

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Special Central Assistance for
Scheduled Castes

*519. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what kind of special measures have been initiated for the proper utilisation of the Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes in various States; and

(b) the guidelines which were given for spending this Special Central Assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). The Special Central Assistance is not the schematic pattern, for specific schemes, but is an additive to the States' Plan and efforts for the development of the Scheduled Castes, especially their economic development, and is expected to catalyse and help the State Governments to improve their Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes. It supplements the much larger flows of funds from the State Plans. Thus the major effort has to be made by the States, to which the Special Central Assistance only provides a thrust. In order that the Special Central Assistance has the desired impact, its apportionment among States is based substantially on the efforts put in by the States in the formulation and implementation of their respective Special Component Plans. If a State Government puts in relatively better efforts and reflects this in its Special Component Plan and its implementation, it will get a relatively larger share of the Special Central Assistance. Thus the criteria for apportionment of the Special Central Assistance have been designed so as to have an impact on the proper implementation of the State's Special Component Plan along with the additive of the Special Central Assistance, and the proper utilisation of the funds from both sources.

2. While the Special Central Assistance is an additive to the totality of State's Plan and efforts for the Scheduled Castes, one important condition has been laid down for the spending of the Special Central Assistance: under this it has been emphasised that the Special Central Assistance should be utilised by the States only for programmes of economic development, including directly relevant training, directly relevant back-up services and institutional build-up. In view of the importance of implementation, the Special Central Assistance can also be utilised for arrangements for implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of such programmes. This has been impressed upon the State Governments both during discussions and through formal communications.

Target of Industrial Production

*521. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of industrial production set for the year 1980-81;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the first eight months from April, 1980 to November, 1980 the achievement was Rs. 21 crores less than the target;

(c) if so, what is the reason for this decline; and

(d) what are the specific steps which are being taken for the improvement in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: (a) to (d). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 envisages an average annual rate of growth of 8 per cent for industrial production during the five year period. The backlog of negative rate of growth during 1979-80 on account of infra-structural handicaps, industrial unrest

and several other constraints, continued in the initial months of the year 1980-81. The available information which pertains to indices of industrial production during the first eight

months of the year 1980-81 from April 1980 to November 1980, and the percentage change over the corresponding months of the previous year is given below:—

Month	Index of industrial production* (Crude) (base 1970=100)		Percentage change in the index in 1980 over the corresponding month of 1979
	1979	1980	
April	140.0	138.8	-4.9
May	140.4	143.4	-2.0
June	143.3	141.2	-0.1
July	144.6	147.9	2.3
August	147.3	148.4	0.7
September	145.6	150.3	3.2
October	143.8	151.2	5.1
November	145.8	155.2	6.4

*Provisional

Source

CSO

Factors affecting industrial production have been receiving keen attention at the highest level and appropriate remedial measures have been taken to remove various constraints. Utmost emphasis has been laid on optimum utilisation of existing capacity and sustained efforts have been made to ease the infrastructural bottlenecks.

As per latest available indications, industrial production has shown a revival since July, 1980. Production of selected industries for which provisional information is available, shows an overall rise of 11 per cent in January, 1981 over the same month last year.

श्रमिकों को दिया गया नमक का
अपर्याप्त मूल्य

*526. श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नमक उद्योग में लगे श्रमिकों को विशेष रूप से गुजरात में अपने नमक का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि नमक उद्योग के मालिक श्रमिकों से 1.50 अथवा 2.00 रुपये की दर से नमक खरीदते हैं और इसे 14 से 22 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से बेचते हैं; और

(ग) क्या श्रमिकों को उचित मूल्य के भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और क्या उपरोक्त तथ्यों की जांच की जाएगी तथा श्रमिकों को राहत देने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण जीत चानना): (क) नमक उद्योग में लगे श्रमिक न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय समय पर अधिसूचित दैनिक या प्रति नग (पीस रेट) की दर के आधार पर