1983-84) discussions held in the Ministry in December, 1982 it was *inter-alia* brought to the notice of the State Government that (a) there was need to properly fix the targets of the number of families to be raised above the poverty-line and to ensure that in reporting the number of families discrepancies were eliminated, (b) the administrative structure in T.S.P. area deserved special care, (c) the land alienation law could be placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to place it outside the jurisdiction of the civil court, or, in the alternative, legislation could be enacted for creation of tribunals whose verdict in such cases would be more or less final, (d) the State Forestry Department may formulate comprehensive social forestry schemes, (e) a tribal wing in the Forest Department may be constituted quickly, and (f) that primitive tribal group project reports be prepared expeditiously and suitable specific administrative structure created for the projects.

The J.I.P.A. study on administrative structure revealed that (a) the disbursement of nucleus fund was primarily for innovative programmes relevant to the needs; (b) in the project area the district heads hardly looked up to the Project Officer for coordination and (c) review of performance was supposed to be achieved through the quarterly and yearly reports sent by the different district Development Departments to the Project Officers. As these reports seldom reached the Project officer in time, he could not take follow up action.

The study of LAMPS revealed that (a) quite a large number of societies was incurring losses, (b) the recoveries as percentage of total outstanding loans had been continuously falling, (c) The Mandla LAMP had too small a staff to look after distribution and credit activity both at the same time, (d) it had good scope for marketing agricultural produce and (e) the society should increase the coverage of its distribution as well as marketing activities.

## Manufacture of cars

324. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some licences issued to manufacture cars have recently been revoked;

(b) whether these parties have been requesting Government for issue of fresh licences;

(c) if so, by when these companies will get the licences; and

(d) what is the Government's policy for 1984-85 for issue of licences for the manufacture of cars/small cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir. No industrial licence for manufacture of passenger Cars has been recently revoked. However, in June 1981, the industrial licence issued to Shri Manubhai H. Thakkar in 1977 was revoked since the party had not taken effective steps for implementation of the project.

(b) and (c) A representation against revocation of the industrial licence received from Shri Manubhai H. Thakkar has, after due consideration, been rejected.

(d) Since sufficient capacity for manufacture of small cars has already been approved, there seems to be no scope for establishment of new units in the foreseeable future.

## Paper Mills

325. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 45 big and small paper mills are closed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has to import paper on emergency basis even of those qualities of which we are in a position to manufacture; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to restart these paper mills and thereby save the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): (a) About 8 large and 23 small paper mills have suffered stoppages of production during part or whole of the year 1983-84, due to industrial disputes and financial problems.

(b) No, Sir. Only a limited quality of specialised varieties of paper was imported in 1983-84.

(c) Government have initiated a dialogue with the financial institutions/State Governments to work out the specific measures required to improve the performance of the paper mills. Various fiscal reliefs are being extended to assist the industry, and infrastructural support is also being improved to enable the industry to achieve higher capacity utilization.

#### Per capita income in Bihar

326. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita income of Bihar is 25 per cent less than All India average in the year 1950-51;

(b) what is the gap after fourth year of the Sixth Plan; and

(c) whether Government contemplate any special measures to improve this situation and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The per capita income of Bihar was 35 per cent less than the all India average in 1950-51.

(b) The estimates of per capita income both for Bihar and all-India for the fourth year of the Sixth Plan, i.e., 1983-84 have not yet been worked out.

(c) Apart from the normal Plan Programme, special programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan, Central Investment Subsidy and Concessional Fin-

ance for setting up Industries in industrially backward areas are being implemented for improving the economic condition of the economically backward people/areas including those of Bihar State.

#### People living below the poverty line

327. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sixth Plan visualised that 389 million people living below the poverty line in 1979-80 would be brought down to 215 millions by 1984-85 and if so, what is the achievement so far; and

(b) what are the States lagging behind in fulfilling the targets fixed in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) When the Sixth Five Year Plan was prepared, it was estimated that the number of people below the poverty line in the base year, namely 1979-80 was 316 million. In the light of the population figures and growth rate revealed by the 1981 Census and the revised estimates of Gross Domestic Product for 1979-80 of the Central Statistical Organisation, this figure of persons below the poverty line in 1979-80 was re-estimated at 339 million. The Sixth Plan document estimated that in 1984-85 this figure would be 215 million.

Taking into account the growth rate achieved in the first two years of the Plan and the effect of the poverty alleviation programmes, the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan has estimated that, in 1981-82 the number of people below the poverty line was 282 million.

(b) No statewide evaluation of performance is possible as the per capita consumption of households statewide has to await the National Sample Survey Organisation consumer expenditure survey.