

(b) what is the actual definition of the term 'educated unemployed'?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: A survey was held and according to that survey, it is stated that about ten per cent of the people have not enrolled their names in the live register. Even then we are making further scrutiny as we are ourselves not satisfied.

Secondly, regarding the definition of the word 'educated', all those who have passed matriculation or secondary examination or above that are treated as 'educated'.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I appreciate the anguish and anxiety of the hon. Minister to create jobs for the unemployed people, both in the urban and in the rural sector. But the statement laid down by the hon. Minister is very dismal. On page 2 of the statement, it is said that for 1971-72, Rs. 31 crores were incurred and 80 million man-days of employment scope was created; for 1972-73, the allocation was to the extent of Rs. 48.9 crores; and upto January 1973, only Rs. 23 crores have been spent creating 62 million man-days of employment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why, while more allocation has been made in the current year's budget, the State Governments have not been in a position to spend these increased allocations and create more employment scope. What are the reasons for that? I would also like to know whether the Government of India or the Planning Commission has got any power or authority to go into the matter and create the scope for more and more employment.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The question relates to crash programmes for rural employment. As the House may be aware, it is after the rainy season that the whole programme picks up real speed. The figures are upto January. In the months of January, February and March, I am told that the amount will be exhausted on

these programmes and there will not be any shortfall.

Regional disparities in the country

*123. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest assessment of the Planning Commission regarding the regional disparities in the country with particular reference to Rajasthan;

(b) whether they have increased during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the latest State-wise figure of per capita income at current prices with the base year 1965?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA**): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4302/73.]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: As is evident from the statement placed on the Table of the House, the Rajasthan State has lagged behind. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the whole Rajasthan State, coming out of the princely order, for historical and geographical reasons, has lagged behind and if so, what steps Government or the Planning Commission propose to take for the development of the State of Rajasthan, specially in view of the circumstances mentioned by me?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As a country we are looking at all the backward States and areas, and as I have stated earlier, on the basis of the National Development Council's formula, we are giving all possible Central assistance, we are identifying rural districts which are industrially backward districts, and rural programmes like marginal farmers' development agency and small farmers' development agency have been taken up; particularly for Rajasthan

drought prone areas programmes and dry farming programmes are also taken up. I can assure the hon. Member that, in order to do away with the backwardness of Rajasthan, all possible endeavours will be made by the Central Government.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Since the programmes undertaken by the Government for the development of backward regions has not yielded any result, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any change in the approach of the Government with regard to identification of backward areas and development of backward areas, and if a change is contemplated what is the contemplated pattern of change?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The contemplated pattern of change is that we have envisaged an amount of Rs. 3300 crores for the provision of national minimum needs. Expansion of elementary education, roads, health facilities, sites for the landless rural electrification and all these factors are taken into consideration and naturally the amount will go to such areas where the development has not taken place, and I am sure that all the backward areas, including Rajasthan, will get enough assistance out of this scheme.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: What about identification of backward areas?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as identification is concerned, as I have said earlier, we have requested all the State Governments to identify the areas and to find out the natural resources and manpower, and we shall harness all these things in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : राजस्थान काफी पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है लेकिन विकास परिषद द्वारा जिन राज्यों का विकास हो रहा है उन्हीं को ज्यादा रकम

दी जा रही है लेकिन जो पिछड़ा हुआ एरिया है जैसे राजस्थान उस को कम रकम दी जाती है और जो रकम दी जाती है उस का सही उपयोग हो सके इस की जांच के लिये क्या आप ने कोई कमेटी भेजी है या नहीं ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि राज्य सरकारों को रुपया दे कर उसे पानी में डालने वाली बात तो नहीं है ? कोई जांच समिति आप ने बैठायी है ताकि रुपये का सही उपयोग हो सके ? यदि हां तो उस समिति से कोई रिपोर्ट ली है आप ने ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to repeat that the advantage of Central assistance is being given to backward States in accordance with the National Development Council formula, and if I may say so, it is States like Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar, Assam, Orissa and also the other backward areas who have been getting the Central assistance in a better scale *vis-a-vis* the other developed areas in the country.

Secondly, in order to get the schemes implemented, we have requested the State Governments to strengthen their planning machinery, and for the strengthening of the planning machinery also, we have been giving Central assistance to the tune of two-thirds of their expenditure. Besides that, we have requested the State Governments to take up district plans, so that it will be possible for us to identify properly the areas and to give them proper assistance.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : मैं ने यह पूछा था कि जो रुपया दिया जाता है उस की जांच के लिये कोई समिति बनी हुई है या नहीं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: He has mentioned about the formula laid down by the Planning Commission to help the backward areas. I have got great sympathies for Rajasthan. In Madhya Pradesh, every third person is backward because he is an Adivasi. May I know what priority you are going to fix up in order to help them? The entire State of Madhya Pradesh is backward, particularly Bastar and other districts where you cannot even go and there are no approach roads. May I know whether priority will be fixed for those areas which are terribly backward not backward alone?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Areas that are terribly backward will get priority.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

"Planning Commission has not carried out such assessment of regional disparities"

अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कोई एसेसमेंट नहीं किया है तो कौन यह एसेसमेंट करने वाला है? क्या यह विषय राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया जायेगा या इसके लिए अलग कमीशन बनाया जायेगा? क्या यह प्लानिंग कमीशन का काम नहीं है कि वह रिजनल डिसपैरिटीज का एसेसमेंट करे और राज्य सरकारों को स्पष्ट निर्देश दे?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I would like to submit that there is a set of criteria which governs the determination of the backwardness or forwardness of a particular region. One of the norms is based on the per capita income and these surveys are conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation. Therefore, the reply is correct in the sense

that the Planning Commission as such has not undertaken and does not undertake a study of the problem in order to determine the backwardness or the extent of backwardness of a particular region. So far, we have been depending mainly on the analysis of the Central Statistical Organisation.

श्री पन्नालाल बाख्खाल: जहाँ तक राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ बहुत से ऐसे गाँव हैं, जहाँ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, पानी खारा है। कई गाँव ऐसे हैं, जहाँ कुएँ नहीं हैं। पश्चिम वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी वहाँ लोग पीने के पानी की सुविधा में वंचित हैं, बिजली की बात तो अलग है। क्या सरकार उन गाँवों में पाइपलाइन के द्वारा भीठा पानी पहुँचाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है? आज भी हरिजन लोग हिन्दू समाज की दया पर निर्भर हैं। क्या सरकार हरिजनों के लिए पीने का पानी पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने सवाल रिजनल डिसपैरिटीज के बारे में है। पीने के पानी का मुद्दा इस में कैसे आ जायेगा?—श्री अहिरवार।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि राज्य सरकारें ही अपने-अपने जिलों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को घोषित करेंगी। क्या पिछले पच्चीस साल का इतिहास यह नहीं बताता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिये पैसा दिया गया है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने राजनीतिक निर्णय लेकर अन्य क्षेत्रों पर पैसा खर्च कर दिया है और पिछड़े क्षेत्र आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी योजना बनायेगी कि जिन क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्पेशलिफिकली उन्हें

के लिए पैसा निर्धारित करे, ताकि राज्य सरकारें उन क्षेत्रों को न भुला सकें ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA We are concerned with all the backward areas. This scheme of National Minimum Needs Programme is with the intention that they should necessarily identify the villages and areas and the amount should directly go to such schemes and in that case there will not be any option left for the State Governments.

श्री रामप्रवतार तारुत्र, बिहार भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री न पृथी हाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के मिलसिले में कोई योजना भेजी है, अगर हा तो क्या सरकार न उस योजना का अध्ययन कर लिया है और उस के बारे में उस की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA Recently I was in Bihar and the Chief Minister of Bihar has said that they will be submitting schemes to the Central Government. But he has insisted and emphasized that in view of the backwardness of Bihar, more and more central assistance should follow. We have assured the Chief Minister of Bihar that they should prepare area development programmes, particularly for backward areas and we shall take a sympathetic view.

Stepping up of Fourth Plan outlay by the Central Government

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*124 **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO**
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether stepping up of Fourth Plan outlay (1973-74) by the Centre is unlikely at this stage;

(b) whether the targets to be achieved during Fourth Plan have fallen short of the expected results, and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The mid-term appraisal showed such a possibility.

(c) The reasons are given in the Mid-term Appraisal which was discussed in the House on 5th and 6th April 1972.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO May I know Sir whether the Centre is considering infusing a large dose of assistance to the State Plans next year a little over Rs 800 crores which is the balance left out of Rs 500 crores earmarked for the States as assistance during the entire Fourth Plan period? If it is so, may I know what was the total amount or assistance given to Orissa State and whether most of the projects in the Orissa State will be affected in case sufficient assistance is not given to the Orissa State?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I require notice for this question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO May I know whether this was due to the refusal of foreign assistance on the part of those who promised us before the formulation of our Fourth Five-year Plan? If so, to what extent has it affected the outcome of the Fourth Five-year Plan?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. As we have stated at the time of the Mid-Term Appraisal, the financial outlays as were envisaged would be fulfilled but there may be shortfall of about 10 per cent of physical targets so far as the Fourth Plan is concerned.