

TAVA: May I know from the hon. Minister if the Government propose to start a journal on electronics and computer science research in Hindi and whether this publication would be brought out in other Indian languages later?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I would like to assure the House that I personally believe and so does the Department of Electronics and all those who are concerned with this area that we will need to promote technical work, scientific work done through the medium of our own languages. This has now become possible in the computer field on account of the new technological capabilities which allow transliteration and computer inputs and outputs in Indian Scripts and we will later get on to translation. Certainly, the first steps have to be taken in the direction of providing adequate reading material, such as books, review articles and the like in Indian language. Hindi, certainly is a major language for the purpose—as recognised in the Constitution—and will be given its fullest priority in this regard.

Central Assistance for Development of Backward Areas

*373. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the backward areas identified in the country, State-wise:

(b) the amount sanctioned in the Sev-

enth Five Year Plan for development of backward areas in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government proposed to grant any special assistance for development of backward areas in Tamil Nadu in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Backward areas have been identified from time to time both by the Centre and the States in varying ways depending upon the choice of selected indicators of backwardness or 'special problem area' criteria used. An illustrative list of such identified areas, State-wise, is enclosed. (Annexure)

(b) Special and backward areas identified in Tamil Nadu's Seventh Five Year Plan are Western Ghats areas and Nilgiris district. During the Seventh Plan period, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 25.96 crores and Rs. 41.53 crores was allocated for the accelerated development of Western Ghats Areas of Tamil Nadu and district of Nilgiris Hills, respectively.

(c) and (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

ANNEXURE

List of Industrially Backward Districts in the country

Andhra Pradesh (14)	— Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Sri-kakulam and Warangal
Bihar (18)	— Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai, Monghyr, Khagaria and Madhepur

- Gujarat (11) — Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendernagar and Dang
- Haryana (4) — Bhiwani, Hissar, Jind and Mohindergarh.
- Kerala (7) — Allappey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur, Trivandrum, Wynad and Idukki
- Karnataka (11) — Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur
- Madhya Pradesh (36) — Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bind, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangaabad, Jhabua, Khar-gone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Nar-simhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Sur-guja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and New Sehore District
- Maharashtra (14) — Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Gadchiroli
- Orissa (8) — Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani
- Punjab (5) — Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur
- Rajasthan (16) — Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Barmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhanu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirhi, Tonk and Udaipur
- Tamil Nadu (9) — Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madhurai, North Arcot, Ramanahapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudikkottai district.
- Uttar Pradesh (41) — Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareli, Rampur, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Kanpur Dehat, Pauri

	Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun and Nainital, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur and Sultanpur.
West Bengal (13)	— Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur
Assam	— Entire State
Himachal Pradesh	— Entire State
Jammu & Kashmir	— Entire State
Manipur	— Entire State
Meghalaya	— Entire State
Nagaland	— Entire State
Sikkim	— Entire State
Tripura	— Entire State
Arunachal Pradesh	— Entire State
Goa	— Entire State
Mizoram	— Entire State
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	— Entire U.T.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	— Entire U.T.
Daman & Diu	— Entire U.T.
Pondicherry	— Entire U.T.
Lakshadweep	— Entire U.T.

Note: The district/area would include the district/area as it existed on 1.10.1970 prior to its reorganization areas carved out of these districts thereafter continued to be industrially backward.

List of Backward Districts

(Although the names of districts are mentioned against the various programmes, in many cases they do not cover the entire district but cover parts of the districts)

I. <i>Hills Areas</i>	<i>Districts</i>
1	2
1. Assam	1. North Cachar 2. Karbi Anglong
2. Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris
3. Uttar Pradesh	1. Almora 2. Dehradun 3. Nainital 4. Tehri Garhwal 5. Pauri Garhwal 6. Chamoli 7. Pithoragarh 8. Uttar Kashi
4. •West Bengal	Darjeeling District (3 Sub-divisions of Salar, Kalimpong and Kurseong)
5. <i>Western Ghats</i>	
1. Maharashtra	1. Dhulia 2. Nasik 3. Thane 4. Raigad 5. Ratnagiri (North) 6. Ratnagiri (South) 7. Kolhapur 8. Sangli 9. Satara

1**2**

2. Tamil Nadu

10. Pune
11. Ahmednagar
1. Nilgiris
2. Coimbatore
3. Periyar
4. Madurai
5. Tirunelveli
6. Ramanathapuram
7. Kanyakumari

3. Karnataka

1. Belgaun
2. Chickmagalure
3. Kadagu
4. Dharwar
5. Hassan
6. Mysore
7. North Kanara
8. Shimoga
9. Kannda

4. Kerala

1. Cannanore
2. Kozhikodo
3. Wynad
4. Malapuram
5. Palighat
6. Trichur
7. Idukki

1	2
	8. Ernakulam
	9. Kottayam
	10. Quilon
	11. Trivandrum
5. Goa	Goa

Additional Growth Centres Allocated to States

Sl. No.	(a) State	No. of Growth Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
7.	Karnataka	3
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6
10.	Maharashtra	5
11.	Orissa	4
12.	Punjab	2
13.	Rajasthan	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8
16.	West Bengal	3
		61

1	2	3
<i>(b) State/Union Territory</i>		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
2.	Goa	1
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1
4.	Manipur	1
5.	Meghalaya	1
6.	Mizoram	1
7.	Nagaland	1
8.	Pondicherry	1
9.	Tripura	1
		9

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that certain selected indicators and criteria are applied for identifying the backward areas. He has not spelt out, how it will be done.

The main cause of industrial and economic backwardness is neglect of vast areas which are not industrially so far covered and more and more concentration of industries is there in the same area on grounds of feasibility and availability of infrastructural facilities. This has, therefore, resulted in regional imbalances. This trend has to be halted.

Will the Minister give an assurance in this House that in the Eighth Plan, one new industry in every industry in every industrially backward district will be set up and also will he assure the House that a detailed matrix will be worked out for identifying the backward areas and especially, an authority accountable to Parliament for constant monitoring of the steps taken to remove backwardness?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I accept the suggestion, for consideration.

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: May I identify Madurai as a backward area? Dindigul was a part of Madurai district. Now it has been made as a separate district. This district has been named after Anna, the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, with political considerations in mind, has changed the name of Anna district into Quaid-e-Milad District, thus flaring up communal riots in the district. This district is not known for any communal riots. Therefore, it has become a problem area. The textile industry is the predominant industry in Dindigul. For improving the social condition of the people in Dindigul, i.e. the Anna District, will the Government set up a heavy industry there in the Eighth Plan?

For developing the Western Ghat, the funds have been allocated, but roads in Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu are still in poor condition. If proper work is undertaken, you can convert the whole backward area into an

area of tourist attraction. What steps the Government propose to take in order to see that backward areas are fastly promoted? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Henceforward, I will not allow a Member to read, when he puts supplementary questions.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Though the question was lengthy, I could catch the substance of the question. He is perhaps asking whether specific areas are going to be identified as backward areas in Tamil Nadu. For the information of the hon. Member, I may tell him that it has been the usual custom for the central as well as the State Governments to identify the backward regions, on the basis of well-defined criteria. From time to time, the criteria change. There was a Chakravarti Committee, and then the National Development Committee; and with the cooperation of the State Governments, the backward areas have been identified. Specifically, in response to his suggestion, I would like to tell him that the reply which is given already contains the details. But I should like to tell him that in Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri-Coimbatore areas, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Kanya Kumari have already been identified as backward areas.

As far as further districts are concerned, I have already given the list of various districts; they are contained there in the list already submitted. I can assure the hon. Member that from time to time, in the light of various suggestions made by the Members of Parliament, State Governments and the various local authorities, this list is always upgraded. And I can assure him that this will be upgraded; and whatever areas and districts are included, will be provided the infrastructural facilities for industrial development.

SHRIBHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: You have already said that the indicators to determine the backwardness of areas change

from time to time. In Orissa, as per the list given by you, there are eight places already mentioned. But Sambalpur which is a drought-prone area for the last 100 years and has reported starvation deaths (*Interruptions*) has not found a place in the list. Will the Minister indicate whether Sambalpur district will be included as a backward area in the 8th Plan period? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, can you restrain them so that I can reply? (*Interruptions*)

As I have already stated earlier, specific criteria have been named for identification of the backward areas. The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas has suggested certain criteria; and I am happy that the hon. Member agrees with some of the criteria I had suggested. These criteria are: (1) chronically drought-prone areas; (2) Desert areas; (3) Tribal areas; (4) Hill areas; (5) Chronically flood-affected areas and (6) coastal areas affected by salinity.

I am happy to state that the hon. Member has mentioned an area which, according to these criteria, would definitely fall under backward areas; and, therefore, in the 8th Plan period, we will definitely consider that.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that one of the indicators in determining a backward area is also based on the strength of the special problems faced in that area. (*Interruptions*) My submission is that the Naxalites' problem is also a special problem. In Maharashtra, there are some areas in Chandrapur and Bhandara which are backward areas, and they also have special problem in the form of Naxalite trouble. I want to know from the hon. Minister: during the finalization of the 8th Plan period, will the Government agree to provide some extra funds to these areas? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The detailed allocations to the 8th Plan are yet to be allocated.

I do not have the capacity to anticipate allocations and make the advance. In case they are violated, I will be held for breach of privilege. I will only keep your suggestions in mind and make the necessary suggestion to the concerned authority.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: The hon. Minister has promised to set up industries in the backward areas. The criteria given by him include perpetually flood affected areas and the hill areas. Uttar Pradesh has many hill areas and especially in the Eastern U.P., Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia are permanently flood affected areas. Will he give an assurance in the House that for developing backward areas and the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, he will put up at least one industry each in these areas?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In anticipation of the identification of the backward areas, if the hon. Minister goes on assuring all the members that everywhere industries will be established, it will not be possible. But I can give you a firm assurance that on the basis of those defined targets which I have mentioned over here and which were even upgraded, we will examine all the cases that we have mentioned; and due justice will be done.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Through our efforts we will include more and more backward areas; that we will do. Normally, the areas are de-limited in terms of districts. There are complaint that even in some States the districts are of a very big size. Therefore, a more scientific approach is called for. Does not hon. Finance Minister have a list of backward block and backward sub-division in the country, apart from a list of backward districts?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member is right. Sometimes even the entire district is not backward but a part of the district is treated as backward. He wants to know whether I can give a list. The district-wise and the area-wise list is very big. If I were to give you a list even with regard to a part of the district, it would have been a big

volume. Therefore, I will lay on the Table a list with regard to that.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: I want the hon. Minister to make the necessary corrections. At page 1 of list of industrially backward districts in Maharashtra in the second line the word 'Colaba' is written. I am sure it is by mistake. What must have been meant by it is district Raigad. So, Colaba should be deleted and Raigad be substituted for it.

Then kindly see page 3 under the heading Western Ghats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was identified as backward; that is why it was written as Colaba.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: When it was identified, it was not because of Colaba; but because the district was backward and it was not Colaba but Raigad. On page 3, item no. 5 relating to Western Ghats, the word Raigad and not 'Colaba' is as item no. 4. So, what I say is right. Item no. 5 is put as Ratnagiri (North); the word 'North' should be because it is no more so far for 10 years deleted. Then on page 3 in place of item no. 6 also in place of Ratnagiri (South), Sindhudurg should be added as it has been so named since 1981. Then item no. 5 will be read as Ratnagiri and item no. 6 will be read as Sindhudurg. Kindly carry out the necessary corrections and conform to factual positions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Those names will be changed; but even then the backwardness remains. So, it will be removed, and that will also be removed.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Kindly do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am in agreement with you.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Through you I would seek the undivided attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a very important problem which I am going to bring to your notice. In India 11 States are

below the national per capita income average. The gap between haves and have-nots is increasing. The indicator which you have mentioned, to identify backwardness is a faulty one. The indicators which are given in the answer, to identify the backward States are faulty ones. I would like the hon. Minister to bear with us while considering the case of Orissa. We have now taken a revolutionary step by increasing the minimum wage to Rs. 25. By that we are going to sustain a loss of Rs. 400 crores and we have to find the resources for this amount of Rs. 400 crores. Then, our non-Plan deficit this year is more than Rs. 521 crores. Since it is a backward State and this is a welfare measure I would like the hon. Minister to come to the rescue of Orissa and give this Rs. 400 crores to us and also to fill the gap of Rs. 521 crores which is the deficit on non Plan account.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the hon. member has raised a number of issues. There are some issues which are beyond the question of backwardness. But, for his information, I may give him some very good information, that the modified Gadgil Formula—please take note that it is not Shri Gadgil in our House—has already kept in mind the fact that the per capita of certain States will be below the national average. Therefore, they have made a provision that whenever assistance has to be given on the basis of population on 60 per cent basis, or per capita tax effect 10 per cent, and especially when the per capita income is less than the national average in that case 20 per cent per capita income and the tax effect for one year will be taken into account. So, we will be trying to face all the difficulties in one pact by the necessary assistance.

As far as the deficits and the huge amounts are concerned, about the non-Plan expenditure, I may tell him, that I am not competent to make on the spot assurance. We will have to consult the Planning Commission and also other authorities. About taking into account Orissa, I may inform him that a similar situation is there in other States also, like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and some States in the South.

Therefore, we will have to take a consistent approach and we will try to review the position.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Amongst the backward areas certain areas are also to be taken into consideration. I would like to know from hon. Minister whether in the backward areas there are certain industries like the hotel industries which are eligible for subsidy and for the last one year that subsidy has been withdrawn. That is the effect of this budget. The previous defeated Ministers have had agreed to re-introduce this subsidy from December, 1989. If that also the view of the present Government and if so I may mention that subsidy is to be given for industries like hotels, tourism and others. I want to know whether the subsidy will be re-introduced and if so when?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you want to know the contribution of the present Government, the central investment subsidy which was already abolished has been introduced through this Budget and you can rest assured that that will be available to the small scale industries setup in backward and rural areas throughout the country.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Colleges in Rajasthan Tribal Area

*374. SHRI HEERA BHAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to open a degree college in Kushalgarh (Rajasthan) to cater to the need of higher education amongst large number of tribal students there who for want of this facility are deprived of career prospect opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Rajasthan Government would be provided assistance to open degree college?