

laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vaghela, he has suggested me several times, but I myself have not been able to allot time for this because our activities during the zero Hour have increased.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO: Whatever time the House may decide, we will take up the discussion.

[Translation]

### District Industry Centres

\*125. SHRIRAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of District Industry Centres set up for the development of backward areas in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of no industry districts in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the reasons for their remaining as no industry districts so far;

(d) the details of the programmes launched for development of industries in these districts during the last two years; and

(e) the progress achieved as a result thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). A Statement is

### STATEMENT

(a) The State-wise distribution of District Industry Centres in centrally declared backward districts is given at Annexure -I.

(b) Since the year 1983, 11 districts in Uttar Pradesh and 18 districts in Madhya Pradesh have been identified as no-industry districts.

(c) The general reasons for industrial backwardness in these areas are lack of adequate industrial and social infrastructure, trained manpower and entrepreneurship etc.. Efforts to set up large and medium industries in these of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, 528 Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences have been issued. After the announcement of the New Industrial Policy during the last two years, 53 Letters of Intent and Industrial Licence approvals have been issued and 371 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda have been filed in these no-industry districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e). State Governments are primarily responsible for the industrial development of their States. Central Government has not launched any new scheme for development of no-industry districts in the last two years. However, Central Government have been implementing Growth Centres Scheme for development of backward areas. The number of Growth Centres that are being developed in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are 8 and 6 respectively. Of these, 5 Growth Centres are in no-industry districts of these States. Besides, for 8 hill districts of Uttar Pradesh which also includes 4 no industry districts, a Transport Subsidy Scheme is in operation.

**ANNEXURE-I**

*Statewise distribution of District Industry Centres Approved by Govt. of India in Backward Areas*

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of DICs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	17
3.	Bihar	18
4.	Gujarat	11
5.	Haryana	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
8.	Karnataka	11
9.	Kerala	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36
11.	Maharashtra	14
12.	Manipur	8
13.	Meghalaya	5
14.	Nagaland	7
15.	Orissa	8
16.	Punjab	5
17.	Rajasthan	16
18.	Sikkim	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	9
20.	Tripura	3

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of DICs
1	2	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	41
22.	West Bengal	13
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
26.	Goa	1
27.	Mizoram	3
28.	Pondicherry	1
Total		287

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that there have been 11 and 12 no industry districts in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh respectively for the last 50 years. He has admitted this also that the general reasons for not flourishing of industries in these areas are the lack of adequate industrial and social infrastructure, trained manpower and entrepreneurship etc. As a result of it the entire area suffers from starvation throughout the year. The youth are unemployed for want of industries, they do not get any job. That is why, 60 per cent people are jobless, they have no accommodation to live in, no cloth to put on. Therefore, I would like to know as to what decision has been taken by the Central Government for the development of these no industry districts in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, after the announcement of No-Industry Districts in 11 and 18 districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh respectively, the Government of India has pushed up the industrialisation to go there. We have issued Letters of Intent. We have issued Industrial Licences to these districts.

Sir, if the hon. Member is interested, I can give the year-wise break-up of number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences. It is for the nation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Sir, you yourself should consider as to what is the reply of my question. We are from backward areas. Absence of Industries is the main reason for the backwardness of that area.

Unless the industries are developed, the backwardness of the area will not be removed. The demand for a separate State is being made there. The Bundelkhand area is its main reason. I would like to know from the Government as to what schemes and facilities have been proposed to be provided for these no-industry districts or will you set up any commission or committee for these areas? The Government must say something about it.

[English]

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the Growth Centres have been identified in these backward areas. In addition to that, the Finance Minister, after the Budget, had constituted a Study Group to explore the methods for providing physical support to new industrial undertakings in the backward areas.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

The question is about the District Industry Centres in the backward areas and a number of districts have been mentioned here. I presume that since every district has the District Industries Centre, these 287 districts as such in the country are considered to be the backward districts. Presuming that, I would like to know - whatever the State Governments may or may not do - what special incentives, in terms of tax concessions, development rebates have been offered by the Central Government to persuade the entrepreneurs and industrialists to locate their industries in these backward districts.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, as far as the Government of India is concerned, we are persuading the entrepreneurs, who are coming for licences and Letters of Intent, to go to the backward areas.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, my question is about incentives which they are offering. What rebates are they offering or what concessions are they offering?

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: My colleague, Shrimati Krishna Sahi is looking after that subject, she will answer that.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has wished to know as to what schemes have been chalked out for the backward districts. The schemes launched earlier have been abandoned and a new policy which was announced in 1988, was implemented under which basic facilities worth Rs.30 crore will be made available for each growth centre and a plan for setting up the growth centres on large scale will be formulated. Under a plan of the Government of India, we provide transport subsidies for backward areas, north-east region and Uttar Pradesh. We have the scheme of setting up of growth centres and providing transport subsidy.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that was not the question. I wanted to know about the tax rebates and tax concessions. Are there any members?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Tax free incentives have been provided.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this problem of backward districts and backward areas has become a

serious industrial national problem. Government policies are also creating a lot of confusion. Previously the Planning Commission used to identify the No-Industry Districts. But the Planning Commission has refused to do so for the last 5 to 6 years on the plea that it will be injustice to those regions or districts which have developed rapidly and it does not want to give its benefits to those which do not want it. It caused a huge loss because the districts or areas which were backward due to historical factors are still backward. They do not have any means of communication, power facilities, so no industry can be set up there. There is no railway line too. It is not their fault at all. In the light of all these factors the hon. Prime Minister has stated in his many speeches that the Government propose to formulate policy to pay special attention to backward areas and districts.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister on the announcement made by the Finance Minister. The hon. Minister of Finance had announced that the backward districts had been identified. The number of districts identified for development and giving assistance is 8 only where as the number of no-industry districts is 50. Have the backward districts, backward areas and backward States been re-identified under the New Government policy? The entire area to which I belong is backward. Would the hon. Prime Minister like to chalk out any scheme laying emphasis on this policy at the earliest?

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): As has been pointed out, there are certain concessions which the Government gives across the board to all these backward districts; but that is not enough. What really, the concessions should consist of are the special concessions, peculiar to a particular industry. What we

want to give may suit one industry but may not suit another industry. So, while they are persuading the industrialists to go there, it will have to be a kind of discussion with a particular industrialist in relation to that industry what concessions he wants whether we can give them. So, it is an exercise which will have to be undertaken individually. But, in principle, reference what Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has said, I agree that that policy is continuing.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Eastern Uttar Pradesh is very backward from the point of view of industrial development. Once I had chance to talk with the hon. Prime Minister in the meeting of Parliamentary Consultative Committee of Ministry of Industry. I had requested him to pay special attention to Eastern Uttar Pradesh and set up industries there. The hon. Prime Minister had said that he wished to convene a separate meeting of the hon. Members of that region and discuss this problem with them in that meeting. I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to go there and take stock of the situation himself. I wrote many letters also requesting him to visit the districts like Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Balia etc in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he was paying his attention to it or not. I always get the routine reply in response to my letters that suitable action was being taken or the case was being looked into. What does the Government propose to do to set up big industries in Eastern Uttar Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: Is there anything special about Eastern Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I would like to inform the hon. Members that we will have

a separate meeting for the East Uttar Pradesh Members of Parliament.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first part of the reply, there is a mention of growth centres in each State throughout the country. I would like to ask one specific question. The 18 Growth Centres in Bihar...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: The hon. Member is speaking wrong. The number is not 18. A proposal has been received to set up growth centres in 6 districts. (*Interruptions*)

He is talking about growth centres.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Why she is evading it? Why is she not saying in clear terms? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Please send it after getting the approval of the Chief Minister. If the Chief Minister approves it, it will be done.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: There was also a proposal to set up a centre in Nalanda district in Bihar and the land was proposed to be given by the State Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It has not been given. (*Interruptions*) On Friday the day before yesterday I had invited all the hon. Members of Bihar to seek their cooperation. But the Bihar Government does not provide any sort of cooperation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Hon. Prime Minister, let the question be completed first. The hon. Member has yet to complete his question and the hon. Minister rose to her legs even before the completion of the

question. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Nalanda district is also included.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: The hon. Minister should rise only after hearing the complete question of the Members, but despite being the Minister she has the basis of a Member. We had also helped the Government of Bihar. After identifying the land, the State Government had sent the proposal to the Central Government but the hon. Minister says that no cooperation was given. I challenge it. It should be properly checked and let us know about it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are supposed to ask question only and not to challenge.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: The question is whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar had offered to provide land in Nalanda district itself for setting up a Centre there and had also recommended for it? If so: whether the Centres will be set up there or not.

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The hon. Member from Bihar has to be happy that out of 70 growth centres allotted in the country, 6 have been earmarked for Bihar. But the State Government has not come forward with any proposal so far. All growth centres have been released funds but in Bihar they have not approached us and funds have not been released.

### Conference of State Industry Ministers



\*126. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: