

†[CENTRAL GRANTS TO STATES]

*620. SHRI J. P. YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid given to each State by the Centre under each head during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the economy of the States whose national income is lower than that of others?]

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) यह तात्पर्य समझा गया है कि माननीय सदस्य राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है, जिसमें 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 की राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के बटवारे का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सहायता को मदवार दर्शाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता; क्योंकि राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता एक मुश्त ऋणों तथा एक मुश्त अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है।

(ख) असम, नागालैण्ड तथा जम्मू काश्मीर राज्यों की मांगें पूरी करने के पश्चात् 10 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता ऐसे राज्यों में बांट दी गई है, जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत आय से कम है।

जिनका निश्चित पूंजी निवेश 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है, ऐसी नई इकाइयों के निश्चित पूंजी निवेश के दशवें अंश के बराबर केन्द्रीय सीधा अनुदान अथवा आर्थिक सहायता उन 9 राज्यों में से प्रत्येक के दो चुने हुए जिलों में दी जायेगी, जिन्हें पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के अभिनिर्धारण से सम्बन्धित कार्यकारी दल ने निश्चित किया है (ये हैं—आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर

प्रदेश) तथा अन्य राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक के एक जिले में दी जायेगी। ऐसी नई इकाइयों की स्कीमों तथा परियोजनाओं पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा, जिनका निश्चित पूंजी निवेश 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक हो। इसके अतिरिक्त सभी राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े चुने हुए जिलों में स्थापित की जाने वाली औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा रियायती वित्त-व्यवस्था भी की जायेगी। सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के स्थान निर्धारण में यथासम्भव अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की मांग पर ध्यान दिया जाता है, हां, इस हेतु आवश्यक तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक कसौटियों को भुलाया नहीं जाता। इसके अतिरिक्त छोटे किसानों उप-सीमान्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों बारानी खेती आदि से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों तथा केन्द्र के धन से चलने वाले ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम से भी काफी हद तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये)

राज्य	राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	
	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	42.90	43.50
असम	33.10	39.94
बिहार	60.40	61.34
गुजरात	28.20	28.64
हरियाणा	14.00	14.23
जम्मू और काश्मीर	23.50	26.29
केरल	31.10	31.75
मध्य प्रदेश	46.70	47.56
महाराष्ट्र	43.80	44.51

†[] English translation.

1	2	3
मैसूर . . .	30.60	31.37
नागालैण्ड . . .	6.00	6.35
उड़ीसा . . .	28.40	29.02
पंजाब . . .	17.90	18.35
राजस्थान . . .	38.90	39.94
तमिल नाडु . . .	36.00	36.64
उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	94.00	95.44
पश्चिम बंगाल . . .	39.50	40.07
योग . . .	615.00	635.00

†[THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member seeks information regarding Central assistance for State Plans. A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the Statewise allocations of Central assistance to State Plans for 1969-70 and 1970-71. The question of indicating Central assistance by heads does not arise, as Central assistance to State Plans is given through block loans and block grants.

(b) After providing for the requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, 10 per cent of the Central assistance has been distributed to States whose *per capita* income is below the national average.

An outright grant or subsidy by the Centre amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units, having a fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, would be given in two selected districts in each of the 9 States, identified as industrially backward by the Working Group on the Identification of Backward Areas (namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P.) and one district each of the other States and

Union Territories; schemes and projects for new units involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs will be considered on merit. In addition, concessional finance by financial institutions will also be given to industrial units to be set up in selected industrially backward districts of all States and Union Territories. In the location of public sector projects, the claims of relatively backward areas are kept in view wherever this is possible without abandoning essential technical and economic criteria. Besides this the special programmes for small farmers, sub-marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, dry farming etc., and the rural works programme which are to be financed by the Centre will, also benefit the backward areas to a large extent.

STATEMENT

(Rs. crores)

States	Central assistance for State Plans	
	1969-70	1970-71
I	2	3
Andhra Pradesh . . .	42.90	43.50
Assam	33.10	39.94
Bihar	60.40	61.34
Gujarat	28.20	28.64
Haryana	14.00	14.23
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	23.50	26.29
Kerala	31.10	31.75
Madhya Pradesh . . .	46.70	47.56
Maharashtra	43.80	44.51
Mysore	30.60	31.37
Nagaland	6.00	6.35
Orissa	28.40	29.02
Punjab	17.90	18.35
Rajasthan	38.90	39.94

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu . . .	36.00	36.64
Uttar Pradesh . . .	94.00	95.44
West Bengal . . .	39.50	40.07
TOTAL . . .	615.00	635.00]

†SHORTAGE OF POWER SUPPLY TO
INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB

*423. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in Punjab are suffering from want of adequate power supply;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their commitments abroad are likely to be affected as a result of short supply in power; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) The shortfall in the availability of power necessitating power cuts has occurred in Punjab because the Bhakra reservoir has not filled up to the normal level due to inadequate rainfall in the catchment area. A 20 per cent. cut was imposed from 20th July, 1970 which was later on enhanced to 40 per cent. with effect from 26th July, 1970. As a result of higher releases of water for irrigation and the consequent increase in generation from Bhakra, the power cut was reduced progressively to 25 per cent. from 21st September, 1970, 15 per cent. from 1st October, 1970

†Transferred from the 30th November, 1970.

and 10 per cent. from 11th October, 1970. The present power cut is likely to go up to 25 per cent. during the depletion period of the Bhakra reservoir beginning from the middle of December, 1970. The power cuts have been generally applied uniformly to all categories of consumers except for the following:

(i) Small power industrial consumers (i.e. up to 20 KW load).

(ii) Defence|Export oriented industries provided more than 50 per cent. of the production is earmarked for defence|export purposes.

(iii) Continuous process industries such as sugar-mills, textile mills and factories operating on 3 regular shifts.

While steps have been taken to ensure that the production of export-oriented industries does not suffer from power cuts, measures have also been taken to increase the availability of power supply in Punjab to other consumers by reduction in the power supply to Nangal Fertiliser Factory and the procurement of diesel generating sets and obtaining additional power from DESU and Satpura Systems.

POLICE ATROCITIES IN WEST BENGAL

*621. SHRI KALYAN ROY:
SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints alleging that in Nadia district and in some other places of West Bengal some Naxalites have been shot dead or have been beaten to death in the lock-up by the police;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the allegations; and