

that of other airlines. Has the Government received any complaint in this respect ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not relevant.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : What is difference of charges levied by Air India between Trivandrum and Jeddah ? Secondly, will he provide more facilities ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not pertain to this question. It is irrelevant. You can put a separate question. If he has not got the information how can he give it.

Special Assistance to Maharashtra

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*327. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government had requested the Planning Commission to give a special assistance of Rs. 1000 crores to the State in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of Bombay city which is facing several problems due to excessive congestion;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has agreed to provide Central assistance of Rs. 50 crores only for the development of Bombay; and

(c) if so, whether Government would reconsider the decision and make a higher allocation to Maharashtra State for the development of Bombay city ?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central assistance to States is not given for specific projects/programmes but is given as block assistance for the Plan of the State as a whole, under the modified Gadgil Formula. Under this Formula, 10 per cent of the Central assistance is allocated for specific problems of the States and a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been provided to Maharashtra for the Seventh Plan period, keeping in view the special problems of development of Bombay city.

(c) The Central assistance available for the States' Seventh Plan has been allocated amongst the various States on the basis of the Modified Gadgil Formula. There is no provision in the Plan for allocating special assistance to the States outside the Gadgil Formula.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is it not a fact that because of large number of industrial establishments in the city of Bombay through Income Tax, Excise Duty, Customs Duty and a number of other sources the Government of India is able to get a large quantum of revenues from the city of Bombay as a result of these establishments ? In spite of that, very inadequate amount of Rs. 50 crores is granted for the Seventh Plan period keeping in mind the development of Bombay. Apart from this, the Hon. Minister knows that according to 1981 census Bombay's population is 82.37 lakhs and if you want to understand us as to how many from different parts of the country come to Bombay, the 1977 census shows 56.86% of population which includes the population coming from different parts of Maharashtra itself—I don't distinguish that—come to Bombay City. My specific question is that in the light of very constructive and concrete suggestions made by the Prime Minister that for all the metropolitan cities, whether it is Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay, the best way to prevent the congestion in these cities is to develop counter-magnets away from those cities so that people coming from different parts of the country would be attracted to those counter-magnets and not to magnets like us and thereby congestion can be avoided. If the suggestions is to be implemented, is it not necessary that the Planning Commission, of which the Chairman happens to be the Prime Minister, should consider the proposal given by the Prime Minister himself—that means he has to address himself—and see that not only the meagre amount of Rs. 50 crores should be given to Bombay but a greater amount should be allocated so that there is no demand and what is the use of blaming some organisation who said let there be a cut-off line and let not the population also come in ? If that slogan is to be avoided, is it not necessary for the Centre to take care of the expenses required for developing this counter-magnets around the cities like

Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi so that this problem can be adequately tackled ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the points which Shri Dandavate has raised, are very valid and a lot of work has to be done in Bombay. He is right that a very large percentage of tax collections come from Bombay. But I would like to point out that much of the collections come because the headquarters of companies are in Bombay, not necessarily because the productivity is in Bombay.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Black-money also comes from Bombay.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would like to point out that the development of cities in the States is a State subject and Maharashtra has got one of the largest allocations in the Seventh Plan, that is, Rs. 10,500 crores during 1985-90 and the central assistance to Maharashtra in this Plan is Rs. 2441 crores which is an increase of 72 per cent over the central assistance in the Sixth Plan. I would also like to point out that not only the Centre gets a large amount of tax collections from Bombay but so does Maharashtra and some money of Maharashtra should be put into Bombay.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Shri Banatwalla is not here and his name is shown against this question. Can I put two additional questions ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will cross the bridge when it comes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, my second supplementary is this. The Prime Minister has now thrown the ball into the court of the Maharashtra Government. I would like to put it back into his court. Is it not a fact that there are certain aspects of the counter-magnet to be built up round about Bombay, Calcutta, etc. where the Centre's intervention and assistance are necessary ? I will put a concrete question. For instance, the Maharashtra Government has already taken the lead in building up new Bombay. That is also a counter-magnet. Of course, that pole of magnet after all will further expand. That is my opinion. But anyway the counter-magnet is already developing. Now, if that is to be made effective, we

want the Centre's intervention, for instance, connecting the main Bombay line with the counter-magnet so that the Thana bridge and a railway line are built up. For that, Manpur-Belapur railway line is to be constructed. Already there is a metropolitan project and the Railway Minister says that at present it is not possible to sanction any additional money and therefore there will be a counter-magnet. But there will be no method of connecting one pole of the magnet to the other. In such cases, in addition to whatever is needed from the Maharashtra revenue, we also need the assistance from the Central agencies like Railways and for that more allocation from the Centre would be required. There is one more aspect. I will ask that question also; we get rarely such opportunities (interruptions). It is very relevant. Why are you obstructing ? Rights of the Members are to be defended by each other on both the sides; I will also help you.

If people are coming from outside, rather than banning the entry there is one more method. If the economic imbalance and regional imbalance between various States is removed and also the hinterland of the cities like Bombay and Calcutta is developed, in that case, some beautiful people from regions like Konkan region will not come to Bombay but for the development of backward regions in all the States adequate amount is not available from the Centre. Will they review the entire problem ? The Prime Minister happens to be the Chairman, Planning Commission also. Let me remind him to give better allocations for this so that this problem, which has become a national problem can be solved adequately.

MR. SPEAKER : You have now asked four questions.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Including Shri Banatwallaji's.

Basically, two points have been raised by Dandavateji. One is on the connection of new Bombay and old Bombay. This is a very vital question; connections must be there, links must be there, but equal for the survival of Bombay and to any economic input is the ecological survival of Bombay. If Bombay is going to be killed by chemicals, by fumes, by overcrowding, by just not being able to meet the load that is being put on the

city in various ways, if the ecology of the area is not going to be able to sustain that, then we will not have achieved anything. One of the factor which is coming in the way and which is causing a problem is the ecological factor. We will see what we can do by keeping all these factors in mind, and how Bombay can develop best and how we can help it best.

The second point that Dandavateji raised, I am not quite clear, what exactly he meant, because he said that economic imbalance must be set right. As all Members are aware, Maharashtra is one of our most advanced States. Does Dandavateji means...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me clarify what I said. What I said was about backward regions outside Maharashtra. I want Keraia to be developed, I want Madhya Pradesh, Marathwada to be developed, so that those people would not be required to come to such a distance. They would be accommodated there.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I appreciate the sentiments and that is precisely why we do not have more money to allocate to Bombay.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : As has been stated, according to the census figures, about 52.86 per cent of population of Bombay has come by way of migration : I would like to point out to the Government that out of this, 58 per cent have come from the other parts of the country, not from Maharashtra. Everybody has got the fundamental right according to the Constitution to go anywhere; we cannot stop anybody from going to Bombay. Looking from all aspects, the problems of Bombay are getting increased due to migration from other parts of the country to Bombay. The housing problem there has become so acute. Only yesterday, a building collapsed and 52 persons have died there. The Maharashtra Government is not in a position to cope up with the repair problems of the dilapidated houses within their small revenues. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 50 crores which has been allotted to Bombay as special assistance is very small. What are the basis on which this Rs. 50 crore figure has been arrived at by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been answered, It is according to the Gadgil formula.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Gadgil formula has been modified, we need further modification.

MR. SPEAKER : You need something and you wish for something more. That is different.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I understand that he wants the Gadgil Formula to be modified.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what it is. What more does he want ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let Shri V.N. Gadgil also know about it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You want a new Gadgil Formula.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Younger Gadgil, Sir.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : This is a very large question and it would be difficult to give an immediate answer on modifications or changes in the Gadgil Formula, just like that.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Today one-fourth of the total population lives in big cities and by the end of the century, one-third of the total population will live in the cities. If we see in the Planning Commission, there is hardly a Department for Urban Development and Housing. The Prime Minister has said that as per the modified Gadgil Formula, the amount of money which is collected from Bombay and the State is allocated to the Maharashtra State. But Sir, only 10 per cent of the specific amount can be given to the project. I would request the Prime Minister whether he will consider to increase this 10 per cent to 20 per cent, so that more money can be given for the specific projects of Bombay from the Maharashtra Budget itself.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion. Shri Ramshray Prasad Singh, what do you want to ask ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister did not get up to reply.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There was no question in that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the urban population is fast increasing and as such it has become necessary to check it. Have Government any scheme for development of rural areas to check this increasing population ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing more to this question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : Sir, I would like to mention one point.

MR. SPEAKER : On the question of Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : On Shri Murlji Deora's question Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think there is anything to it.

Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan

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*328. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY :**

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the main features of the Special Central Assistance for tribal sub-plan for 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-plan is an additive to State Plan efforts. This basis feature remains unchanged in the year 1985-86 also. This assistance is sought to fill critical gaps in tribal development programmes especially in implementing family oriented programmes. The tentative allocation for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 140 crores which represents an increase of about 11.50 per cent over 1984-85 level.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Hon. Minister has stated in her reply that the basic features for the year 1984-85 remain unchanged, but keeping in view the condition of Adivasis, there is a need to bring about changes in it. Therefore, I want to know what are the criteria for giving Special Central Assistance and whether there is a machinery for monitoring the expenditure to see that it is properly spent; if so, what is the nature thereof ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first criterion for giving Special Central Assistance is the population of Adivasis in the Tribal Sub Plan Area, the second is the geographical area under the Tribal Sub-Plan and the third is their backwardness. So far as the question of machinery for monitoring is concerned, every State has a monitoring cell for this purpose where monitoring is done. The Home Ministry has also a monitoring cell of its own, where generally project report are reviewed. These reports are received from each State. The Planning Commission and the Home Ministry also monitor the Progress Report jointly and point out the shortcomings and achievements to each State.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister, in reply to my question, has explained the position about the monitoring cell. I do not want to express any doubts about that but I want to know from her only this much that what is the number of families which were lifted above the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan ? Did you conduct any survey in this regard ? What is the criterion on the basis of which you consider a family to have been lifted above the poverty line, on the basis of which you could claim that this is the number of families lifted above the poverty line ? Besides, what target has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target for the Sixth Five Year Plan was to lift 27 lakh Adivasi families above the poverty line, but assistance was given to 39 lakhs and 66 thousand families and target fixed for the Seventh