

storage and transportation facilities to handle the growing agricultural production; and

(b) If so, the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government of India have directed State Governments to prepare State Master Plans for location of Markets and Master Plans for location of godowns to enable and integrated development of various aspects of agricultural marketing. The Central Government has also been persuading the State Government to bring as many markets as possible under the purview of regulation. The Central Government has also been providing technical guidance for planning and designing of markets as also for financial assistance for creation of basic infrastructural facilities in these markets. Arrangements have also be made for collection and dissemination of market intelligence in collaboration with the State Government. Besides, the public sector agencies under the Central and State Governments has been playing a major role in procurement, storage and movement of agricultural commodities throughout the country.

Development of Cities under UBSS in Maharashtra

91. PROF. ASHOKA ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities developed under the Urban Basic Services Scheme in Maharashtra during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, and

(b) the names of the cities selected for the implementation of the said scheme in Maharashtra during 1991-92 and the total

funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The scheme of Urban Basic Services was implemented in the Municipal Councils of Khed, Chiplum, Rajapur and Ratnagiri of Ratnagiri District and in the Municipal Councils of Malvan, Sawantawdi and Venguria of Sindhudurg District during 1986-90.

(b) Government of Maharashtra has selected the following 15 towns under the revised scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor launched from 1.4.1991 :-

- (1) Parbani
- (2) Beed
- (3) Chandrapur
- (4) Osmanabad
- (5) Akole
- (6) Dhule
- (7) Malegaon
- (8) Manmed
- (9) Bhandara
- (10) Gondia
- (11) Bhusawal
- (12) Chalisgaon
- (13) Jalana
- (14) Lature
- (15) Chopdá.

All allocation of Rs.189.00 lakhs has

been made for the State during 1991-92 under this Scheme.

Rural Population

92. PROF. ASHOKRAO ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present rural population in the country, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of national income being spent on rural development schemes at present; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the expenditure on rural development schemes keeping in view the proportion of the rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) (a) The rural population in

India, Statewise, according to 1991, census is indicated in the attached Statement-I.

(b) The National Accounts Statistics do not present separate estimates of investment in rural and urban areas. However, estimates of net domestic product (NDP) in rural and urban areas are made for the census years. The rural NDP was 58.85 per cent of the aggregate NDP of the country in 1980-81.

(c) The plan expenditure on rural development programmes was raised from Rs.4291 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs.11781 crores in the Seventh Plan. Schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are also mainly for the benefit of rural areas. The plan expenditure on MNP was raised from Rs.6497 crores in Sixth Plan to Rs.13243 crores in Seventh Plan. In addition, rural areas also benefit from general development programmes.

STATEMENT

Rural Population in India (Provisional)
By States and UTs, 1991

<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Rural Population, 1991</i>
1	2
INDIA	627,146,597
<i>States</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	48,541, 866
2. Arunachal Pradesh	753,586
3. Assam	19,823,674
4. Bihar	74,969,964
5. Goa	689,201