

## IV. Maharashtra—

1. Swantwadi
2. Kurundwad Sr.
3. Miraj Jr.
4. Miraj Sr.
5. Kolhapur
6. Janjira
7. Jath
8. Phaltan
9. Bhore
10. Sangli

## • 11. Akalkot

V. Manipur— 1.

Manipur

## VI. Punjab—

1. Malerkotla
2. Jind

## VII. Uttar Pradesh—

1. Charkhari
2. Rampur
3. Taraon
4. Bhaisaunda
5. Banka-Pahari
6. Dhurwai
7. Banaras.

## VIII. West Bengal—

1. Cooch Behar

## IX. Rajasthan— I.

Partapgarh

## X. Madhya Pradesh —

1. Jobat

\*108. [Transferred to the Mth May, 1972.]

♦Rulership lapsed—information furnished by widow.

### DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PER CAPITA INCOME

\*109. SHRI BANARSI DAS :

SHRI SHYAM DHAR MISRA

SHRI SHYAM LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts State-wise in the country with lowest per-capita income; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove their backwardness and to bring them to the general level prevailing in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Recent estimates of per capita income at district levels are not available. A few State Statistical Bureau had prepared estimates of district-wise income for a few years but no such estimates for the years after 1962-63 are available.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

Removal of intra-State disparities and the development of backward areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. States have been urged to formulate integrated programmes for accelerating the development of the backward areas so that the gap that exists between various areas of the States can be bridged or narrowed down.

Other remedial measures undertaken to correct regional disparities and imbalances are set out below :—

(i) In allocating Central assistance among various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan after providing for the requirements of the States of

Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir which have special problems, 10% of the sum available for distribution by way of Central assistance has been allocated to the six States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh whose per capita income was below the national average. Another 10% of the allocable Central assistance should be distributed among the States so as to assist them in tackling certain special problems like those relating to metropolitan areas, floods, chronically drought affected areas and tribal areas.

(ii) A liberal pattern of Central assistance has been evolved for the development of hill and border areas. The entire expenditure on the development programmes is being met by the Government of India within the total Central assistance for each of the States concerned. 90% of the amount of expenditure incurred in this behalf in Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir (Ladakh) and Uttar Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur districts) is given as grant. The balance of 10% is treated as loan. The pattern of Central assistance in the hill and border districts of Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) is 50% grant and 50% loan.

(iii) Special assistance of Rs. 45 crores is being provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enable it to spend this amount during the period ending on 31-3-1974 on the special regional development programme of Telengana area in addition to the plan outlays in that area.

(iv) An important measure for reducing disparities is accelerating the pace

of industrial development in backward areas. The districts needing attention have been identified and notified with the cooperation of the State Governments in pursuance of the criteria laid down by the Pande and Wanchoo Committee reports. Preference is being given to such areas in the location of large scale industrial projects in the public sector provided they are found to be feasible on techno-economic considerations. The Licensing Committee also gives preferential treatment to applications from the backward regions.

(v) Rs. 32.50 crores have been allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan for 489 tribal development blocks under the Centrally sponsored schemes.

(vi) District plans are being prepared in some of the States which will result in identifying the problems of backward regions and will help in evolving measures in solving their problems.

(vii) 221 industrially backward districts in States plus areas in Union Territories have been selected throughout the country for concessional finance for new industries from public financial and credit institutions. In addition, the Central Government is giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each in two selected districts in each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and one district in each of the remaining States and Union Territories.

(viii) Under the border roads development programme, considerable investment is being made in the border areas.

(ix) Special programmes of large magnitude are being implemented for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural population and for the development of dry and arid areas. These special programmes are being sanctioned and implemented under the guidance of a Central Committee of Coordination presided over by a Member of the Planning Commission. 46 Small Farmers Development Agency Projects, 41 projects for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers and 24 projects for farmers in dry areas, have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has been provided for an integrated programme of rural works for 5\* chronically drought-affected areas.

(x) A crash scheme for rural unemployment has been launched with a provision of Rs. 50 crores per annum. Special programmes to tackle the problem of unemployment are also to be launched.

(xi) A Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up recently and is giving finance on concessional terms to State Electricity Boards for rural electrification programmes in backward areas.

(xii) A 16-point programme for the maintenance and acceleration of industrial development in West Bengal has been drawn up. Under this programme, one of the important schemes is to carry out a rapid survey of each district by the State Government for identifying industries suited to the area based on local raw materials and skills and capable of providing employment

to local youth. This programme may narrow down the disparities in the levels of development between various districts.

### SMALL CAR PROJECT

\*U0. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have probed into the reasons for withholding approval of the small car project in the public sector in collaboration with Renault of France ;

(b) by when the public sector small car project will be implemented; and

(c) how far has Shri Sanjay Gandhi progressed in his efforts!; to fabricate a completely indigenous car with Indian know-how and materials?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the [Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir. The Government has not yet taken a 'final decision' on the car project and hence the question of any probe does not arise.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate precisely the time by which the project is likely to be implemented.

(c) A new company by the name of Messrs. Maruti Limited has been formed and it has been reported that land has been acquired, the office building (including the design office) constructed and steps for the construction of the factor building taken. While some machinery has already been installed orders for more machinery has been placed. It has been reported that the design work on the