

(a) The percentage share of various zones in the total number of Industrial Licences, issued during the last five years is given below:

Zone :	Percentage Share				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Eastern	12.1	11.2	10.6	10.3	7.2
Western	35.3	40.8	42.7	42.7	40.8
Northern	13.0	13.7	13.0	12.6	13.0
Southern	27.1	23.1	22.4	21.4	27.5
Central	11.0	9.4	9.6	11.0	10.0
North Eastern	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1

(b) Government attaches great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country so that disparities in level of development between different regions are progressively reduced. National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Former Member, Planning Commission to formulate appropriate strategies for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas, has submitted its report on 'Industrial Dispersal', which is under examination in Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries.

2. As part of the new strategy for structurally integrated industrial development, it is proposed to establish a chain of Nucleus Plants in industrially backward areas of the country. The State Governments were invited to identify districts/areas for launching the programme as they would be in the best position to integrate this programme within their overall industrial and infrastructure development efforts. 51 districts/areas have so far been identified by the State Governments of 17 States for initiating this programme. Nineteen Task Forces have been set up to report on project possibilities based on local resources or otherwise that would have maximum infrastructural

needs to support the programme. So far five Task Forces set up in four States have submitted their reports.

Special facilities, as enumerated below are also being provided by the Central Government to encourage the establishment of industries in the backward areas.

- (i) Concessional re-finance scheme of industrial Development Bank of India.
- (ii) Central Investment Subsidy.
- (iii) Income Tax Relief.
- (iv) Consultancy for Technical Services.
- (v) Interest Subsidy.
- (vi) Special facilities for import of raw material.
- (vii) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation.
- (viii) Transport Subsidy, etc.

Organisation of Eco-Development Camps

1453. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Environment have recently organised or propose to

organise eco-development camps with a view to involve youths in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the total number of youths who have participated or are expected to participate in such camps and the amount of money proposed to be spent thereon as also the physical targets for each of the camps;

(c) the area expected to be reclaimed from salination and water-logging, the varieties of seedlings planted in each State and the institutions which participated or are expected to participate in these camps, and;

(d) the main aims and objects of the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Department of Environment extended financial support to official and non-official agencies for organising eco-development camps involving youth in several parts of the country.

(b) An estimated 23 thousand youths participated in the eco-development camps organised by the National Service Schemes of the Ministry of Education. A sum of about Rs. 12 lakhs has been committed by the Department for reimbursing the expenditure on travel cost of students attending these camps. Besides, approximately 300 youths participated in the camps organised by voluntary organisations. The physical targets varied from camp to camp. These include clearance of lakes, monitoring and analysing of pollutants, plantation of trees and stabilisation of slopes. Detailed reports are awaited from organisers.

(c) No camp was organised for reclaiming land from salinity. Only one camp was organised in water-logged areas of Hoshangabad district in Madhya Pradesh through volun-

tary organisation, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Kababul, Koha, Neem, Jammun Karanj, Teak, etc., were planted and the volunteers from the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Save the Soil Campaign, Hoshangabad, Gram Seva Simities of local villages, Neeru Yuvak Kendra, Hoshangabad, Yantra Vidyalaya, Bardoli, Dasholi Gram Seva Mandal and Tangsa Gram Swaraj Mandal, etc., participated.

NSS Camps were organised at various sites in the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

The following Voluntary Organisations organised the camps as below:—

1. Gandhi Peace Foundation & Sucheta Kriplani Shiksha Niketan, Jodhpur & Bishnoi's organisation from Jodhpur District. Camps in village Manaulao and Phalatti in District Jodhpur—Plantation of Trees suiting to Arid Climate.

2. Udaipur Environmental Action Group & Zoology Deptt. of Udaipur University.

Monitoring and Analysing Pollutants being added to the main lakes of Udaipur.

3. Dasholi Gram Swaraj Mandal Gopeshwar—Chamolig (District).

(a) Raising Nurseries of Fruit and Non-fruit Trees, (b) Planting Trees, (c) Stabilising hill slopes.

(d) The Department is the focal point for all matters relating to the protection of the environment in the country.

अम्बेडकर पार्क (कुस्तानपुर) उत्तर प्रदेश
में पाये गये वन

1454. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 13 जून, 1981 "नवभारत टाइम्स" में