

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4057
ANSWERED ON:25.08.2004
INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD RURAL AREAS
Singh Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan;Yadav Shri Giridhari

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any scheme for the development of industrially backward rural areas in various States of the country:
- (b) if so, the details thereof:
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor:
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government for speedy development of backward areas of the country; and
- (e) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN)

(a) : No, Sir.

(b) : Does not arise.

(c) : The Planning Commission does not normally formulate any scheme. Schemes are normally proposed and formulated by concerned Ministry/ Department in consultation with Planning Commission.

(d) : Considering the importance of reducing imbalances and in order to speed up development of backward areas, Planning Commission, as a special case, has formulated a scheme 'Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)' in Tenth Five Year Plan. RSVY is to put in place programmes and policies with the joint efforts of the Centre and the States which would remove barriers to growth, accelerate the development process and improve the quality of life of the people. The scheme aims at focused development of backward areas. The main objectives of the scheme are to address the problem of low agricultural productivity, unemployment, and to fill critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure.

In addition, some other plan schemes for speedy development of backward areas though not being implemented by Planning Commission are as follows:

(i) 'Growth Centre Scheme' has been under implementation to promote industrialization in backward areas by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion since 1988.

(ii) 'National Programme for Rural Industrialisation (NPRI)' by Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries is under implementation since 1999-2000 to facilitate upgradation of rural industrial clusters.

(iii) 'Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana' - primarily a poverty alleviation programme focuses also on a secondary objective of creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. The scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development.

(e) : Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) covers 132 districts including 32 districts affected by left wing extremism.

Under Growth Centre Scheme, 71 Growth Centre have been sanctioned in various states. 46 Growth Centre out of 71 sanctioned have become functional where allotments of plots/sheds have commenced.

Under National Programme for Rural Industrialisation (NPRI), 123 clusters have been taken up for development under the scheme by SIDBI, NABARD, KVIC and state Governments. Out of 123 clusters, 17 clusters have been taken up for Plan assistance by Office of the DCSSI.